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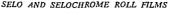
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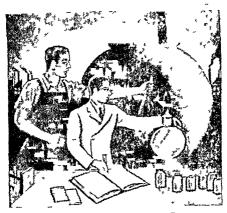
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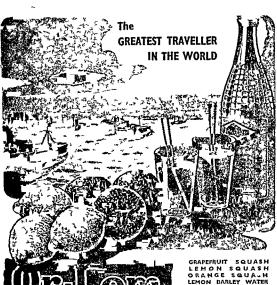
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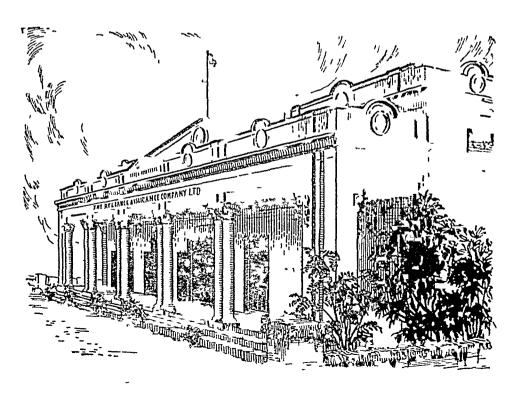


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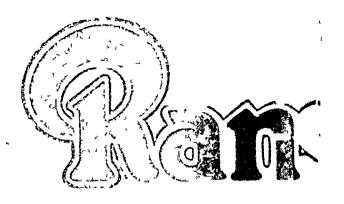
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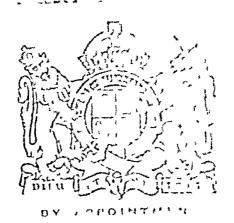
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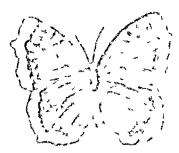
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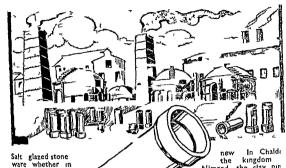
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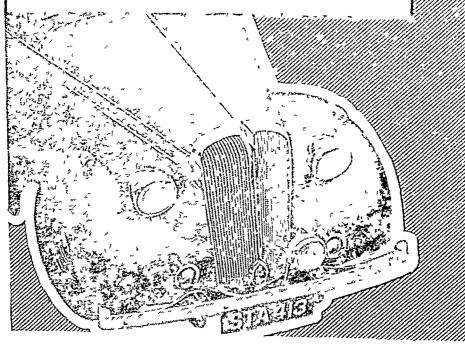
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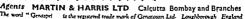


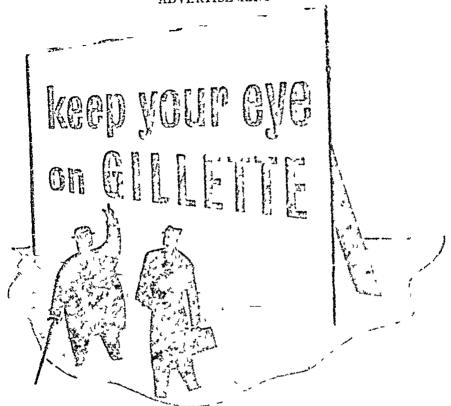
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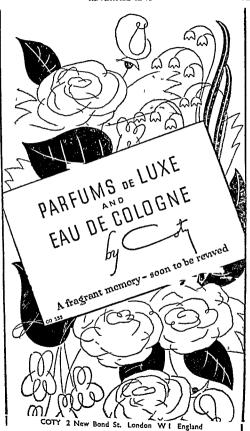
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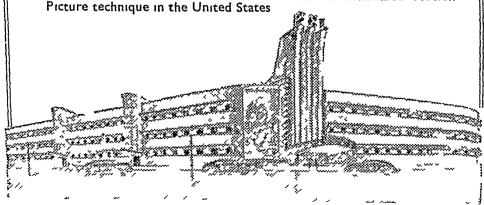
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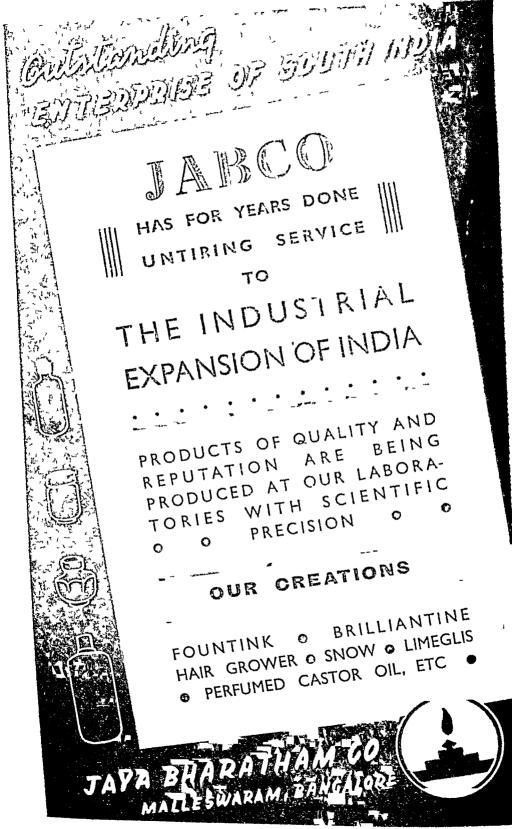
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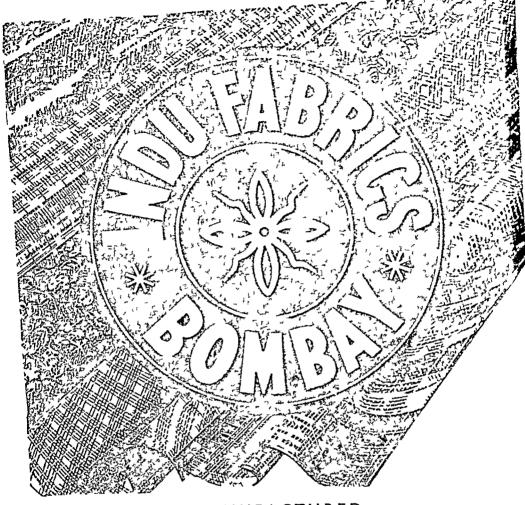


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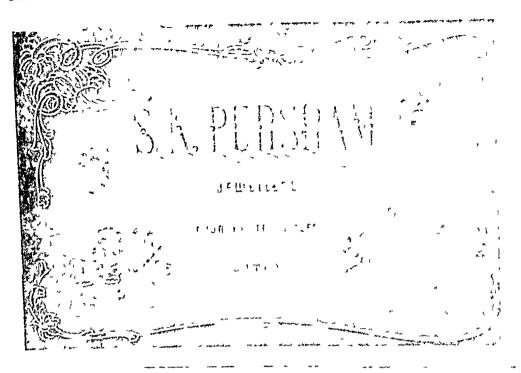
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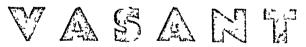
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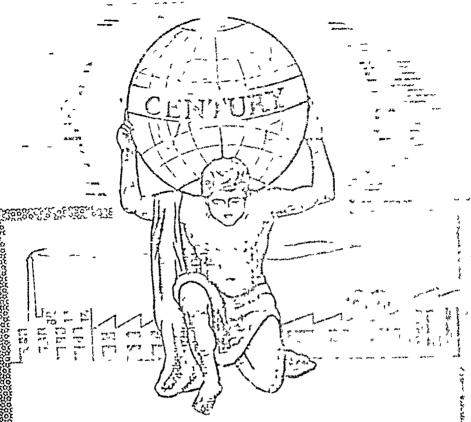
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Late Mr G C

such an enterprising spirit. He gave it up in 1999 and started on a business career and The Lastern Flectric & Teadin Co Sind was the result. Motwane's natural aptitude for business and his shrewdness soon developed the business, and he moved the Headquarters of his offices to the more important centre of Karachi in 1912 closing the Sukkur office in 1013. The continued and rapid growth of the concern necessitated opening branches in Labore and Amnisar and ultimately found him opening up in Bombas in 1919 where he established another company also in 1919 under the name and style of The Chicago Telephone Supply Company. The was quite a landmark in Mr. Motwane's career as from then on the Bombay business absorbed all his time and energy and in order to concentrate on it, he closed all his molessit branches.

10 6 saw Mr Motwane entering the general engineering business and the name of the parent company started at Sukkur was changed to The Eastern Flectric & I ngineering Co which began to run parallel to The Chicago Telephone Supply Co the latter being changed to The Chicago Telephone & Radio (o Itd in 1936 with branches at Calcutta Lucknow Lahore New Delhi and a City Branch at 42

Lamington Road Bombay

The Khairpur Mir's Flectric Supply Co was purchased by Mr Motwane in 1934 and a new money lending and banl ing concern was started in 1940 under the name of Granchand Chandumal

The House of Motwanes was however to lose the driving force of Mr Motwane in 1943 as he died in that year full of years and nehieve Hi mantle has fallen on his two sons \ G Motwane and \ G Motwane who are now carrying on the family business. They have recently floated The Motwane Radio Manufacturing Co Ltd with a capital of Rs 50 lakhs for the manufacture of radios and allied goods in India which promises to develop into a unique establishment and an important contribution to India's industrial advancement



An Indian Glossary

ABEARI -Excise of liquors and drugs the business of a wine merchant or distiller Maharaia ADRIRAJ -- Over lord added to

It makes a higher title for a landlord or a Chief Arste.-A corruption of the English officer ARIMSA -Non violence (pron Ahingsa)

AKALI -A Sikh devotee of a specially faithful band founded by Guru Govind Singh

(who died 1708) now a member of the politico rel rious dal or community of Sikhs a strictly orthodox community of Sikhs AKBAR -Comp of Kabir greater very great

ARHAND HINDUSTAN -A militant Hindu slogan recently raised mean ng Indivisible In its in opposition to the Muslim Learne's demand for P kistan which contemplates the divi ion of India

ARREST -Newspaper news At HAMDU LILLAHI -God be praised ALUAH -Of exalted rank

ALLAH -God (Muslim) also Khuda ALLAHHU AKBAR -God is great AMIR.-(corruptly EMIR) -A nobleman also

schief often a personal name
ANJUMAN.—A gathering The term is com

monly used by Muslims ARZ ARZI -- Written or oral petition repre sentation

ARZI ARZ DASHT -- Written petition ATTAR -- The fragrant essential oil of Roses

Jasmine and other flowers AVATAR-An Incarnation

AYURYEDA -Hindu science of Medicine

AZAY -Summons to prayer (Muslim)

Bana -Lit Tather mode of addre s to t ther religious men ascetics etc The descen dants of Nanak founder of Sikhism are addressed as Baba

Basu—4 title equivalent to Mr or Fsq specially u ed in Bengal akin to ji in North India corresponding to Pant in the Deccan and Aonian used by Auglo Indians of a clerk or accountant Strictly a 5th or still younger son of a Raja but often used of any son younger than the heir

Banua H -- A bad character a rascal

BACCHA -- (uttered with deep com re ion in the throat) Garden

Bacu .- Tiger or panther BIRIDER -Lit

brave champion OF a title used by both Hindus and Mohammadans often be towed by Government Bat.-Mistress lady (title added to names) Dancing girl

Paragi -A Hindu religious mendicant BIJRA OR BAJFI -The bulrush millet a common food grain pennasel m typhondeum syn cambu Madras.

PARRSHI -A paymaster or minor revenue

BAKE RISH -Cherl merl (or Chirl mirl) Tip

Bard Burd -A dam or embankment. laspar -- Monkey Port harbour a 1 nding Lure or quay

Bande Mataran - Lit I how to or adore my motherland (term of acclamation of national sentiment)

Bania —A petty shop keeper money len ter broker A term variously sp lled and often applied by early writers to Hindus in general

Bara Warar -- Annual observance of the death of Muhammad

Batta -- Lit discount and hence allowances by way of compensation

BAZAR -Market a street lined with shops a covered market Burma

BEGAM OR BEGUM -The femining of Nawab combined in Bhopal as Nawab Begum case of a female ruler common title for Muslim ladi_s

BEGAR -Forced paid or free labour

BRANG -The dried leaves of the hemp plant cannabis satira an intoxicant a narcotic BHARAT BHARATA VARSHA HINDUSTHAN ---

India BIBI -A lady a European lady

BIDPI -A class of ornamental metalworl in which pewter alloyed with copper is inlaid with

patterns in silver named from the town of Bldar Deccan BIGHA -A measure of land varying widely

the more accepted bighs is one third of an acre Billish I -Commonly pronounced Bhishti Water carrier lit heavenly heaven

BIRI BIDI —Country made cigarettes BISMILLAH —In the name of God

BUDDHA -(DDHA dental) Enlightened one

the surname of the founder of Buddhism CATAWARAY -- To bind a tree on which the natives of Madras paddle through surf

CHADAR (Chaddar) —A thin sheet worn as a shawl by men and sometimes by women bedsheet cloth spread over a Muhammadan

tomb CHAMAR -- Cobbler shoe maker ereta

CHAMPAR -A tree with fragtant blossoms Ma helia ch mpaca a kind of magnolia

CHANA -Gram CHANDI -- (Pron with long a and dental d) Silver (with lingual d and short a)—Goddess
Durga the Goddess of primordial energy

CHANDRI -An awning moonbeams

CHANDNI CHAUE -A wide street (generally with a market)

CHAPATI -A thin flat cake of unleavened bread

CHAPRASL-An orderly or bearer Northern India Syn. pattawala Bombay peon Madras CHARAS -The resin of the hemp plant it is smoked an intoxicant cannabis sati a

CHARRIA —A spi i r wheel
CHARPAI (charpoy) —A bedstead with tape
stretched across the frame for a mattress

CHAUDHURI - Under Muslim rule a hereditary title of honour at present the term is applied to the headman of a trade guild

CHAUL (CHOWL) — A place there four roads meet, market, squire, courtvar l

CHAUKIDAP --Watchman

CHFTTA, CHITA -Leopard

Choi Ri -A bor, especially a boy employed about a household or, in South andia, in a regiment

CHUNAY—An English corruption of Chunchime, a plaster or mortar sometimes made of powdered shells of a remarkable whiteness and brilliance

Congress (Indian National) —The largest nationalist party in India

Coory -- Porter labourer

COPP's -The dried Leiner of the coconut

CRORY, LAFOY -Ten million

DADA —Grandfather (paternal), elder brother, venerable person Bombay slang—hooligan boss

DAFTAR -Book, record, register -Khana -Office

Omce

DATIARI —Record keeper book-binder, a min who looks to the stitlonery of the office

DAK —Post, postal service,—Ghar or Khana, P O ,—Bungalow —Rest houses

Dan -(Pron with dental d and short a) company, any disciplined body, eg, Akali Dal, Seva Dal

DAL -Pulses

DALLAL -Broker

DARBAR —A ceremonial court presided over by a Chief, Vicerov, Governor, etc., a court, a hall of audience, the holding of a-court, the Government of an Indian State

DATGAH —A tomb of a Muslim saint A shrine, mosque

DARI, DHURFIE —A rug or carpet, usually of cotton, but sometimes of wool

DAROGA, DAROGHA —Minor officials in various departments, especially subordinate Police Officers

Darshan —Sight to get a sight of the image Also used in case of great or holy personages

DARWAN -A door I eeper

DASHAHARA —Day of the advent of Ganga (the river Ganges, held holy by the Hindus)

DASHFRA, DASSERA —All India name for the ten days festival of Durga puja, the day of immersion of the image of Durga is specially called Dashera

DASTUP -Custom usage

DASTUPI —Customary perquisite, commission

DAUIAT KHANA -Palace, (your) house

DESH BHAKT -Patriot

DISH SEVIKA —Servant (Fem) of the country, woman volunteer in the Civil Disobedience Movement

DI SHI —Indigenous Bideshi—foreign Dro, Deota, Deva —A delty Devadasi —Temple girl dedicated to God Dharasi, Dharma —Religion

DHARMSAIA — Tree resting houses to be found in all places of pilgrimage and important places Dhobi — A nasherman

Program telest very by mere unlike the land between the legal (only moved the legal) in Moders)

Dhow — A yearly ed on the Armer of generally with a shore a 1-t ability of 150 to 200 tons burder

DIWAIT -- Lamp for all of Handre on to non-moon of Kurilka (Oct Toos) a mount of Lakst ail, godders of prosperity

Diwin — Mini ter, societar, Life rol A book of poems the rb mes en law on a ly with every letter of the nightheet

DIWAY -Religious sitting of the Silha

DIWANI -Civil

DIWAN I AM —Hall of public and the Diwani I Khas —Hall of private and it

DOAP -The tract between two mer especially that between the Ganger and the Jumna

Durga -Goddess, per-onitying prime all energy and di ine beneficence

Dushman -- Enemy

LAKA --- A pony cart

TAOU, LAKIP -A Muslim mendicant

FARANGI - A European

FARMAN, FIRMAN --- Mondate, order, Rourl patent

PASLI -- An era (the agricultural year)

PATWA —Judicial decice or written opinion of a doctor of Musikm Inw

GADDI - A cushion, a throne

GAERWAP (GUICOWAR)—Surnan e or title of Maharain of Baroda Once i caste name meaning, "Cowherd," i.e., the protector of the sacred animal, but later on, in common with "Holkar" and "Sin line" or Scind's it came to be a dynastic appellation and regarded as a title Thus, a prince becomes Gackwar on succeeding to the State of Baroda, Holkar, to that of Indore and "Sindhla, to that of Gwaller

GANFSH -- Elephant faced god of success, son of Siva

GANJ -- Market, mart

GANJA —The unfertilised flowers of the cultivated hemp plant, cannabis satura, used for smoking

GARI, GHARRIF -A carriage, cart

GHAT, GHAUT—(1) A landing place or the bathing steps on the bank of a river or tank, (2) a pass up a mountain, (3) in European usage, a mountain range. In the last sense especially applied to the Eastern and Western Ghats

GHAZI —Conqueror, hero, one who fights against infidels

GHI, Ghee —Clarified butter, used for lard GODAM, Godown —A store room or a warehouse An Anglo Indian word derived from the Malay "gadang"

GOLD MOHUR OF GUL MOHUR—A flowering tree, (poinciana Regia), and a shrub, (poinciania casalpinia pulcherrima)

GOSAIN -Hindu monk or devotee

Gosea -Name in Southern India for parda means corner women Go ba One who sits in is the meaning seclusion

of the word Nashin which is usually added to and Parda Gosnanasina hi means a woman not open to the si ht of stran ers

GRANTHA SAHEB -The 51kh s Bible or Book of Prophets GURDWARA -A Sikh place of worship

GURU-A Hindu reli lous preceptor

schoolmaster Hant. - (Short a) - The traditional sayings

of Muhammad history tradition HAFIZ -Guardian one who has the Quran

by heart Haj -(correctly Hajj) Plierimage to Mecca It is an i cumbent religious duty founded upon

expre s injunctions in the Quran HAJL .-- A Mahomedan who has performed the hajj (He is entitled to dye his beard red)

HARM (short a long i) -Practitioner of Muslim system of medicine

HAKIM (with long a short i) - Governor ruler jul e sage philosopher

Halal —Lawful (from Islamic point of view)
Used of meat of animal ceremoniously slaugh
tered with a sawing motion of the knife of Jhatka.

HALALKHOR -A sweeper or scaven er lit one to whom everything is lawful food

HANNIL—A bearer
HANGUAY—Monkey god who was the keenest
devotee of Ram the incarnation of Vishnu
Hence it stands as the image of service to God

HARDAY -Untouchables The term literally means the people of God According to means the people of God According to Mr G ndhi the term was suggested by certain of the class themselves who disliked the appella tion of untouchable The term was borrowed from a poet of Gujrat,

HAVILDAR One holding an office of in t officer in Ind an regiments corres Tru t ponding to a Sergeant

Hazrat - Dimity Maje ty Highness a like addressed to the great also used respect

fully in tead of a name or pronoun H -zell is subham. -H M the shadow of God the king Heims (Hirass) —The er d tin from the flight of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina

July 1 th 6 Hon .- India (Hindusthan) Hon -- A Hindu festival celebrated at the

rn lequinox

HOLKAR -See Gackwar HOODI -A d aft a bill of exchange

HERM (commonly spelled Hookum) -Au Brees Hookan -The Indian tobacco pipe

for m king through w ter nd hence because of it e gurgling sound a hubble bubble HUZUB JAVAB -Sir terms of re pectful ndd e.s.

In -(i) Muslim fe ti at in commemoration of Abratams offering to a crifice his son Ismail not lead according to Mu lims) Muslim Lett lead according to Mu lims) Muslim festival of the Las over () festival or the breakin, of the last after the Muslim Lent Fameran)

Inpar -An enclosed place outside a town where Mu lim services are held on festivals of Id etc

IMAM -The leader in Muslim bara -The house of Imam prayer --Tazija is deposited here on the occasion of the Mul arram (S V Taziva)

INOUAR -Revolution -Zindabad -Lon, live the revolution

INSHA ALLAHU TAALA (IN HA TAALA) -D 3 By the grace of God

ISHWAR OR ISWAR .-- God Lord attribute of a Hindu diety

IZZAT -- Honour respect presti c

Jagur —Land given by Government as reward —dar —holder of ja ir

JAI -Victory

Jan -A title borne by certain rulers in Lathia war (eg The Jam Sahib of h a anagar) and in Sind and its borders (eg the Jam of Las Bela) JAMAAT -Crowd a sembly meeting society

JAMADAR —The lowest Indian officer in the army or police. The term is also used in the customs and other civil departments and in large households to designate a Superintendent

JANAR - Your or His Majesty or Excellency JAT JATL-Caste sect tribe clas race

JATHA -A company party association JHATKA — Stroke used in slau htering of animal whose head is cut off with a strai ht

stroke as opposed to Halai S V Ji - Yes Sir Madam life soul mind added to names it serves for Mr Mrs Babu Esq

JIHAD -A religious war especially waged by Muslims gainst infidels

JIRGA -A council of tribal elders (North West Frontier)

Josef (Yogi) —A Hindu ascetic Josef Jyorishi Jursi —Astrologer

Jowase—The large millet a very common od grain andropogo: so bl um or s ghuri digare. Syn cholam and jola in Southern food grain rulgare India

JUNA MUSJID -A mosque where large num bers gather on Friday (Juma) for prayer KAABA -The cube like building containin_

the Hajaru t Asw d or black tone) in the centre of the mosque of Mecca KACHAHRI --- An office or office buildin

KAFIR .- Literally the coverer One who covers up the truth Infidel non Muslims

KALI YUGA LALI (short a) -The Iron age a bud

LALI (long a) -Goddess of primordial e ergy and consort of Shiva

KALMA KALMA—The Muslim confession of fith (The e is no God but God Muham mad is the Prophet of God)

KARBALA —hame of the place in Iraq where Husain the son of All w skilled and bu ied

KARBARI -Trader KARM KARMA -Act business fate the doc trine that the condition of existence rests on the

good and evil actions in past and present existences

Maya -Sanskrit term for Co-mic illusion

MELA —A fair MINAR —A pillar or tower MISTRI —A foreman 2 cool

MITHAL.—Sweetmeat

More six —The interior of a district or province as di tin ui hel from the headqu rters

MONSOON—(A corruption of the Arable word max m meaning a season) periodical r in bearin winds applied to the two rainy seasons in India tie South West Moisoon from June to Septembe and the North Ea t Moisoon which prevais on the Coromandel Coast from October to December

MOULVI - 1 learned person (Mu.lim)

MULLIN —The caller of the a. n on Mu lim Summons to pr yer. The call is usually from the top of a minaret in a mosque.

MUBARAK —Happy bles ed fortunate sacred welcome, auspicious

MCMAPRAY—Fit t Muslum month leld sacred on accout of the definition of I ti main daughter of the lrophet by All. The first tend ys of the month are observed as days of law matton by Shiah Mahammade.

MUJAWIR.-Custodian of Musalman sacred

place especially saint s tomb

MURADAM —Chief leader in Bombay leader of cool e gang also one employed by a merchant to supernitend lauding or shipment of goods MORRYAR (corruptly mushtiar)—(1) a le al practitioner who appears in District o subordi

nate Criminal Courts () any person holdin a power of attorney on behalf of another person -nama -Power of atto ney Muxir rel ase -Deuth final reunion of

individual soul with world soul passing into heaven for e er syn Moksha

MULLAY -- Doctor learned
MUN HI -- A teacher of Hindustani or any
Perso-Arabi n' n'auage Secretary or writer
/ MUNSEY -- Jud e of the lowest court with
Chaljurisdiction

NACH .- Dance

MAGAR.-City town

NAIK —An officer in Indian armies corres ronding to a Co poral an ancient title

NAMASTE NAMASKAR (Bengal) —I s lute 50 1

VAUROZ - New Years day being that

on which the Sun enters the Ar s

Naw B — A litle horne by Musalmans corres

youdin to that of Raja or Maharaja amon.

Hindus

NAWARZADA -Son of a Nawab

NAZAR NAZARANA Sight pre ents and flur m de on the occasion of visit to or of

the landlord or any sup rior

NIKAH —Celebr tion of the Muh mmadan

marriage outret

VII neem—A tree mela a ad racita
national.—Pr fix indicatin half eg him
hakim quack

sal ation (Buddhist) Final rele so or

ARLAM -The title of the ruler of Hyde abad AULIAN NALA -A narrow wate course or drain LADDI -Fice in the lu k

PARJAMA LAJAMA LAJAMA -Lon" drawers or loose trousers

PAG PAGET PAGETA -A turban a lead dr ss PAIST PICE -A copper coin worth one

PAIS! PICE —A copper coin worth one farthing also used as a generic term for mone) — Wallal —Mone) ed

PAKISTAN — Literally land of the pure term generally applied to Muslim L ague cheme of prittioning India into Muslim and Hindu St tes

PARKA Puccs -Ripe mature complete cooked strong adent

Palki -A palanquin or litter

LAN - The b tel vine LIPE BETTL The laf is chewelv ith it edited areca nut which is then o incorrectly called lat land. See Surari

PANCHAMA -Low caste (Southern India)
PANCHAMA -1 committee for man gement

of the affairs of a caste or village arbitra tors Theoretically the panchayat 123 five (panch) member 1 AADIT - \ Hindu title applied to a person

vers d in the Hindu scriptures Also commonly
used by Brahmans

PANNUAL more commonly PUNKAL —Fan
PANSURAL —Di tribution of Pun(icut of betel
vine) and Superi (fruit of betel paim) (q r) as
a form of ceremonial i ospitality

I and purdal —A vil or curtain the practice of keepi woren secluded yn gosla

PARDANASHIN —Women who observe purdah LAFONN — 1 sub district—see The sil PASHTO LA HTU —La gua o of the N. W. T.

tribes and Pathai s

PATEL —The headman of a vill ge in ested
with some ma isterial and revenue functions

PATWAFI —A village accountant a land steward yn lat am Madras kullarni Bombay D ecan talat Gujurat Sh nbho; Mysore l'anara and Coorg Mand l Assam T pedar Sind

PEON CHAPTEST -Bearen orderly

PE HKAR -One who brings forward submits p pers etc personal clerk

PILAO (pulao) — 1 dish of rice cooked with ghee a d other ingredients and by Anglo In dians specifically us d of chick n or meat cooled with rice an i spices

PINJPAPOL—(I ur a ca e) an animal ho pit I mostly mant ned by the Jains an animal i firmary

PIFAL —Sac ed fig tree Fice Rel piosa 1 ir —A Mahomedan sunt or religious teache Pougri —A Buddhist monk or prie t Burma

PREBHAT PHEEI —Lt Mo of g round parties goin round early in the roo ning s ging political songs

PUCOA —An Urdu vord meanin good corre t substantial of st nd r1 quality of measurement s o trasted with I uto?

measurement s o trusted with I utcl
PUJA -- Wor hip (Hindu)

PUJARI -The pric t PUNDIT -See PANDIT

PURAYA —Old also applied to certal Hindu rell lous books



SINGHIA -See under GARLWAR SI GH SINGHA -Lion A ti le u cd by all tion

Skhand ome Ilin lus
Speut Scroy Pepet —An In lian soldler
Pres.—A kird of guitar vith thre strings Surmi -Unic cale! I ams as opp) d to Si ruti the revealed Yed a B and Him to L sof lim to Law

SOVKAR -See SAULKU

SRADDH -luneral obs quis con iting in offerin free fruits etc to the leg freed on a Secra (tope)—A Buddhist er Jain tumulu usuuliv of brick or stone hard pletical containin rell sor mar in a card spots STLTAN - 1 I in"

Survi -Th sect of Muslim allo acc ot th frt four khalifas a lawful su ors of th of tr d tion Tley emtree by fr tle Proplet and who receive the

great f part f the Mide minadan will Supert -Ti seed or nut of the palm Araca STUESI -Of ones own country made in

India

SCRAJ SCRYA -S in Swaut -- A Hindu reli lons a cetic hu lan l lo d

TABLICH -Ti e Mu i m conversion n ovement

Saddhi Tibut —Coma

Tingit - 1 rev nue sub divi lon of a di trict TABSILDAR .- The officer in chira of a tab il syn M mlat lar Lombay
Taku — Small di taff for spinnin
revived by Mr G n it! yarn

Tal,-Lake Musical time TALL-Lake Austral Line
Talak — Mu lim term fr divorce Utter
a ree of this t m thri e by the hu band in
pre cace of the while discovers the m rule e

TALUK taluka.—Tie estate of a talukdar revenue sub division of a Di trict in Bombas

A fevence sun division of a fit erict in homosy Madras and Misso e spin tal it.

TALUEDET—A landfold r with peculiar tenures in different parts of India. An official in the Hisderaba i State c riesp noil g to the Maj trate and Colle for [I it Talukdut] or D puty Magt trate and Collectors (Sec ud and Third Taluk lars) TAMASHA -Ent it inment gala Ins reastle

se se e hil ition

Tauren t mtum - t North Indian name for a li it trap or cart TANGA TONGS -A o or two lorsed wheel d, vehicl with a c vered top or two lorsed tw 83 11 SHIGHRAM

TANZIM -Literally organi ati n Am se m ntam n the Muslims will haims at securing a closer appro ch to unity of Muslims See Ban

TAPPAL—The Post
TAPI TODDY—Th s p of the date pulmyra
or cocount palm u d s a drinh after
ferm platical allowage from plates. 3 a drink after TATTY - S & LHAS I HAS

Tazza -- Lath and p p r models of the tomis TAXIA — Lath and p p r models of the tom's than and flu air carri din proce load in Marathi disperse has a market as n t but Marathi disperse has a market a marathi disperse has a marathi disperse and the marathi disperse disper

THAKUR .- A titl fr spect applied to Br h mans o a petty clif

THANA -Police station hence its furl die TIES -Ceremonial ancinting on the f rehead

TIKA SAHEB -Helr at narent

THAK - 4 streak on the forehead or elewier on the upper part of the body rect (at some places caste) I ark on the forelead an on Hin tus TINDAL tan lel - 1 foreman subordinate

offic rof a tl lp Tota - 1 weight equivalent to 180 grains

(trov) 1 2 ff6 xactly Torga - 4 two wi elel sell! framm by a ro t

Use in (Plural of All n) - Mu lim learn d r n The ferm u fly in later all reli i ten i re sails as Imate Muftis Quels and 310 Isl

Ustan - Master teacher one skilled in any art or sei nee

LINENA -Arron Hindus will to con cle of a person Among Lards a rell lous ceremony I dl on the tilrt day after death

1 stp on 1 stprs -I're ti on r of Hindu sest m of n edi ine also a ca.

VARIE -A class of 1 gat practitioners entitled to rractice in IIIal Courts

ici i -I er aled sacred be as of Hindus Ver and sector to as of friends

Ver and System of Hinds pillos ply

It prife es il t only Brahm ((xi) exists

at d all el e is M ya or co mic illusion LIHARA - A Bud II I t monastery

\isuxu -God of protection

Wats Watte -A sums indicatin owner dealer agent keeper

WAQF -A Muslim religious or charitable endowment

WATAN - Native country Country In Bombay I residen y u ed mo tly of the land or en hallot ance enjoyed by the person will performs some a rulce useful to Government or to the villa e community

Wazir - Ci ief minist r a Mul ammad n term uliel isanglici das li lar

WILAYAT -I'n land Turope 3 tha -Hindu god of death

loda -(1) A syst m of Hinlu philosophy leadin to loga or union with God () lrac tice of control of breath senses a neations, ete s id to gi e supernatural powers of lody and mind Ultimate aim is Mukti Your -A Hi du ascetic who practises Yo a

YEVANI UNAM -- It Greek the system of medicine practised by Muslims

ZADA -Born Nawab Zada -Son of \awab

ZAMINDAR -A landholder

Zamindari — An estate the system of t nure in which I nd revenue is imposed on n indi idual for a Mahai as oppo ed to Ryotari or farmer s tenure system ZANANA -Tem le feminine Hence women s

apartment harem Zabi -Gold thread anything woven with

gold thread 7 TLA -A District

ZINDABAD -Longlive

ZULM ZULUM ZALUM -Tyranny oppression

Manners and Customs.

Next to the complexion of the reople, which i varies from fair to black the tourists attention in India is drawn by their diess and personal decoration. In its simplest form a Hindu sons dress consists of a piece of cloth round the loins. Many an acete, who regards dress as a luxury, wears nothing more, and he would dispense with even so much if the police allowed to the constant of the police allowed. The Mahomedan always covers his legs, generally with trousers, sometimes with a piece of cloth tied round the wrist and reaching to the arkles Hill men and women, who at one time wore a few leaves before and behind and were totally innocent of clothing, do not appear to day within the precincts of civilisation and will not meet the tourist seye Children, either absolutely nude or with a piece of metal hanging from the waist in front, may be seen in the streets in the most advanced cities, and in the homes of the rich The child Krishna, with all the jewels on his person, is nude in his pictures and images

Dress—The next stage in the evolution of the Hindu dress brings the loincloth nearly down to the feet On the Malabar coast, as in Burma the ends are left loose in front the greater part of India, they are tucked up behind—a fashion which is supposed to best the warrior, or one end is gathered up in folds before and the other tucked up behind. The simplest dress for the trunk is a scarf thrown over the left shoulder, or round both the shoulders like a Roman toga Under this garment is often worn a coat or a shirt When an Indian appears in his full indigenous dress, he wears a long robe, reaching at least down to the culves the sleeves may be wide, or long and sometimes puckered from the wrist to the elbow Before Europeans introduced buttons, a coat was fastened by ribbons, and the fashion is not obsolete. The Mahomedan prefers to button his coat to the left, the Hindu to the right A shawl is tieu round the waist over the long cost, and serves as a belt, in which one may carry money or a weapon if allowed The greatest variety is shown in the head-dress More than seventy shapes of caps, hats, and turbans, may be seen in the city of Bombay In the Punjab and the United Traines in Bengal in Burna and in Madage Provinces, in Bengul, in Burma and in Madras other virieties prevail Cones and cylinders, domes and truncated pyramids, high and low, with sides at different angles folded brims. projecting brime long strips of cloth wound round the head or the cap in all possible ways, ingenuity culminating perhaps in the parrot s beak' of the Maratha turban-all these fashions have been evolved by different communities and in different places, so that a trained eye can tell from the head covering whether the wear r is a Hindu, Mahomedan or Parsi, and whether he halls from Poona or Dharwar, Ahmedabad or Bhavnagar

Pashion Variations -Fashions often vary with chinate and occupation The Bombay informan they were a short coat and a cap, and may carry a watch in his pocket yet as he must work for long hours in water, he does

of the cold north west wears loose bagge trousers, a tall head dress belitting his stoture and covers his ears with its folds as it to keep off cold. The poorer people in Bangai and Madras do not cover their heads, except when they work in the sun or must appear respect-Many well to do Indians wear Luropean dress at the present day, or a compromise between the Indian and Luropean costumes, notably the Indian Christians and Parsia Pursis however have retained their own laid dress, and many have not borrowed the I uro-pean collar and cuffs. The majority of the pean collar and cuffs. The majority of the people do not use shoes those who can afford them went sandals, slippers and shoes, and r new cover their fect with stockings and boots after the European fashion in public

Women's Costumes —The usual dress of 3 woman consists of a long piece of cloth tied round the waist, with folds in front, and one end brought over the shoulder or the head The folds are sometimes drawn in and tucked up behind In the greater part of India women wear a bodice on the Mainhar coast many do not, but merely throw a piece of cloth over the breast In some communities petileoris or drawers, or both are worn Many Musselman ladles wear gowns and scarfs over them The vast majority of Mahomedan women are gosha and their dress and persons are hidden by a veil when they appear in public a few converts from Hinduism have not borrowed the custom In Northern India Hindu women have generally adopted the Mussalman practice of seclusion In the Dekhan and in Southern India 'they have not

As a rule the hair is daily oiled, combed, parted in the middle of the head, plaited and rolled into a chignon, by most women Among high caste Hindu widows sometimes shave their heads in imitation of certain ascetics, or monks and nuns Hindu men do not, as a rule, completely shave their heads, Mahomedans in most cases do The former generally remove the hair from a part of the head in front over the temples, and near the neck, and grow it in the centre, the quantity grown depending upon the finey of the individual Nowadays many keep the hair cropped in the European fashion, which is also followed by Parsis and Indian Christians Most Mussalmans grow beards, most Hindus do not, except in Bengal and elsewhere, where the Mahomedan influence was paramount in the past Parsis and Chris tians follow their individual inclinations Hindu ascetics, known as Sadhus or Bairagis as dis tinguished from Sanyasis, do not clip their hair, and generally coul the uncombed hair of the head into a crest, in imitation of the god Shiva

Hindu women wear more ornaments than others of the corresponding grade in society Ornaments bedeck the head, the cars, the nose, the ncck, the arms wrists, flugers, the waist until motherhood is attained, and by some even later—and the toes Children wear auklets Each community affects its peculiar not cover his legs, but suspends only a coloured ornaments, though unitation is not uncommon herchief from his wai,t in front The Pathan Serpents with several heads, and flowers, like

gold or silver

Caste Marks -Caste marks constitute a mode of personal decoration peculiar to Hindu sepecially of the higher castes. The simplest mark is a round spot on the forehead it represents prosperity or joy and is omitted in mourning and on fast days. It may be red or y llowish a. when it is made with ground sandalwood paste. The worshippers of Vishnu draw a vertical line across the spot and as Lakshmi is the goddess of prosperity it is said to represent her A more elaborate mark on the forehead has the shape of U or V generally with the central line sometimes without it and represents Vishnus foot The worship pers of Shiva adopt horizontal lines made with and almood paste or ashes Some vasuanavas stamp their temples near the corners of the eyes with figures of Vahnus conch and disc Other parts of the body are also similarly matted. The material used is a kind of yel lossish clay. To smear the arms and the clest with sandawood paste is a favourite kind of tollet opecality in the hot season. Beads of sandalwood paste or ashes Some Vaishnavas Tulsi or sacred Basil and berries of Pudraksha

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the lotus the rose and the chempaka are among respectively. The Lingayats a Shaiva sect the most popular object of representation in su pend from their necks a metallic ca ket containing the Linga or phallus of their god Bairagis ascetics besid a wearing Rud alsha rosaries round their necks and matted hair smear their bodies with a hes Religious mendicants suspend from their necks figures of the gods in whose name they beg Strings of co tries may also be seen round it elr neck Muslim dervishes sometimes carry percock s feathers

Hindu women mark ti eir foreheads with a red spot or horizontal line High caste widows are forbidden to exhibit this eign of happiness nor may they deck themselves with flowers or ornaments Flowers re worn in the chignon Hindu women smear their faces arms and feet Hindu women sheat the lates and and sometimes with a paste of turmeric so that they may shine like gold. The choice of the same colour for different purposes cannot always be explained in the same way. The red liquid with which the evil eye is averted may be a substitute for the blood of the animal laughtered for the purpose in former times In many other cases this colour has no such Th Mu hm dervish affects green association the bikh Akali is fond of blue the S nyasi adopts o ange for his robe and no reason can toscarp s gandrus, strung together are worn adopts o ange for his robe and no reason

Indian Names

The personal name of most Hindus denotes ; of a devil is to invite him to do harm a material object colour or quality an animal a relationship or a delty. The uneducated man who cannot correctly pronounce long Sansirit words, is content to call his child father benefits. father brother nucle or mother or sister as the case may be This practice survives as the case may be This practice survives among the higher classes as well Appa Saheb Anna Rao Babaji Bapu Lai Bhai Shanhar Tatacharya, Jijibhai are names of this d stription with honorific titles added It is semption with honorine times added it is possible that in early society the bell if in the re bitth of departed knamen lent popularity to this practice hothing could be more natural than to call a man white, black or red tian to call a man white, black or red good or sliver gen dusmood ruby pearl, or merely a tone small or tall weak or atrong a tion or small or tall weak or atrong a tion or small or tall weak or atrong a tion of the small or tall weak or atrong a tion of the small or tall weak or atrong a tion of the small or tall weak or the small or tall a dog chuka a parrot Shringa a horn the names previent at the pless t day Himsis a diamond Ratins or Ratina a lewel So u of Chinna go d Velli or Belli in the Dravidian languages means white metal or silver fien called after the days of the week on its (ten called after the days of the week on, ashich they were born and hence they bear the names of the seven heavenly bodies cerned. When they because the names of the Bindu deittes they practical. Bits uron a new stage of civilisation. It is deachtin whether the Aulmista ever venture to a new stage of the dreaded spirits whether the seven the dead of the seven of the deaded spirits.

spi its sometim s bear the n mes or human bel gs the reason seems to be tlat they were or inally hum p

High caste practices —The high caste Hindu on the other hand, believes that the more often the name of a deity is on he lips the more merit he earns Therefore he delibe rately names his children after his god; and godesses, so that he may have the oppor tunity of promounding the holy names as fre quently as possible. These are also sonorous and picturreque. Shiva is happy 'shinu is a pervader Govinda is the cowherd Krishna. a petrader Govinos is tre cownery arisana Keshaya has fine hair R ma is a delighter Laksimana is jucky hara ana produced the first living beig on the prineval waters Ganesha is the Lord of Shivas ho ts Dinaskara Ganesha is the Lora or Survey and Gay Sub ah is the luminary that makes the day Sub ah manya is a broth r of Ga esha Sita is a furrow Savitri a ray of light Tara a star Radha prospe ity Rukmi i is she of golden orname ts Bhama of the glowing heart Shiva and Vishnu has e ch got at least a thou sand names and thy may be free y drawn upon and paraphrased in naming one s child en and the whole Hindu pantheon is as crowded as it is large

Family names -When a person rises in imports ce, he adds to his person I name a family or caste name It was once the rule that the title Sharma might be added to n Brahman's name, Varma to a K hatriya's Gupta to a Val byas, and Dasa to a shudra's the name of the definition after venture in the name of the three definition of the lipse, and Dasa to a bludge's work of the three definition of the first of the definition of the lipse the first two titles, but the meaning of the other two has changed Dasa means a stave or servant, and the proudest Brahman cannot or servant, and the products Brahmin cannot disdain to call himself the servant of some god Thus, although Kalldas, the famous poet, was a Shudra, Ramadas, the famous guru of Shivaji, was a Brahmin The Vaishnavas have made this fashion of calling onerelf a ferrant of some god exceedingly popultr, and in Western India high caste Hiedus of this sect very commonly add Das to their larmes. The Brahmans of Southern India add Aiyer or Aiyangar to their names. Shastri, Acharya, Bhat, Bhattacharya, Upadhyaya, Mukhopadhyaya, changed in Bengal into Mukern, are among the titles indicative of the Brahmanical profession of studying and teaching the sacred books. Among warlike classes, like the Rajputs and Sikhs, the title Singh (lion) has become more popular than the ancient Varma. The Sindhi Mal, as in Gidmal. Varma The Sindhi Mal, as in Gidunal, means brave and has the same force Raja changed into Rava, Rao and Rai was a political title, and is not confined to any caste The Benga'ı family names, like Bose and Ghose, Dutt and Mitra, Sen and Guha, enable one to identify the caste of their bearers, because the caste of a family or clan cannot be changed Shet, chief of a guild or a town, becomes Chetty, a Vaishva title, in Southern India Mudaliyar and Nazudu, meaning leaders, are titles which were assumed by castes of political importance under native rulers Nayar and Menon are the titles of important castes in Malabar Ram. Lal, Nand, Chand, are among the additions made to personal names in Northern India Suffixes like II, as in Rampi or Jamshedji, the Kanarese Appa, the Telagu Garu, the feminine Bai or Devi, are honorific Prefixes like Babu, Baba, Lala, Sobin, Pandit, Raja, and the Burmese Maung are also honorific

Professional names -I amily names sometimes denote a profession in some cases they might have been conferred by the old rulers Mehta, Kulkarni, Deshpande, Chitnavis, Mahal navis are the names of offices held in toriner times One fimily name may mean a flour seller, another a can eller, and a third a liquor seller. To insert the father's name between one e personal and the family name is s common prictice in Western India rire elsewher. When a family comes from a certain piace, the suffix hir or 'malleh' is added to the name of the place and it makes a family surname in Western India Thus we may have Chiphrikars and Suratualiahs, or without these adires ve may have Bhaynagris. Malabaris and Bilimorias, as among Parsis Thus Vasudey, Pandurang Chiplunkar would be a Hindu, whose personal name is Vasudev, his father's name Pindurang, and family name derived from the village of Chiplun, is Chiplunkar In Southern India the village name of Musalman names follows the same lines as Hindu names But Muslims have no god or goddesses, and their names are derived from their religious and secular history. These names and titles are often as long and picturesque as Hindu appellations. The agnomens Baksh, Din, Ghulam, Khwaje Lakir Kazi, Munshi, Sheikh, Syed, Begum, Bibi and others, as well as honoring additions like Khan have meanings which throw light on Muslim customs and institutions. The Parsis also have no gods and goddesses, and their personal names are generally borrowed from their sicred and secular history Their surnames frequently indicate a profession or a place, as in the cases of Hindus in Western Indi Batliwaliah, Readymoney, Contractor, Sahlatwaliah Adenwallah and others lil o them are tell tale, names

Indian Art

Sculpture & Painting

Geographical Limits - Indian Art ilke fleifluences (such as Creek Persian Septilian etc.) action of the country 1 and ranke lits grown without bling altered in its corr part of the life of the country an I mu t be viewed in it hi torical developm of Strictl are thing Indan Art compri a only the arti tie creation Indan 4rt comprisonly the artitle freshold of the Inlin Left use and Local lills of the North Total command to the Inline and Local lills of the North Total command to the Inline and the Local lills of the North Total Command to the Inline and Inline arts Influences of In li n Art ar's also felt in Central Isla Chin and ever Japan

Chara ter t cs of I dian Art -- In tian Art is imost e myl tely a r ii in s art Creation as tonal act. From this it follow that In Hand.

Is pt dominantly spritt and note up the hand of the following and not on net with it represent those for a discontinuous properties.

In this is the thin the result of the following and tool and form in the properties and tool are found in the following and the following well a contemp! tion of a v orb of art is a le olelp of corre t anatomy and per pectic. In ling reliefs fill their works, it! lift from it! in in the fill their wo has the lift from the harmed the had ree it is life expersion to the later and forces of nature it in hits at 11 and the mal forces of nature it in hits at 11 and the mal forces of nature it in hits at 11 and 12 and 13 and 14 and 14 and 15 and 15

eff et on the arti ts i naul ati

Chr nology -The chronology of Inlian Art is a difficult problem because of the so often un certain hi to leal background and because of the diversity and complicately of contimporary styles in all re ub-continent. For instance elements in all re ub-continent. For instance elements of the ci leal and medieval tyles surfixed in South In lia up to the 1 the ntury A D will in tle both wing to Muslim an loth rinducters t tally n w forms developed. The cl. silleation of periods given here trie to do justice to the 1 v logment of styles and is by ed on a broad danastic fran ework

I q gs -Tie art of the Indus Valley (approx 3000 BC)

t clas - Maurya Art (3rd Century B C)

I ost Cupta Art (th -Oth Century A D)

I dan Art i — Indian tri up to very recet in several men in the fine in chilisoliton which in a several men in the fine in chilisoliton which in a several men in the fine in chilisoliton which in a several men in the fine in the children which in the children which is any network men in the several men in the severa

Beginnings of Classic Art - After the fall [Through the dir food of the Maury I mpire the Sum as ruled in the and Parthian nelchbor. Hell and fet of the Murva I mpire the Sum as ruled in the North the Andhras in the Soach (2nd-1) the Continue of the Soach (2nd-1) the Sport to Indian builds of the Stages is made plicible by a penetrative flowing the third the human part of the continue of Indian art through which pull to the sape of life made their appearance in the sape of life made their appearance in the sape of life made their appearance in the continue for the intervention of the Bhirmit tupically all life inferior and derivative of the Bhirmit tupically all life inferior and derivative of the country and the manufacture of the Bhirmit tupically all life inferior and derivative of the country of the country and the continue of the country of famo is centres in I harhut Sinch! Budh teavi, Mathura and Pataliputes (Pa nat Phasa in th Western thats and Vanal in South India | (1) Sout tire—In 20 V II third it's Sculpture and relations to most probably possibly po Western Ghits and Vensi in South India centres of worship and in the monisteric in the chipels attached to them. In the relief deficting Buddha's life or that of his previous incurnations (jatalas) I uddha as never presented in human form but his presence is shown by symbols such is the tree of call liter ment his tootprints the throne on which he sat or the platform on which he used to will This, fundamentally un Indian principle indicates the try in component of Indian art while the buoy int passionate figures of yalshis on the Sanchi gates are pre Budd hist in spirit and in the true Indian tradition The wealth of form and movement the inventiveness of composition and the controlled dv namism of this early art ushers in the classic cra

Kushan and Andhra Art—The flist and second centuries A D siw the power of the Kushan empire establishing itself in the North West and North of India while the Andhris ruled the South | The classic progress shows itself in increased plastic penetration of large size sculptures and in greater vitality. The centre of artistic creation is Wathura (Mutta) budd continuation of the Mauryan tradition of large size stone fi-ures, overcoming bulk and crude ness in spirited modelling. Prinkly sensions but in a different was from the nudes of the Greek schools are the temale figures of Mathura and other centres. Nost probably originating from aboriginal symbols of fertility, these graceful if voluminous nymphs fix for centuries to come, the round breasted narrow wristed, full hipped ideal of female beauty for the Indian In the South the stupa of Amaravati has yielded a wealth of magnificent sculpture More fluid mellow and exuberant than the North it comes nearest to classic perfection

Early Fresco Paintings —Belonging to the flist century BC, the fresco paintings in cave 9 and 10 in Ajanta (Nizam's Dominions) are the callest well preserved Indian paintings though still earlier work survives in several other localities The high level of competence in Ajanta proves a long but lost, listory of this art. It in to reliefs in Bulbut and Sanchi, these early paintings have already the graceful outlines of later work.

Tible 1 1 - THE

Chasic Art of the Gupta Age

Sarnath Aparta Auran about and off Pairanle Hinduish eaths to the forefron min this priod in the mr t po crist fruh mans d ir vir froducid all over 10 to epectally in Doreth Badari and Pro e pecceus in Porth Busti But Pri (Decen) Udazeri (nor Son hi) exciter of many other flee Stylite difference of Western and Extern chools how row pronounced although the home, it of indian let i not broken. The art of the learing period can be t be charactered by the well spiritual. The latent naturalism of earlist periods & now overcome or horse ed to the spiritual representations of superhuman section tary or co mucal powers. The human flaure to only the yellele of trun cendental forces. The one the venter of the content brees. The artist masters ever mood from the brief to the terrible. The Puddha images of Mathara and sarroth are in their classe simplification and perfection of modelling in their screwspirituality amongst the vortes supreme religious images. The boar incarnation of Vishing in Udayari is of impresses power which showed account to the research of the same and the startes of the same are power. which changes primitive terror to a deep exhism is still the predominant theme. Mithura perionee of divine force. The icono riphs of creates the Indian Buddha image in direct the Hinduic pantheon is developed during this igc

> (2) Painting -During the sixth and seventh century the Gupta spirit survives in Indian art in spite or the decline and overthrow of the Gupta empire therefore in our classification of styles they are included in Gupta Art The art of fre-co painting had then reached its zenith Ajanta Bigh (Buddhist) and Badami (Brah minical) are the chief centres of this art as it survives today, but the Jain paintings of Sittana vasal (South India), the Brahmanical paintings of Inumalajpurum and the Singhalese roof pictures of Sigiriva (Cevlon) testify to an All India distribution

End of 5th century Sigiriva, Cevlon

Oth century Aganta Caves 16 and 17 Bugh, Budami

Ajanta Caves 1 7th century and 2 Sittanavasal Liruma laipuram

All these paintings are mostly narrative in character. The painters depict religious legends Graeco-Indian Art—I rom the first century A D onwards a peculiar hybrid art develops in time The colours made from minerals, are the North West of India, the Gandhara country bright green, red, brown, yellow, black and

on numan or animal bodies become stems of pent up energies. The rock hews sculptures of Liephanta (near Bombay) Ellora (Deccan) and Mahavathunam (severn pagodas near Liebh) are the finest, representatives of this official of the sculpture and about the close union of this sculpture and about the close union of the sculpture and about the companion at 1 carried to an extreme in the Kalhasanatha at 1 carried to an extreme in the Kalhasanatha thing which an engorous huilding was temple which an enormous building was carved out of solid rock as a whole

Medi val Art.-From the 9th and 10th centu les onwards Hindu art conquered every corner of India With wider distribution local schools and styles developed in the course of time without however breaking the unity of Indian art Medieval sculpture was called at mind are altered sculpture was cause upon to decreate with stone carvings the in numerable temples that were being built and to provide inn es for worship in temples and pri vate chapels in stone bronze or wood.

While much of the grandeur of the classical are surves in medieval sculpture its simplicity and force are gradually lost in an over elaboration of de orati e by work such as jewellery and the icono raphical attributes of delties. The ten to said that art of a hi h order was created if t up to the 18th century

The main schools of medlev 1 sculpture are the followin Candela School (I hajuraho) in Central India the P la School of Bihar and Ibnail Tender Tender Candela School of Bihar and il courni India the P la School of Binar and legal (partly Buddhist) the Orissa School Bhuvanesvara Puri and Kon rak) known for rotic reulpt res the Western S 1 ool (Gulerat i crotic sculpt res the Western S too (10) general Raji utani) with the from Jain art of all Raji utani) with the from Jain art of the state of the The lodin art its finest from images the last live lodin art its finest frome images the last lives are shoot of the 16th century lich fred ced very lively work and the Majura's hool of the 1 th century

these (thints) The greatest artistic merit of these plantins a lies in their trythindeal flowing couldness the plastic volume of cultius which indicates the plastic volume of a body. Light and shade are unknown but comes are modelled with colour shading. Fer pective in the western sense was not known but compositions achieve a surprising Vegree of depth. In lian freecoe plantings are not only compositions achieve a surprising Vegree of depth. In lian freecoe plantings are not only compositions achieve a surprising Vegree of depth. In lian freecoe plantings are not only controlled the planting of the line and the planting of the line and the planting of the light water mark. The surging power of a lamantam fills Indian sculpture with unhead of trillity. Sweeping movement becomes an expression of force the swelling rounded forms. In Elicar apintings of the little certainty in Folonarious in treesoes of the little certainty in Folonarious in treesoes of the order to swelling rounded forms. In Elicar apintings of the little certainty in Folonarious in treesoes of the little certainty in Folonarious in the control of the little certainty in Folonarious in the control of the swelling rounded forms in Elicar apintings of the little certainty in Folonarious in the control of the little certainty in Folonarious in the control of the little certainty in Folonarious in the control of the little certainty in Folonarious in the control of the little certainty in Folonarious in the control of the little certainty in Folonarious in the control of the little certainty in Folonarious in the control of the little certainty in Folonarious in the little of the survives and the little of the survives and the little of the survives in the little of the survives and the little of the survives and through the little of the survives and through the little of the survives and the little of the survives and through the lit palaces of Rajputana all dating from a much paiaces or Kajputana an dating from a muca-later time. In Cochiu and Travancore many examples of elaborate Kerala painting can be found belonging to the 16th 16th century Jain paintings in Conjectaram of the 17th and 18th century illustrate the close affinity between medieval mural art and miniature book Illustrations.

> Indian Miniature Paint ngs -The illumina ting and illustrating of religious scriptures was a widespread art in India even if little of it escaped whoespress are in Ingus even in intel on it escaped destruction with the exception of a large number of Jain manuscripts from Gujerat. The earliest painted on pain leaves date from the 2th and 18th centuries. They have highly convex thousilized figures with sharp noses and protrucing painted by the conversation of the Pala Price of (Bengal 1 th century) are also known

R ja thani and Pahari Painting -The middle of the sixteenth century sees the beging of an Indian School of miniature painting in Rajputana or or oral e by work such as jewellery and the look of miniature painting in Rajputana to concerning the such as t is attrictly formances as minimal nightest assumed to a limanter but are nevertheless very alive and expressive. The plastic quality of the great freescost is absent the line very centle and sensitive. The colours are flat yet brilliant and consistent of the sense of the plastic plasti and beginning under strong Perstan Influence demand for extreme technical perfection. It is individualistic with a clear development of personal styles of different a tists will have known by name (athing rarel heard of in popular Indian irt) It is illustrative, and mainle concerned with the representation of court scenes, portraits historical events or the stalful randering of flowers or infinite. That stillful rendering of flowers or inlimits. That means it is concerned with appearance and not with moods or poetfell fellings as the Burns and Gluistone Solomou the Sir J. f. not vith moods or portful feelings as the contemporary Indian worl. But Indian puln ters did not only introduce Indian to Hindu lence, accurate and delicate drawing, observance and taste Moghul art is unsurpressed. The wrong notion that the Monhul court art was responsible for the revival of punting in India must be given up though a strong influence on Rajasthani and Pahari painting is obvious Under Mohamedan rulers offshoots of Meghul

Modern Art in India - With the eclipse of medieval powers in India and the arrival of I u ropean civilisation the indigenous arts experienced a rapid decline While folk art and crafts survived during the 19th century, the higher forms of indigenous art died out and were replace ed by imported western art, rarely of more thin mediocre quality Art schools were initiated in India on British models in the 19th century and attached to the educational system In the ancient traditions of their country these the arts of drawing, painting and model ling and certain arts and crafts were taught on the lines of western academic tradition. At the lines of western academic tradition. At the beginning of this century a revival of tradition of the lines of the lines

Morbid Punting —Derived from the I im I thought and toll content in the Ly urid School of miniature printing in Personal Mr. Havell that I in the Collection Art (-) (+)* 415 in the leading this and beginning under strong Persian Insuence in the middle of the 16th century Moghul painting developed into an Indian art if that term can be accepted with reservation. At meady Akbar employed Indian artists who under the guidance of Persian mister were under the guidance of Persian mister were under the fish of Bustrating manuscripts. Under Jehangur and Shapchan Moghul printing acceptance of the tish of Bustrating manuscripts. Infortunity with a feet of the tish of Bustrating manuscripts. Infortunity with a feet of the tish of the first transfer to the first transfer to the first transfer to the first transfer to the first transfer transfer to the first transfer transfer to the first transfer to the first transfer transfer transfer to the first transfer tran School and is there new tream but exhand the term from his term of his violen Nand to French in August and the term of his violen Nand to French in August and August Aug tive force is executed. The first transfer for the two comments school of the intermedial is the first of the intermedial in the school feet in th Mr. R. \ Chil grantl the School to cle line (see ern) art. Ind r. prt. co. r. p. 1 771 modellin, and cert in certic

School of Arts in Borning has tro a leto a large and many field institution. The halo i theme into Moghul art, but griduilly flavoured flavoured thonough training on Luro, and life it with an Indian spirit. In technical exect Under Mr W. I. Gliddone Solonou a chi i lence, accurate and delicate drawing, obser The art was fused with Indian decorative princial The School teaches a pariety of er it- and industrial arts with a stone environmental worl leather your textile design, etc. It has a large commercial art and photographic ection Regrethent and Pahari painting is obvious which was added by its present principal Mr C art developed in different parts of India such as Bijappur, Hyderabad, Ahmednagar, Lucknow, etc work with sound Indian traditions

> Many art schools flourish in India in different centres such as Lahore, Delhi, I wel now Benares Patna, etc., under the patronace of provincial governments, State governments or as private institutions. Indian artists of today strive for new forms of expression which would be in tune with present day life without bred in with the ancient traditions of their country. A most impressive solution for this problem

Indian Architecture.

Indian architecture, like Indian sculpture and which marks a definite advance in the treatment painting, is the visible expression of spiritual con ditions in successive phases While the require ments of various religious creeds decree and modify the forms of Indian buildings, the historical development of the architectural art in India is indicated by a gradual progress of constructional types and by the successive usage of different building material such as wood, brick or stone, which is primarily independent of religious domination The former division of Indian architecture into Buddhist, Jain and Hindu styles is for these reasons not satisfactory work, accessible to lay readers, to give a history Indian elements of styles in Indian architecture is Mr Percy | History of Styles — 1 history of styles in Brown's Indian Architecture in two volumes Indian architecture must be based on historical

of the subject over Tergusson's Indian and Lastern Architecture which for many years was

considered to be the standard work.
The chief characteristics of Indian architecture, especially in its later stone phase, are (a) its use of heavy masses, (b) construction based on vertical not lateral pressure, it without true arches or true domes (c) its plustic treatment and close relationship with sculpture (d) its un developed treatment of space and (?) its spiritual significance and symbolism These features dis tinguish Indi in building from most Western types and should be replaced by a division based on of architecture and from Islamic architecture in stylistic evidence. The first comprehensive India, though the latter naturally contains many India, though the latter naturally contains many

c 3000 B C the Indus Valley Yedic Wood Archite ture , from 1500 B C 300 to 00 B C Mauryan Architecture Sun a and Andhra OOBC to OOAD Architecture Gunta Architecture 350 to 6 G A D Early Medieval h rinera onn to 800 A D Chilakya Ra tr kuta Lalla Mell val Architecture Northern (Indo Aryan) Style Souttern (Dravi o to 1800 A D dian) "tyle We tern f Cha I kyan) Style Indo-Satacenic Archi tecture 1 50 to 1300 A D

The Indus V fley Cits s—In Harappa and M henjodaro and other site of the Indus valley exten i a cities have been discovered under the med and sand of the river These cities were the sum and of the river These cities were the frome 5000—000 BC by a people whose this occupation was trading Tie buildings bit are crited out in brick in Linglish bood are plain functional and without great and is prefit. They are mainly houses store borest better. houses boths and wells and no certain traces of If alles or raisees have yet been found. The tail drain easystem was perfect. The corbeiled arch was u ed the true arch being unknown

The V dic Villag —After the extinction of the laits of its which may have spread their is zeroe to the Ganges valley and with the I value of the Aryan tribes a new archit cture state it of earteene which originatine from the time at content which originatine from the time at loped into the city and palace are time in the content which is the content of the content of the period which is the tree of the period exist b the scriptures and it e In that art o later times give us a faint idea by so with a vaulted roof constructed with 2 00 or reed and with lorse shoe sh ped in one rived and with 1 one shoe ah peod fix windows on either and circular village fix windows. Cowgates in the South are covered with a single side of set and support of the state of the covered with a single side of set and support of the set of the support of the set of the support of the set of the support of the support of the support of the set of the support of the suppo

dertion cut and ecographical distribution remains of a large three stoured mooden. I lace
The shapping of types in them and space make hear? It ms supported on stone pullars ()
It is distributed in most like but it following crude
is distributed may be su gested

Tril. A facility ture of most P.C.

Tril. A facility t surmounted ly a ceremonial umbrella They were the chief object of Buddl't wor hip Tl rock caves are an imitation of wooden buildin s and indicate the exitence of small circular brines with a ball in front suite prob bly of vedic origin

> The Great Stupa —During almost four centuries from OO B t to OO A D under two great dynasties the Sun as of tie North au t the Andhras of the South Buddhist zeal gave India some of the most ren arkable monuments stupas which were founded in Mauryan times were now enlarged and be utified In this period they are stonefaced with stone casket and umbrella on top surrounded by stone rail ings in which are set four doorways or toranas stone casket All forms though carried out in stone betray their wooden on in Sculpture and r lief a used profusely to decorate the s. cred shrines. Here also the conver ion to stone f om other materials is indicated by an inscription which says that the southern gateway of the great sti pa of Sanchi was made by the ivory carvers of Best gar The most famous stupes are those of ban hi (Bhopal State) Barhut (CI) Budh Gaya Sarnath and Amara ati in Madras I residency which is the latest and mo t elabor te one

> Rock Temple —To serve priests monks and lay worshippers temples d monasteries were built mainly in brick and wood Little of the c has survived but their ex et replies I ave come to us carved from sol dero k in the sl 1e of cate temples and mona teries 11c pr ctice on temples and mona teries 11c 11c tude of hewing shrines out of solid rock lad begun under Asoka but in the centuri ju thefore nd after the Chritian er it was widely pra thed and the largest c ves (Paril, 1 4ft long 46g it wide and 45 ft high) rea h con iderable Proportions.

Buddhist cases are generally of two typeschartyas or chapels and riharas or mora teries. Tie cf tyas are long apsidal buildings ith a vaulted roof and a horse shoe window over the entrance The interior is divided into a nace for the prie ts and alsies for the lay wor lifters by means of a double row of pillars. At the apsidal end is a t pa Clasty's are thus re m rk bly similar to Chri tian ba ilicas I fra as are rectangular I alls surrounded by cells and having (in a later development) as notum in the centre of the backwall containing a B ddha image ome rin as are double storled both rule a and chant a the structural features of wood architecture have been in itat d to the last detail. The most important gro I of last detail The most important gro I or ca es of this period are th se of lib ja kond be Plalkhora Ledsa \a ik 4j nta Lilora Jurnar and kanheri all in West ru In its Jain caves Means a Architecture — With the eta control of the control of a life profession of a life pro

in taste nd artistic feeling

Indo S r cem Architecture —This bemns in India with the 13th century after the perma pent occupation of the Mohammedans first mosques were constructed of the mate lals of Hindu and Jaina temples and sometimes with comparatively sli ht alterations. The Q wwat and the Atha din La 3 ompra mosque in Ajmer are the best examples of this kind Gradually new methods and principles of construction were introduced from Persia and other Islamic coun tries of the West The Mohammedans brought the arch and the true dome they used mortar (which became necessary because of the lateral pressure exercised by arches) and they introduced movel types of buildin s (the mosque and the tomb) They laid greater emphasis on the per omin) They faid greater emphasis on the per fection and the proportions of interior spees than the Indian temple builders the did not re-quire lofty spaces. Tie Mohammedan architec tare of India varied at different periods and under the various dynasties imperial and local The the various uynasties imperia and notal and early Pathan architecture of Delhi was massive and at the same time characterised by elaborate inchess of ornamentation. The Quitb Minar and the tombs of Hitimish and Ala ut din khiliji are hypical examples. The tomb of Ghiasuddin Tu hak at, Tughlakabad, the Lodi tombs and lastily the tomb of the comb of the at at Tughnakanad the Lout tomos and assays the tomb of Sher 'Shah at Sastram in Bihar clearly flustrate the subsequent progress of Pathan architecture of the Sharqi style we have three mesques in Jannpur besides several combs. At Mandu in the Dhar State a third form of Saraconic architecture sprane up and we have have that a tent Mardid Hochan a Tomb. we have he e ti e Jami Masjid Hoshan s Tomb Jahaz Mahal and Hindola Mahal as the most hotable in tances of the secularand ecclesiastical styles of the Malwa Pathans & The Mohamme dans of Ren als ain developed their style some what feeble and ornate and Caur and Pandus what feeble and ornate and Gaur and Francius there with the rules of buildings of this type the most important of which are the Adian Massyll delication of the Market Mar from all mosques in India in having the whole central area covered over so that what in oth 18 would be an open court is here roofed by sixty
three small domes Of the various forms which racenic rehitecture assumed says Fer rance that of Ahmedab d may p obably be considered to be the most ele ant. It is notable to its carred tone work and the work of the of its carrier tone work and the both of the first indicates an indicate of the minars of many other most its the sculptured Wahrabs and domed and many the state of the sculptured Wahrabs and domed and many that the will rival the curred niel of the substance synta smoque in Confession of Architecture — A School of Architecture

thatched but type roof Civilian architect architecture employed by the Adil Shahl dynasty ture though of equial importance as sacred ar of Bijapur There is here relatively little trace chitecture has left fewer traces. The palaces of of Hindu forms or details. The principal build cuteture has left lewer traces. The palaces of of Hindu forms or details. The principal build Hajutana give an indication of list type. With in a now left at Bijaput are the Jami Masjid the Mohammedan conquests in the north. Indian sarkhteture declined in the 13th century. In and Mosque and the fold Gumbaz. The latter is the south it survived till the 18th century though will be profit in 1sp and preferation declined. Like their predecessors the Pathana of Delhu. Gagan Mahal Mihtari Mahal Ibrahim Rauza and Mosque and the Gol Gumbaz The latter is the Mo huls were a great building race style first began to evolve it elf during the reign of Akbar in a combination of Hindu and Moham medan features Noteworthy among the Em peror s buildings are the tomb of Humayun and the palaces at Tatchpur Sikri and Agra Of Jehangir s time his tomb at Lahore and the tomb of Itimad ud daula at Agra are the most typical structures The force and originality of the style gave way under Shah Jahan to a delicate ele ance and refinement of detail and it was durin his reign that the luxur ous buildings in the forts at Delhi and Agra and the most splendid of the Moghul tombs the Taj Mahal at Agra the tomb of his wife Mumtaz Mahal were constructed The Moti Massid in Agra Fort is another surpas sin ly pure and elegant monument of his time

> Modern Architecture in India -With the arrival of Europeans in India western styles of architecture were soon introduced The Portu guese built churches and palaces in an a recable baroque style The early British colonial style of which many pleasant examples survive e pe clally in South India was appealin in its sim plicity and its clever adaptation to the Indian climate During the 19th century public build ings were erected in a hybrid style composed of classic romanesque Gothic and Indian elements cassic romanesque toothe and include elements comparable with the derivative styles of the Victorian epoch in Europe In more recent times two schools of thought have fought for supremacy in India the one propagatin a re vival of Indi enous Indian art as still practised master builders survivin in by the Indian by the Indian master numbers survivii in Eapputans and other parts of the country the other proc! in g the development of a modern architecture on western lines The master budder has undoubtedly inherited a grew de! of the craft the taste and the sensitive artistic feeling of his forefathers but his structural know ledge is totally inadequate for modern require ments The western school has found more widespread acceptance The work of buildin the new capital in Delhi was entrusted to Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir Herbert Baker most ambitious scheme incorporating the de ion and planning of a whole new city has led to a new style of official architecture the me it of which is still a controversial question. The con temporary u e of reinforced concrete structures though indubitably cheaper safer and faster emphasises the dangers of standardisation and suppression of national character The solution to the problem will have to be found by a youn, generation of Indian architects who while fully trained in modern methods of construction are yet conscious of the glorious artistic heritage of their country

The course of the contract with this wa, the form of present Professor of Architecture is Mr. C. M. C.

stones have been found in many prehi toric and tures and paintings tell us about the endless variety of jewellery to describe which would require a large trenti e Flowers bein the most primitive form of adornment many forms of jewellery up to the present day derive name and shape from floral prototypes Perhaps the finest fewellery work is done in gold enamelling Lahore and Jaipur giving the choicest pieces. Typical of India is the incrustration of gold and silver with gens which are always cabochon cut (never facetted as modern European jewellery) for a fuller colour effect Another very one ent tech nique i gold and silver fill ree applied to orna Nothing can compare with the exube rant splendour of Indian jewellery though the skill in stone c sting and also in setting has not a way reached the level of western craftsmen

Lag r work and p p r m h —Lac being an indigenous Indi n product laquer work in various techniques has assumed industrial pro portions in many parts of the country Best known perhaps are the products of the kashmin craftsmen e pecially in connection with papter maché painting Lac turnery for furniture toys and other objects is a widespread art in western India c pecially in Kathlawar and Gujerat In Sawantwadi (Konkan Coast) a small laquer industry produces artificial fruits playing cards toys etc

Te tiles.- No other country East or West has ever excelled India in the weaving of cotton and silken labrics and silken fabrics. Since ancient times. Indian fextiles were in great demand in all world market There is hardly a technique or art in fabric mak ing that was or is not known in India

I will ry—I rom time immemorial jewellery before weaving fine silks and brocades from of rich de ign was made in India and worn by Benares Murshidabad Hyderabad Madras both exes Simple beads of poli hed, precious Tanjore and other places finely woten voilen Tanjore and other places finely woven 1 collen Aushmir sha is delicate muslins from Dacca tie dyed fabrics from Raiputana various forms of die paintin on cotton (qalmdar similar to Javane e botic) from South India p inted silks and cottons from all parts of the country some of the finest cotton prints coming from Sanganir near Ja pur As there is no limit to the styles of embro dery mention may be made only of the phallars work of the Punjab the colourful em broideries of Kathiawar and the world famous Northern India Especially under Akbar in the 16th century gorgeous rigs and carpets were made exquisite in colour and f bric jet the finest work from Persis was never equalled

> It has been estimated that there are still million handlooms in India and the industry though depressed by the competition of the pov er loom is surviving with part of its wealth of artistic sense and skill

> R ng hs -Worth mentionin are the artistic designs made by the women of India with colour ed powders on the floor or on the doorstep of their houses as festival decoration Preserving the age old designs of religious symbolism they are age old designs of rengious symbolism they are known in all parts of the courtry in a great variety of patterns (ang l in Gujerat alpona in Bengal kolam in South India etc.)

There can be no doubt that the skill and artis tic sense of the Indian craftsman is still abve perhaps slumberin A Mr I red H Andrew deterioration is not the fault of the crafts man by t of his employer Well directed offici ! and private patron ge can do much to save the cultural heritage of the arts and crafts in India Galerat in which the threads are variously dyed industrialisation

Archæology

Although, Talina is one of the most succept lands in the world and the cradle of an ancient civilization it has long remained in the back ground owing to the absence of written histories ing back to the earliest period as in the case of other ancient lands such as Egypt and accopatant; J st o er a hundred yer as left foundation of Indian Arche logy ras hist foundation of Indian Arche logy ras hist consistent with the compared the way to the knowledge of the discovered the way to the knowledge of the consistent Which Akky and of the consistent which ground owing to the absence of written histories to the knowledge of the edicts of the adments which all then were a scaled book to the natives of he soil. Since then a large number of schola's both soil. Since then a large number of schola's both soil and European have helped in building up the edifice of Indian Archeology which though all the comprehensive is still which though fairly comprehensive is still incompl to in several respects

The story of Indian Archwology commences with the beginnings of human existence in the vast sub-continent Fine implements discovered in various parts of the country particularly in the easte n duriets of the Madras Presidency and the The rough and chipped

valleys of the babarmati Varmada and the Godavari have yielded hundreds of implements which show the first ttempts m de by man to wo k his tools with which to master his surround ings T o of the paleof this implements were found in association with the bones of extinct animals one from Bhut a in Narsin pur di trict CP on the banks of the \ rmada
and the other from Mungton the upp r Godava i
The age of the pal clith determined mostly by geological considerations may be anywhere f om 50 000 to 00 000 years and the geat interval of time between the microlithic and the paleolithic periods is shown by nearly a hundred feet of alluvi I and wind blown less deposits in the valley of the Sabarmati river

The whole fild of prehistory is gradually receiving mu h attention which is expected to systematize our knowledge of the earliest in habit ats of India and systematic work has been recently attempted at e eral sites in Madr May irbhanj Rajpi; la and liaroda State heolithicm n hou ed large v riety of poli h ed stone implement was more widely distributed

throughout the country, particularly in the Peninsula and the Vindham regions and his skeletal remains have for the first time been unearthed in Guierat To this period runt al o be dated some of the earliest me allthde tombwhich occur in a great a riets of forms in the which occur in a great viriety of forms in the central and southern parts of the Peninghalthough a vast majority belong to the non-use and some even perit to our are. The knowledge of metals supervened at a later stage but its development has been different in northern and southern India. Thus in portly in India. northern India the copper in plements of the Gangetic Vallet and the copper of brenz intiquities of the Indus culture exclude any knowledge of from In the court, his ever, though certain recent finds in Raichur Dt do not exclude the knowledge of copper +m Iting in the Peninsula, the neolithic settlements of the Bellary district seem to have been immediately Beliary district seem to have been infinediately followed by the knowledge of the smelling of iron, as evidenced by the large scale furnace which stand in the shape of cinder mound notably those at Ludatini. It is clear, how ever, that while copper and bronze were known in the north in the fourth millennium. BC the south 1 my ha e been generally conten with the use of stone implements right up t the first mellennium BC until stone was sup It is remarkable that in some o planted by iron the localities in the ancient Decean, comprisin the Bombay Karnatic the Ceded Districts c Madras south Hyderabad and North Mysore stone implements and printed pottery, ar followed by antiquities of the regular histori period. This gives the hope that a regular. sequence can be established and links forged be twicen the history and prehistory of the Decean

The most interesting and well developed phase of the prehistoric civilization of India is, however, that represented by the recent excavations at Harappa in the Punjab and Liohen jo daro in Sind These have completely revolu tionized ideas on this subject and proved that as far back as the 3rd or 4th millennium B C and probably much earlier still, India was in possession of a highly developed civiliza tion with well planned and populous cities, well built houses, temples and public buildings of brick carefully constructed wells and a system of drains and many other amenities not always enjoyed at that period by the peoples of Mesopotamia and Egypt Both at Mohen jo daro and Harappa there are the remains of some 5 or 6 cities super imposed one upon the ruins of another

The structures that have so far been exposed at Mohen 10 daro belong to the three latest cities on the site which do not appear to be far removed from each other in date, style of architecture or other cultural elements Most of the struc tures are dwelling houses, but there are others

That they polessed a well developed system of writing is evidenced by the discovery of over a thousand tablets engraved vith vell executed animal devices and pictographic legends in an The method of disposit of unknown script the dead at Mohen to daro is uncertain but at Herapha two types of burial have been met with, namely, complete burials or fractional along, with funerary potters, and pot burials Only 27 of the latter were found to contain skulls and human bones and are seemingly post exposure fractional burials

The late Sir Aurel Stein a survey of the whole of Baluchistan and his last journey in Bahaw apur and Las Bela States have added to our I now ledge a number of ancient sites of the prehistoric epoch Among the 20 or more sites in Sind, discovered mostly by the efforts of the Inte Mr Majumdar, at least three are now recomised as representing distinct phases some earlier and some later than the main culture of Harappa an l Mohen jo daro

The Indus Valley culture has now been traced in the North east as far as Rupar in the Ambala District, relatively close to the watertures are dwelling houses, but there are others which appear to have been temples and one—of particularly massive proportions—is a large both, surrounded by fenestrated galleries and halfs Another massive and extensive building found at Harappa appears to have been a public granary All were built of well burnt brick and most of them were off two or more storeys with staircases giving access to the upper rooms. In and around the ruins have been found many minor antiquities including gold and silver jewellery, referred to above from the historic period of shed of the Sutlej and Jumna and it is there

in the watern U 1 and Punjat From tl ti ne of the Maurya te 4th cent irs BC tie hi tors of architecture and the fort satis of arts of In lia are cl r and can be traced with rel ti e rrech sion The financial strin ency an i lifficult con il tions cruedly the world are most all the promining of excast in to be extended as much be wile little forts are being continuing by cornect orders to extend the bounds. of kno viel e

earlie t monu Mauryan Monuments -Tl ments of the historical period that have come down to us relate to the Mauryan period from which time onwards the main currents of Indian Archaology are fretty clear thanks to the a d in particular the fild work of the lat four decades Tie Mauryan monuments in lud cert in caves in the Barabar hill near ta the remains of a pill r d hall near I tha (and at I talputra) rem in of the wood a pals d near lating a number of stups to dierent places built of large sized bricks to additionally attributed to tok and a with of minor antiquities at ch sculptures terra cott.l be d etc r overed in th excavations at Patna Taxila (Bir m un l) Benare an l Sarnat! at I in course of the se va e operations a Patn

The rock and pillar edicts of Asoka (Circa 0 L.C.) deserve speci l mention. His major rock edicts are engrat d in seven tlaces District to Jonn girl in the I arnul District in the south Amongst the thirteen tillars of 180k (feddes the Liephant capital of a 14th at Sanks and a fragment of a 1 th at Benarel ten bear his inscriptions Of these tile Lauriya ten bear his inscriptions Of these tile Lauriya handangarh column in the Clamparan Di trict Tiri ut is p actically uninjured Special menti must be med here of the st pa at Piprahwa opened by Pepps in 1898 wiich yi ided a large stone box containin an inscribed steatito or soap-stone reliqu ry with a number of relics and beautiful precious tones no pr served at the Indian Mu eum Laboutta. The is significant written in ch racters of the 4th 3rd century BC speaks of the relics bei g of the Buddla himself and enshrined by I is ki smen the aky s

th second century BC by th Sungra in the rul 19 W The Buldhet stup t Bha but (ag id State The Bublist stup 1 line but (Nag ud State (tail in i) i de mo try local and remarriable no uncat of til period filu tratin tile s plut i store be not to the state of the stat be a found in the excavations of city sites all the about the state of Sauch M

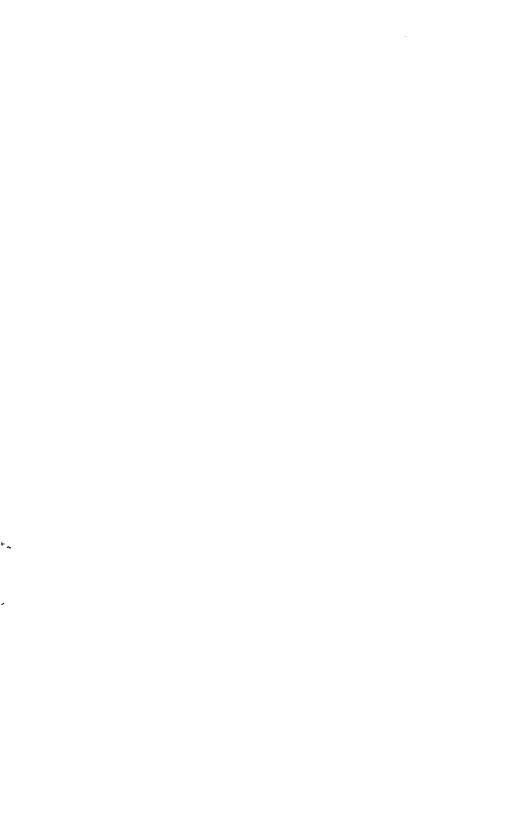
the serie of ment -The best preserved in riy Buddhist monum nts in India

In la little is yet known except som paint d in Bhopal State. Here the main stopa of vill in pottery but there is e cry hope it at it is gap in the core probat by belongs to the time of volume knowled e may be filled in but further find was later faced vill stone and a ground led by a stone ralling with four great gat w vs or esel carlinal point so etime about the first century BC lies les the stupes a number of temples april I lalls and mo other bull li 1. nasteries of different peric is form a spi nili g lax; illustratin the principal pla s of the declin

Taxil -The extensive r mains of the arci at city of laxila n or lian if in it an amo most important in the country constituting the lift rent cities the till unit dis the or constitution sites in succe ive pools nl a r nier of mena tie e tabilsi m risce tered a o ni at pes mens the c tables mixes tered a bin a per situate in it suburi r ; ich i onto top of illiceks in ti skinlij i ro er a ; it r of centur; Sir John Miri is it :: I re h ve sivel to clucii to ti ; in ill i! ; and culture f this centr the riching blace of the tiree great ci ilizations of Ini ireece and Persia The most pro perous city was the Indo Scytl'in city no known as Sirkap dating from a century on lither side of Sixap datin, from a century on liner site of the Christian era with read ity planned streets houe a lip! the artig like ir : ii hinclu line xg ii i; il ry be is ccins all kini of hou el ii ol; t ni ; tt y ct form tie bulk of the xilit if the line Mu ur on tl rot

M thurs -M ti ura one of the most import ant religious and art centr s in northern In lia from anci at times was g Ivani el into acti its from the s con i century A D ouward the abund nee of red an datone in th nel 1 bourhood was availed of by the f lio re of all the religious and some of the earliest Brahm n re of all ical and Jan images a cre manuf ctured 1 er in a peculiarly tractive and playful though sensuous art Irom Matiura the Build a im ge and some of the Hellenistic rotifs tracelled further to the est and south and tra circa nurther to the e st and sould an leven t the distant Bud lil it school of the lower I rish as valley as t An ravati A gar junikanda an I other places. By the fourth century A D the Heller istle element in In lian art was lowever completely absorbed then andrabe attender of the Suntraliant Andier art reached its golden age

The Gupta Ag —The rise of the Gupta dynasty in northern India ea by in the furth century was a signal for the bill water mark of Indian achie ement in literature art and sculpture A tloughtful synthesi of the best impulse of Indian a t and the f reland fluences se brought about in this; iod of hich the heynote wa al o littelle trillsmanda bilance b tween spiritu l tlought and material exp es best scullture of this period has T been found in Sarn th Mutt G rhw in the Unit 1 1 ro inc of terra tta 1 ln inor art. 1 wi ile examples be n fo ind in all north Indian excav tions Sarr th where Buddli i first s w the light of the d y was the m st prospero c ntre of Bud li i m at this time m at prospero c are of Buddil m at ans time and i allicantly enough is the gent of a Buddilst revi [in I ii the Mudarandh'Atuit with r fo nied icre by the Mat abodhi Society having recel ed from the Go e ament of India three B ddl t r lies rec yeared from ercay thon are the magnificent Buddhist monum nts in india three Buddi it nda in M dras Mirpurkhas in



repair and excavation was prosecuted and at i present the Central Government bears all expen diture in connection with the preservation and maintenance of monuments as well as with excavation and research. Under I ter Director-General it was continued with equal vi our an i the result of it is manifest in the pres at altered conditions of many old and hi toric buildings and In the scientific excavation of buried sites such as

Taxila Pataliputra Sanchl in the Bhopal State arnath near Benares Nalanda in Biltar Lal ar purlin Bengal and Nararjunikonda in Madras and in the In ius Valley at Harappa in the Punjab and Moh n jo-daro in Sin 1 The 1 st syste mail exc vations were those at I amnagar (ancient Ahichchhatra) in Bareilly Di trict U I where an extensive walled town inlabited from beto e the fourth century BC to the ninth century AD has been unearthed str tum by stratum with far re cling results for the tudy of archivelo ; throu hout the periods of India a celon history. The pre-ent Dir ctor G neral Dr. R. Mortimer Wheeler has opened an excavit in training centre at Tavila v. hrea larre numbe of students have be n train 1 in the test. the latest m thods of reheological exervation. He has also curried out excavations t ties ancient port of Viramputnam near Pontich rry which have yielded vesti s of I omin intercours

The Archaelorical Survey has devoted consider able attention to the organization and developm at f museums as centres of rese reh and education It maintains the archeological section of the Indian Museum at Calcutta am il museums at the Forts at Delhi and Lahore and at the Taj the Central Asian Antiquities Mu cum to tal the central astan Annuquites and cum at 'vew Dilh Local muveums have all oben at 'liked at the excav ted sites of Taxina aranth 'Alanda Mohen Jo-daro and Harappa with the object of keeping the principal mosald antiquites recovered at these sites in closs as occident with the structural remain. which they belong so that they may be studi d mid th ir natural surro in lings and not lose mu th ir natural surro in ungs and not not con-locus and meanin by bein transport d to some distant place. Dipli ares of antiquities from Mohen po daro and Har pro have however been widely distributed amon other Museums

The epigraphical material dealt with by the Archeological Survey has enabled the history and chronology of the various dyn sties of India to be established on a firmer basis and in greater dealt of the control of the of the established on a firmer basis and in greater of tail. The Dpirraphal Indica is now in the 25th rodume a revised edition of the Asoka inscriptions has been recently published while the companion volume of post Asokan Brahmi inscriptions is under preparation along with two others death of the temperature of the property of the others devoted to the records of the Gupta and kalachuri epochs The volume of wo k done in South India which is particularly rich in lithic records will be apparent from the fact that over 20 000 inscriptions have been copied and noticed in the Annual Reports on South Indian epigraphy nd a large nur ber publish d 11 exter

the time the enti e programme of publication of the Departm nt has been suspended owing to the paper po ition in the country

The example of British India has stimulated several among the progre sive Indian States to the District of Pu jab

comprehensive and systematic campaign of create their own Arct role ical Dep tment I rominent among these must be mentioned Hyderal d lissore Gwallor Baroda and J ipur In Hyderal d the systematic and selectific streament of the freeces at Ajanta is an out standin achievement of the Arcivol ical De Jatin t cre tel in 1914 uni r the listin guil i uni uni co of Mr Cl im Na dani Bealins thi attention has been desoted to the rock cut temples at I llora and many other struc tural temples Amon the Islamic monuments the great mosque of Gulbarga and the Baharani mosque at Bldar have teen fully conserved Of L'te systematic exervation of ancient sites as at Maski and Palthau I'as been a re ular feature of the Department's wo k the latest fecture of the Department's we as the second in a the full railing it of konlayur and at I all in life it letter line bro it with rails fine no import nee The Mysoro Archrooked all Department has north might d referred at D particular has a rule of the action with referred half acentury of its exist nee. The first Director Wr. B. L. lice published some 10 000 in criptions in 1 volumes of the 1 pl raphia 1 arnatics. This process has been well maintained and the conservation work 1 as rescued many famous temples such as the I esava t mple at Soman th par and the temples at Drive and all acavations conjucted at Cl ndra all In Cr. and the temples at Belur and Halebil Brahm girl has e been very fruitful. In Cwallor the Departm at est blin i in 1913 has lone exclient work in exploration of and at sites such as Lawaya Ujjain Besnagar and Manda or The con ervation of the Ba h caves and other an lent monument and the maintenance of a good mu cum are amon the other a devements of the Department in Japur excavations Sahni have re caled the existence of a unique Buddhist establishment at Bairat and a city site i r the Sa lh r i ke Th x wations at Rairi an ancient omm rei i n i indu trial mart have brought to light I rge hourds of punch marked on I other coins of early date and the work now started at the gre t site of Antichangar lids fair to say me treat import ance. The recently started trecological Department of the Baroda Stat has done a valuable with in the listing of a numents and the exploration of eye at sites including. Amreli in Kathiawa I and Lattan in Gujarat . los Indore Mayardhag! Arvancare Jodiani kashmir I il kkott i I atna Rew h Cochin an I Rajpipi are amon the t testh t maintain Archeological Departments of their own

> The recently amended Ancient Monuments Preservation Act has established a system of licenses for scientific excavations to non official bodies The first Society to take part in this work was the American School of Indi and Iranian Studies which co operating with the Boston Museum of Pino Arts organized an ex position for work in Chanhud ro in Sind in 1936 Here several pt ses of the prehistoric culture of the Indus Valley represented by Harappa were une thed Unfortunately the work was discontinuated. discontinued after the first's ason The University of C leutts have conducted exervation at Bangari in North Bengal for a number of years with success and the Junj b Exploration that the set of Bers in the Children work at the site of Bers in

Indian Time.

Lor many years Indiantime to in a state of the might postpone or even alterester present chaotic confusion. What was called Madras of the acceptance of the form to instead of the Rilway time was kept on all the railways and each greate entre of population epitition noted. India Theoretical advance with both the second of the control of the form of the first part of the control of the form of the first part of the first par time, which was not based on any common scientific principle and was divorced from the standards of all other countries It 1 25 1 ith a view to remedying this confusion that the Government of India tool the matter up in 1904, and addressed the Provincial Governments and through them all loc I bodies, a long letter which reviewed the situation and made suggestions for the future. The escutful points in this letter were — "In India we have already a standard time

which is very generally though by no means universally, recognised. It is the Madras local universally, recognised. It is the Madraglocal time, which is kept on all railway and tele, raph lines throughout India and which is 6h 21m in advance of Greenwich Rangoon local time is used upon the rilways and telegraphs of Burma, and is 6h 21m 47s thend of Greenwich But neither of these standards bears a simple and easily remembered

relation to Greenwich time

"The Government of India have several time" been addressed by Scientific Societies, both in India and in England, and urged to full into line with the rest of the civilised world And now the Royal Society has once more returned to the The Committee of that Society which attack advises the Government of India upon matters connected with its observatories writes - 'The Committee think that a change from Madrastime to that corresponding to a longitude exactly 51 hours east of Greenwich would be an improve ment upon the existing arrangements but that for nternational scientific purposes the hourly rone system making the time 5 hours in advance of Greenwich in the west, and 6 hours in advance in the east of India would be preferable

"Now if India were connected with Europe by a continuous series of civilised nations with their continuous railway systems all of which had adopted the European hour zone system, it would be imperative upon India to conform and to adopt the second suggestion But as she is not, and as she is as much isolated by uncivilised States as Cape Colony is by the ocean, it is open to her to follow the example of that and some other similarly situated colonies and to adopt!

the first suggestion

'It is believed that this will be the better aolution There are obvious objections to n arbitrary line right across the drawing an arbitrary richest and most populous portions of India, and so as to bisect all the main lines of communi cation, and keeping times differing by an hour on opposite sides of that line India has be come accustomed to a uniform standard in the Madras time of the railways, and the substitu-tion for it of a double standard would appear to be a retrograde step, while it would, in all probability, be strongly opposed by the railway authorities Moreover, it is very desirable that whatever system is adopted should be followed by all Europeans and Indians alike, and it is certain that the double standard would

possess over the first alernative and the former the difference become i each west standard that can be execut halfrulour whereas and rethe latter it vill elementeed and hour in the extreme color of kare blief Quities I'ut this inconventence is hills sed to be smaller than that of leoping to odd terms times on the Indi n system of radios, and tel mapla

It is proposed, therefor, to just on all the railway and tele replaced in India 1, 21, 30. They would then represent retime as hourse faster than that of Green left, which would be known as Indian Standard. Time and the difference but sen standard to it local time of the places mentioned belos would be approximately as follow—the flaces of president mentioned from the first strength and I and S meaning that the standard time is in advance of or is find because time respectively—Dibrugarh 51 %, Shillorg % S, Calcutt v 45, Allahab d 21, Madra 91, Lahore 311, Bombay 91 Pe hawar 441, Lahore 31 I, Bombay 3 I karachi 62 F. Quetta 62 I.

"This standard time would be as much as 54 and 55 minutes behind local time at Mondiday and Rangoon, respectively, and since the rule av system of Burma is not connected with the tof India, and aircary keeps a time of its own, namely, Rangoon local time, it is not subjected that Indian Standard Time should be adopted in Burma. It is proposed, however, that in stead of using Pausoon Standard Time as at present, which is 6h 24m 17s in advance of Greenwich, a Burma Standard Time should be adopted on all the Rurman rails are set acts. adopted on all the Burmese rulways and telegraphs which would be one hour in advance of Indian Standard Lime or 61 hours ahead of Greenwich time, and would correspond with 97° 30' I longitude. The change would bring Burma time into simple relation both with European and with Indian time, and would (among other things) simplify telegraphic com munication with other countries

' Standard time will thus have been fixed for rallways and telegraphs for the whole of the Its general Indian Lmpire adoption for all purposes, while eminently advisable, is a matter which must be left to the local community in

each case 1

The Government scheme left local bodies to decide whether or not they would adopt it Calcutta decided to retain its own local time Bombay the first reception of proposal was hostile, but on reconsideration the Chamber of Commerce decided in favour of it and so did the Municipality Subsequently the opposing element in the Municipality brought in a side resolution, by which the Municipal clocks were put at Bombay time which was thirty nine minutes behind Standard Time On the 1st January 1906 all the railway and telegraph clocks in India were put at Indian Standard Time Bombav local time is retained only in the clocks which are maintained by the Municipality and puzzle the latter greatly, while by emphasising in the establishments of some orthodo the fact that railway differed from local time, Elsewhere Standard Time is universal in the establishments of some orthodox Hindus

Tie Ben al Government decided from October 1911 to move forward their clocks by 36 Bengal t me therefore became an hour ahead of Indian Standard Time and 36 minutes Ti is was followed shead of Calcutta local tim by the Judian Standard Time also bein advance b b one hour with effect fro a September 1 194 making it 64 hours ahead of Greenwich Mean

The measure wa introduced to ensure the continuance of suffice at daylight in the east ern provinces of Indi where it was essential to avoid any electricity overload due to overlap of factory demands with those of dome tic office and street 1 hting and where extra dayl it is needed to mitigate the effect of obscuration of li hts necessary as a v ar m asure

Comage, Weights and Measures

As the currency of India is ba ed upon the jehanjur 51 in Goshangunge The maunitupes studenests with re and to more are varies throughout all india from the Ben at gate illy apressed in rupees Down to about or railway mannd (8 M 71ba, to the Factory 1872 the gold value of the rupee (containing 165 maund of 4 lb 10 o 11 drs the Bombay grains of pure silver) was approximately equal to -8 0 one tenth of a £ and for that period it is easy to convert rupe a into sterlin by striking of the final cipher (Rs 000 = £100) But after 1873 owing to the depreciation of sliver But as compared with gold throu hout the world there came a s now and progressive fall in the societ came a s root, and progressive ian in the exchange at that one time the gold value of the rapee dropped as low as 1s. In order to provide a remedy for the heavy los caused to the Government of India in respect of its gold payments to be made in England and also to relieve foreign trade and finance from the inconvent nce due to constant and un foreseen fluctuations in exchange it was re of the rupe by restricting the circulation. The intent on was to tall the evalue of the rupe by restricting the circulation. of the rupee to 1 4d and then introduce a g ld ta lard t the rate of Rs 15 = £1 1892 onwards the value of the rupes 1899 onwards one value of the tupes were maintained with insignific nt fluctuitiors at the proposed rate of 18 4d until February 10 of when the recommendation of the Committee appointed in the previous year that the rupes should be linked with gold and not with string at a linked of 18 4d was Adorbad maintain at linked of 18 4d was adopted This was followed by great fluctua tions (See article on Currency System)

Dec mal C u g —In Jun 194 the Govern tof India is ued ommun que u esting ommun que u esting a d clm 1 olorge for I dia in which the rupe di il d i to 100 cents in t ad of 19 an i in ited public opinion on the propo al ni in ited public opinion on the proposa-to ermm nts re ons wer that the d c mal currency had displed of the forms in most oun ties the chief exceptions bein Indi Gr t iritain nd certain en pre count Public It the enter exceptions being the Public Pation of certain en pre count I Public ration w I voral I to the prop s I tut no of finite decl ion hal been taken at the time of

maund of 4 lb maund f 8 lbs with apparently answ re to tie Porest Department maund in use at th Fuel D pot and the Madras n aund which some author ties estimate at lbs and others

4 lbs and so o Committees of Inquiry -These a e mer ly typical that nees which are multiplied indefi n tely Ther are variations of evrv detail of weights and measu sin every part of India The lo es to trade a ling fom the confusion and the touble which the state of things causes are heavy. Mun clush and commercial bodies are continually r turning to the problem with a view to devising a practical chem-of reform. The Supreme and I rovincial Gov ernments has e made various attempts durin 40 years p t to solve the problem o univers I units of weights and measures and commer e and trade have agitated about the question for the past century Th Indian railways and Government departments adopted a standard tola (180 grains) seer (80 tolas) and maund (40 seers) and it was hoped that this w uld act as a successful lead which would gradually be followed by trade through out the empi e but the expectation has not been realised

The Governm nt of India con idered the whole que tion in con ultata n with the pro vincial Governments in 1890 1894 and vari s special steps have at different times been tken I differ at p ts of lucia. The Go ernme t of Iombay appointed a committee in 1911 to m ke propo al for reform f r the Bomb y Pres dency Their final report has in 1911 to m ke propo al for reform f r the Bomb y Fres dency Their final report has not been published but they presented in 191 n el ntrm r I t which has been less d to publi discuss on I no brief it points out the pr treal impossibility of proc eding by compulsory mea ures affect the whole granter, and et the Rombay Pro idence a cantic deel too hall be the prop at latt no of the deel too hall be the standard of which to have the decrease of the formulation of which common all over India but we shall too that it a given city ther are nearly from the formulation of the standard of which the standard of the standard of which the standard of the standar jakhs and crores thousand (written out as 1,00,000), and a crore is one hundred lakhs or ten millions (written out as 1,00,00,000) Consequently, according to the exchange value of the rupee, a lakh or rupees (Rs 1 00,000) may be read as the e mi valent of £10,000 before 1873, and as the equi valent of (about) £6 667 after 1899, while a crore of rupees (Rs 1,00,00,000) may similarly be read as the equivalent of £1,000,000 before 1873, and as the equivalent of (about) ±666 667 With the rupee at 18 6d i hih after 1899 is equivalent to £7,500 and a crore is equiva lent to £750,000

Comage - Finally, it should be mentioned that the rupee is divided into 16 anna, a fraction commonly used for many purposes by thath Indians and Europeans The anna was both Indians and Europeans formerly reckoned as 11d it may now be considered as exactiv corresponding to 1d The anna is again sub divided into 12 pies

Weights - The various systems of weights used in India combine uniformity of scales with immense variations in the weights of units The scales used generally throughout Northern India and less commonly in Madras and stan dardized in Bombay Presidency under the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932, may he thus expressed as one maund=40 seers, one seer=80 tolas The actual weight of seer varies greatly from district to district and even from village to village in India except in Bombas In the standard system the tolv Presidency is of 180 gruns, and seer thus weighs 2 057 lbc and the maund 82 28 lbs This stindard is This stindard is also used in official reports

Retail -For calculating retail prices, the universal custom in India is to e-press them in terms of seers to the rupce Thus, when prices change what varies is not the amount of money to be paid for the same quantity, but the quanti ty to be obtained for the same amount of money In other words prices in India are quantity prices not money prices. When the figure of quantity goes up, this of course means that the price has gone down, which is at first sight perplexing to an English reader It may, however, be mentioned that quantity prices are not altogether unknown in England espe cially at small shops, where pennyworths of many groceries can be bought Eggs, likewise, are commonly sold at a varying number for the shilling If it be desired to convert quantity prices from Indian into English denominations without having recourse to money prices (which would often be misleading), the following scale may be adopted—based upon the assumption that a seer is exactly 2 lb, and that the value of the rupee remains constant at 1s 4d, 1 seer per rupec=(about) 3 lb for 2s, 2 seers per rupee=(about) 6 lb for 2s, and so on

The name of the unit for square measurement in India generally is the bigha, which varies greatly in different parts of the country But areas have been expressed in this work either in square miles or in acres

A lakh is one hundred the District of the Presidency, where it as 1,00,000), and a clore the District Officer, Mr. Sincox arradually during the course of three years, induced the people to adopt throughout the district uniform weights and measurer, the unit of sright in this case being a tola of 120 grains. But the committee ab tilred from recommerding that the same reights and measures should be adopted over the whole Presidency, preferring that a new system started in any orea should be as nearly as possible similar to the best wat m already prevailing there

Committee of 1915 -The whole problem wer again brought under special consideration by the Government of India in October 1918, when the following committee was appointed to inquire it to the entire subject and

C A Sliberrard (President) A Y G Campbell Rustomii Lardoonji

This Committee reported, in Auru t 1915, in favour of a uniform system of weights to be idopted in India bill on the 180 grain tola,

112 8 Lhaskhas = 1 chawal 8 chauals = 1 ratti = 1 musha 8 rtti-= 1 tol; 12 mashes or 4 tanl a = 1 chat il o tolas = 1 401 F 10 chatile = 1 mound 40 seers

The tola is the tola of 180 grains, equal to the rupes weight. The also has recently been fixed as 3 60 lbs or 140 tolas

Government Action -The Government of India at first approved the principles of the Report and left the Provincial Governments to take action, but they passed more detailed orders in January, 1922. In these they ag in, for the present and subject to the restrictionimposed by the Government of India Act and the devolution rules, left it entirely to local Governments to take such action as they think agvisable to standardise dry and liquid measures of expecity within their provinces Similarly, they announced their decision not to adopt all India standards of length or area

As regards weights they decided in favour of the standard mentioned under the heading "Weights', earlier in this article, this having been recommended by article, this having been recommended by a majority of the Weights and Measures Committee having received and Local Governunanimous support of the ments At the same time they provisionally undertook to assist provincial legislation or standardisation and stated that if subscriptions quently, opinion developed strongly in favour of the Imperial standardisation of weights, the Government of India would be prepared to undertake such legislation, but for the time being they considered that any such step would be premature

By 1939 opinion in favour of legislation by the Proposed Reforms—Indian weights and measures have never been settled upon an trade characteristic of the modern age. They vary from town to town and village to village to the descent of the descent of the weight and the will follow a good lead is apparent in the East. Part IV of the Cazette of India of the 1st April 1939 The Act laid down the following standard

- () the standard tola being a weight of 180 standard grains
- (b) the standard seer bein a weight of 80 standard tolas or 14 400 standard grains
- (c) the t ndard maund being a weight of 40 standard seers
- (d) the standard pound bein a wei ht of 7 000 standard grains
- (e) the standard ounce bein one-sixteenth part of the weight of a standard pound
 - (f) the stanlard lundred wel ht being a weight of 11 standard pounds
 - (c) the standard ton bein a wel ht of _ 40 standard pounds

Under sub section () of section 4 of the Act the Central Go crament undertook to supply ch Provincial Government a complete set of daly authenticated standard wei ht Accordingly in October 1941 Government of India surplied to the Provinci I Government of Bhar a complete et of Reference Standard Weights witch was placed under the charge of the benior M rketing Officer Libar

The enforcement of standard weights throu h out the P ovince of Bil ar as I id down in Act IX o 1939 of the Centr I Government was aw itin a suppl me tary provincial legitlation which in y be possible under normal co ditions Just 60 criment of Bihar in their notification to 185 D R. dated the 7th M y 194 in evereigh of the power conferred by sub section (1) of s ct on J of th Government of India Act 103 are disasted that it School of M y 194 in the Act 103 are disasted that it School of M y 194 in the Act 104 are disasted that it School of M y 194 in the Act 105 are disasted that it School of M y 194 in the Act 105 are disasted that it School of M y 194 in the Act 105 are disasted that it School of M y 194 in the Act 105 are disasted that it School of M y 194 in the Act 105 are disasted that it School of M y 194 in the Act 105 are disasted that it School of M y 194 in the Act 105 are disasted that it School of M 194 in the M 194 in have directed that th Standards of Weight Act 19 9 (IX of 1939) shall pply to th Chota ha pur D vision and to the Santal Largan s Distri t a a special measu e In Bih r it was felt that it may be convenient to start with the enforcement of stand rd wel his alo e in the concrement of stand rd well his allo 6 in the first in tance and the mea ures of capacity may be left lone for some time to allow the buy 15 and sellers to adjust the mea ures on the la is of the tandard wel, this

The followin are the Standard Wei hts and Measur s coordin, to the Bombay Weights and Measures Act of 193 -

We ghts-

The Rombay Tola of 180 grains The Bombay Seer of 80 tolas

The I ombay Maund of 40 seers

The sub multiples 1 1 1/16 and 1/3 and the multiples 4 and 8 of the tola seer and maund

nirra 000 The pound avoirdupois equal to and the sub multiples 1 1 1 1 4 and 8 counces the multiples 1 2 4 7 14 8 lb (a quarter) 56 lbs 11° lbs (1 ct t) and 2 40 lbs (1 ton)

Dry measures-

The Bombay seer

The sub-multiples 1 1 and 1 seer The Bombay Chat k=1/16 seer The Adpace | seer

The Adholi - seers

The Bombay I avail of 4 seers
The Bombay M und of 16 payall
The Bombay May of maunds

L ouid measure-

The Bombay seer The sub-multiples 1 1 and 1 seer The multiples 4 and 8 seers

The Imperi 1 gation

The Pint - I gallon

Length-

The Inch = 1/36th yard and

The inch—jet yard
The lock—jet yard
The lurion of Oyards
The Mile of 1760 yard
The yard is that unit of len th will his
exactly equal to, the excelled yard kept in the custody of the Mint Master Bombay

Area and v lume-

The Square lard Square Foot and Square Inch

The Cubi Nard Culic Foot and Cubic Inch. and sub multiples of a Cul ic Inch

The anna of 1 of the gui tha

Tile Guntha of 1 1 squire yards and the acre of 4 840 square vards for land measurement

The Square of 100 square feet

The Brass of 100 cubic feet

india the medley of forest clad ranges terraced plateau and undulating plains which stretch toughly speaking from the Vindhyas to Cape Comorin On the east and the west of the peniorular area the domain of the Dravidian is conterminous with the Ghats while further north It reaches on one side to the Aravallis, and on the other to the Rajmahai Hills Where the original characterities have been unchanged by contact with Indo Aryan or Mongoloid people

occasional tendency to curl eyes dark head of Calcutta Rangoon and Singapore, he is log nose very broad sometimes depressed at recognizable at a giance by his black skin hi therot but note on sto make the face appear and the negro like proportion of fat This race the most primitive of the Indian plays occupies the older tendencial formation in the proportion of the vast social deposit which is here treated as Dravidian these typical characteristics tend to thin and disap pear but even among them traces of the original

stock survive in varying degrees

The areas occupied by these various types do
not admit of being defined as sharply as they must be shown on an ethnographic map They melt into each other insensibly and although at the close of a day a journey from one ethnic tract to another an observer whose attention had been directed to the sulject would reall o that ye is remarkably uniform and distinctive the state of the popular that we have a state of the popular that we have a state of the people had undergone an appreciable which should be the state of the people had undergone an appreciable of the people had undergone an appreciable change he would certainly be unable to say at the particular stage in his progress the transfer of the people had undergone and appreciable of the people had undergone and appreci

TOWN AND COUNTRY

The percentage of the urban population to the total is 33 which shows an is rets of per cent since the last census of a partly to the natural increase of the per cuttin urban population and partly to migra the control of the contro forulation ranges from 2 8 in Assam to 26 0

DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION 1

1	194	1	193	1		rentage Populat	ion
	Places	Popula tion (Hillon)		Popula tion (Million)	1941 19:	31 19 1	1911 1001 1891
Tital Population Rural Areas Urban Areas	658 593 655 89	339 :		200	100 1 87 13	00 100 89 89 8 11 10	100 100 100 90 6 90 1 90 5 9 4 9 9 9 5

Changes in Potulaior. 30 The Chart below gives at a plance the changes in India' papelation in the 1 11 total, sex, urban, re tal and literace 173 O 0 238 MILLIONS 1931 POPULATION POPULATION POPULATION POPULATION POPULATION FORULATION 383 MILLIONS 1941 MILLIONS MILLIONS 19/1 164 MILLIONS \1931 EEMALE MILLIONS 194. 301 MILLIONS 1931 RURAL 339 MILLIONS 1941

37M 1931 1941

URBAN

LITERATE

23M 1931

COMMUNITIES

Religion as a cen us criterion of diff rentiation rise to considerable difficulties The table below as some neuta a certain degree of overlap exists probably where tithes are concerned since where the control in vas returned in ans ver to the main detail of the vast the basis of tabulation is some reas I owever e e notably Assam charles and the cample in a some reas I owever e e notably Assam charles and the control that is in this province have increased by Christian is a little province have increased by Christian is a little province have increased by Company and the control that is the control that is the control that the control that is the control that consuming claims many annerents and n u to over the decate the collars, cour of sorth been possible. The figure for tribes th refore gives the the coverlaps would have been followed up and unmber of persons of tribal or in a point of stull ficture presented. This is one of the many considerable importance. It does not cover ways in which the contracted tribulation gave religion or the devree of assimilation.

Heigion as a cen us criterion of duir rentiation rise to considerable difficulties. The table below hal considerable drawbocks and was in 1941 gits at ho, communities returned but the figure community tables represent the answers of the tother community tables represent the answers of the tother cutting as to the question on community orbits in the question on community orbits as certain degree of verylap exists.

The table below the processor returned but the figure of the community orbits are to considerable difficulties. The table below the community orbits are to considerable difficulties. The table below the community orbits are to considerable difficulties.

Community	Britt h India (millions)	States (millions)
Hindus Cheduled Castes Millims Tilbes Util Line Children	39 9 150 9 9 4 16 4 9 3 6	8 9 55 0 15 7 1 5 8 5 1 0

Distribution of Communities - Hindus India including the Hyderabad State The India predominate in the centre and south of India and in the Markas Province they are not the state numbers being returned in the Punjab less the majority in Bir of Orisac the Outlet Ondows The Insecs and Jews are chiefly returned in the Control India tracts Rajputana Provinces the Central India tracts Rajputana Provinces and Jews are chiefly west Provinces are Chiefly and Rajputana Provinces and Jews are chiefly and Rajputana Provinces and Provinces and Jews are chiefly and Rajputana Provinces and Province The Sikhs are locall ed in the Punjah and the Irom the Madras Province and its States and 144 in Rapput na Aimer Merwan and the the community can claim 40 persons in every red blo rice States. He tribes are chieffy 1 1000 of the population of Madras and as large formal in this ories at the Christian of Antal Province and a proportion as "0 per cent in Cockin and 3. I'm but Hen al Madras Rajontana S. Aits, located the Travancore Life sphere the Aimer than a travel of the Antal Province and the Christian Contraction of the Christian Contraction of the Christian Contraction of the Christian and Contraction of Christians radio in School Christian and Contraction of Christians radio in School Christian and Contraction of Christians radio in School Christian and Contraction Christians radio in School Christians and Christian Chris to al number of Christians reside in South Orissa

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MAIN STATISTICS OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE

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The Census	CP
The latest Census of India was taken on Marel 1941. The population according to it 1 0 million. The followin perentages of a relapopul tion to particular reas indicate ortical to which it lass grown since the final of the control o	N W
Percentag	Paro

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DRITTER TABLE

t	Baluci Istan	16 ~
la	INDIAN STATES	
g a	Baroda has mir Hyd ralad Mysore Cochin I dore Manipur (Assam) Gwal or Deccan States	10 6 10 3 13 ° 11 8 14 ° 14 ° 13 3

3 45724



CENSUS OF INDIA 1941—Population of Provinces and States (Figures are in thousands)

,	L tyun	,			
',		1941		1931	1931 to 41
Provinces States or Agency	Population	Males	Females	Population	Variation
India	38# 998	201 0 6	187 9	338 19	+15 0
Provinces	9# 808	153 0 0	14 789	56 53	+15
Ajmer Merwara	584	307	77	507	+15
Andamans and Nicobar Assam Baluchistan	10 05 50°	5 383 95	4 822 *07	863 464	+14 6 +18 3 + 8 2
Ben al	60 307	31 48	28 559	50 116	+ 0 3
Elhar	30 340	18 -4	18 116	3 368	+1 3
Orissa	8 7 9	4 18	4 511	8 6 6	+ 8 8
Bombay	0 850	10 81	10 033	17 992	+15 9
Central Provinces and Berar	18 813	8 430	8 383	15 323	+ 9 ~
Coorg	169	9	7	163	+ 3 3
Delh!	918	535	383	636	+44 3
Madras	49 34	24 557	4 85	44 05	+11 0
North West Frontier Province	3 938	1 651	1 387	4 5	+ 5 8
Panjsb	8 419	15 384	13 035	3 581	+ 0 6
United Provinces	55 0 1	8 860	6 161	48 408	+13 7
Sind	4 535	2 494	041	3 887	+16 7
States and Agencies	g3 189	48 005	45 184	81 466	+14 5
Assam States	7 6	358	368	626	+15 9
Baluchistan States	356	19	164	40	-1 1
Ba oda State Bengal States O issa States	* 855 145 3 0 4	1 4 3 1 107 1 489	1 38 1 038 1 535	1 863 2 693	+16 6 +15 1 +12 7
Chhattisgarh State	4 050	014	2 038	3 548	+14 1
Central India Agency	7 508	3 855	3 651	6 644	+13 0
Deccan and Kolb pur States	2 85	1 405	1 380	458	+13 3
Gwallor State	4 006	9 117	1 889	3 5 3	+13 7
Hyderabad State	16 339	8 347	7 99	14 436	+13 2
Jammy and Kashmir State	4 0 ~	2 130	1 89 _~	9 646	+10 3
Madras States	499	43	56	453	+ 9 9 /
Cochin State	143	697	7 6	1 05	+18 1
Travancore State	6070	3 045	3 0 5	5 096	+19 1
Gujerat etates Mysore State V W F Provinces Agency	1 459 7 3 9 2 378	3 63 1 57	03 3 566 1 1 1	1 65 6,557 2 59	+15 3 +11 8 + 5 1
Punjab States	5 504	2 997	507	4 497	+ 4
Punjab Hill States	1 091	5 0	5 1	990	+10 -
Rajoutana Agency	13 6 0	7 169	6 501	11 571	+18 1
Sikkim State United Provinces States Western India States Ages	1 1	63	58	110	+10 7
	9 8	481	447	856	+ 8 4
	4 901	2 478	4 6	4 2 1	+16 2
	-			-	

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			Femiles		Percent	Percentage Variation		
City	Population 1941	Population 1931	per 1,000 males	1901 to 1911	1911 to 1921	1921 to 1931	1881 to 1931	1931 to 1941
Calcutta with Howrah	2,488,083	1,388,614	†0 †	+ 11 0	++	+ 11.9	1 79 2	- 1 28 - 1 28
Bombry	1,489,883	1,161,383	308 308		,	2]	₹.	
Hyderabad	739,159	406,804	276	일:	3	21) i	
Delhi	521,840	347,539	-# 0 010 12	17	3 %	- []	181	
Lyhore Ahmedahyd	671,659 591,267	310,000	715	12	12	-4	145	
Bungalore with Civil and Mili	000	000 000	900	4		0 65 +	9 96 -	
tary Station	406,760	271,059	516	170	9		T &	ę ę
Amritar	391,010	264,840	706	ဆ	۽ س	ြင်		
Karachi	359, 102	247,791	780	င္တ	12 ~	3,5		
Poons	258,107	198,078	2000	Ç	3 =	<u> </u>		
Cawnpore	487,321	990,000	* 5°	1,	; >	;~;		
Nagnir	301,957	215,165	805	쯗	₹3	S.	L 119 0	<u>.</u>
Benares	263,100	205,315	781	-	C3 (ا د.		£;
Allahabad	260,630	183,914	100	- 5	S) C	12	3) 11 1	
Madura	239,141	182,018	983	<u>ئ</u> در	1 01	3 6 1		
Simag ir Patna	175,706	145.139	200	;	H	5		15
Sholypur	212,620	144,054	80u	18	Č.	12	T 141 5	1
Jalpur	175,810	150,579	881	<u> </u>	7	9		
Barelly	102,688	144,031	818 190	7 63	> c	7 2		
Daces	913,900	138,518	731	- 61	20	2		. ~
Meerut	169,290	136,700	713		13	=		~1
Indore	203,695	127,327	787	2	Ë	Ë	ري دي	0 = 1
Jubbulpore	178,839	121,382	623	=	00 (-	7	
Peshawar	130,967	87,140	708	C1 4	9	2.		÷.
Alither	202,741	110,011	200	25	√ ~ ~	၁င	7	7
Rawalnindi	181,160	100,011	, r.	3-		21:	12	7 , 7,
Baroda	153,301	119,860		4 =-	3 -4	:=	1	· •
Moradabad	112,114	110,562	855	œ	ب سر	4	55	
Finnevelly with Palamcottali	91,644	109,068	1 063	2	Ξ	10 KC	101	3
My Bore	150,510	107,142	1. E	[~ C ~ E 1	:::	6 to to		
J. 445 C. 11.	701 677	102,119	coa		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	- 1	101	The same of the sa
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AGE AND SEX

The table below shows the age distribution of 10 000 males and females of the Indian population by 10 yearly age groups at the last two censuses -

	1931	19 1	193			19	1
Age group	Males Fe males	Males Fe males	Age group	Males m	Fe ales	Males	Fe males
0—10 10— 0	80 2 889 2 086 2 06	9 673 2 810 9 087 1 896	4050 5060	968 561	891 545	1 013 619	987 608
20—30 30—40	1 768 1 856 431 1 351	1 640 1 766 1 461 1 398	00-0 0 and over Mean age	69 115	281 1 5 8	347 160 4 8	377 180 24 7

The mean age in India is only .3 0 as be made for the heavy mor ality of the influence against 30 6 in England and Wales The rate of laint mortality in India In the decade of laint mortality is 10 fluid in the decade of 11 31 shows an appreciable reduction on the intensity is previous decade even if allowance to two sand certain provincial capitals.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTHS DURING

City	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Rominy Calcutta Madras	48 39	0 41 6 18 3	246 3 5 7 3 8	-6 0 18 6 1	1 0 4 11 6	01 5 1 5 20 7	11 4 08 9
Lu know Lahore hawpur	4 61	4 4 83 5	3 31 6	6 4 64 ~	1 6	14 4 94 6	134 3 18 8
Delhi karachi Ahmedab d	196 151 280	1 0 0 167 0 303 4	18 4 14 ° 80	156 0 149 6 83 0	169 9 135 7 67 4	1 3 8- 136 8 310 2	18 0 1 7 8 133 2
Hyderabad (blnd) Tiangoon	3	198	0 1	19 6	18 4	91	-06

Special causes contribute to the high mortality, cen us show a further continuation of the steady on infants in India

Owing to the custom of early marriage co hat itation and child birth commonly take place before the woman is physically m ture and this combined with the primitive and insanitary tollacined with the primitive and insolutely methods of midwilery seriously aff cts the health and vitality of the mother and through her of the child if the child survi cs the prevails and natal ch ness of congenital debility and the with a third that the child survive and the prevail and the constant of the constant of the child survive and the chi satal and natal choices of congenital deblity nature of the strain of bearing and the risks of child birth I its exposed to the and in adolescence by the strain of bearing and the risks of child birth I its exposed to the and in adolescence by the strain of bearing and the risks of the strain of

cen us show a further continuation of the steady it in the proportion of ten les to make that has been going on since the beginning of this tentistic of the population of India as compared to that of most European countries. The tentals in it is definitely better equipped by nature for serviced than the make but in India tentistic or serviced than the make but in India the compared to the service of the serv

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

census, 120 out or every 1,000 of the population are now literate as against 95 ten years ago and less than 40 half a century ago. The increase was 60 and the female 150

For the provinces the increase was 80 and for the States 70, with the sex components more or less the same The most remarkable figures are returned by the Punjab which professes a 140 per cent increase to a present literacy of 13 men and 34 for women. The latter figure is This figure covers 110 increase for males and no less than 390 per cent for females. In the UP British India

Literacy —Literacy, by which was meant, the literacy figure is below that of other areas until the 1931 census, ability to read a letter and all major provinces and is still only 8 per and write a reply, was in the 1941 census expanded to provide for a record of partial literacy, re ability to read only (See chart of 1931, and shows also an increase of over 100 less than 40 half a century ago The increase per cent to produce a 30 per cent literacy for in the case of India as a whole amounted to males and 0 per cent for females Bengal 70 per cent over 1931, of which the male increase was 60 and the female 150

The percentages The percentages and 7 for females The percentages and 7 for females The percentages are now interested in the female 150 are on the total population These figures are left far behind by Travancore and Cochin, These figures are which show a literacy figure over the whole population of 45 per cent, representing 58 for men and 34 for women. The latter figure is

Indian Roads.

as follows

There exist four great trunk roads, stretching diagonally across the country, which form the framework with which most of the important subsidiary roads are linked These trunk roads subsidiary roads are linked have been in existence for an immense period and are rich in historical association The most means of financing it The recommendations famous is the ancient marching route—known as the Grand Trunk Road—which stretches right across the northern part of the country whose conclusions upon them were emfrom the Khyber to Calcutta, the other three connect Calcutta with Madras, Madras with Bombay and Bombay with Delhi, and the four of them together account for about 5,000 out of the 85,000 miles of metalled road in India None of these roads however can be considered safe 'all weather' trunk roads according to modern standards The Madras Calcutta road in particular is far from being bridged throughout its entire length The other three roads also require a great deal of improvement, on the Grand Trunk Road from Calcutta to the North-West Frontier, for example, there is as yet no road bridge over the river Sone in Bihar, and on all of them there are places where floods are liable to cause serious

interruption to traffic

Subsidiary Roads—As regards the subsidiary roads, the best and most numerous are to be found in Southern India As one would expect, the worst served regions are Rajputana, Sind and parts of the Punjab on the one hand, and Orissa and Bengal on the other, the former owing to its ardity and sparse population, and the latter because of the numerous unbridged and mostly unbridgeable waterways which dissect it In addition there are numerous other parts of the country, such as the lower Him alayas, which suffer from a dearth of communica

tions owing to the difficult terruin Besides surfaced roads, there is a very large mileage of Lutcha" roads in India amounting to approximately 260,000 miles, some of which are good for motor traffic during the dry weather

Development Committee -On Road

India's road system may be briefly described port, was altogether insufficient for her needs, and it is the increasing realisation of this fact that led to the appointment of the special Road Development Committee in 1927 whose functions were to examine the question of the development of road communications in view of the increasing bodied in a resolution and provided that the increase from four to six annas per gallon in the import and excise duties on motor spirit, which had been effected in March 1929, should be maintained for a period of five years in the first instance, and that the additional duty should be allotted as a block grant for expenditure on road development, and credited to a separate Road Development Account, whose unexpended balances should not lapse at the end of the financial year

Road Development Account —The original resolution dealing with the disposal of the Road Development Account has since been amended twice, the resolution at present in force having been passed by the Legis lative Assembly in February, 1937 Its main features may be described as follows. The special tax on petrol introduced in 1929 shall continue to be levied for road development, the precede of which effer rate lying a received. the proceeds of which, after retaining a reserve of 15% for administration, research and special grants in aid, shall be allocated for expenditure in the different provinces, Indian States, etc , in the ratio of the petrol consumption in the various These sums may be spent on the conareas struction, re construction or substantial improvement of roads and bridges including the cost of preparation of road schemes—but not for ordinary road upkeep or maintenance interest and amortization charges on road loans sanctioned hitherto by the Government of India and also on administration of Provincial Boards of Communications and establishment connected the with the control of motor transport whole it is reasonable to say that India's road clause inserted in the present resolution lays system, even before the advent of motor trans down that "if in the opinion of the GovernorGeneral in Council the Government of any | Governor a province has at any time -(a) falled to take such steps as the Gover

nor General in Council may recommend for the regulation and control of motor vehicles within the province or

(b) delayed without reasonable cause the pplication of any portion of the Road Fund allocated or re-allocated as the case be for expenditure within the province

The Governor General in Council may resume the whole or part of any sums which he may at that time hold for expenditure in that province

With the le y of a Surcharge on petrol the share of the petrol duty available for the Road Fund was increased from 2 annas to 1 anna per gallon with effect from October 1931 The actual statement of the Account up to April 1943 is as follows -

The position of the Road Fund as at end of 194 43

Rs Lakhs Gross Receipts (1) to end of 1941 4 () for 194 43 1 799 55

Deduct-Grants for Civil Aviation Act credit to the Road Fund

Deduct-Credits to the Reserva

Balance available for allocation 159 .. Sun Bocated to-(a) Governors Provinces (in cludig Rs 80 601 kbs allocated to Burma prior Lakhs to separation) 44 89

(b) Cht t Commissioners Provinces 44 34 (c) Indian States

Areas Ad ministered and States NWFP Tribal Area 198 57

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Palan e (rep esenting mainly the unallocated tevenue for 194 43 received after the close of the year)

> Total 159

1 937

358 CO

91 4

Read Admini trati n —On the administra tive ide reads are a provincial subject and may tivo die roads sea provincial subject ud many be dvrided into two main classes. Provincial Roads under the Public Works Department Local Roads in charge of local bodies related to the result of the season of the roads in charge of local bodies of main can depend to Local bodies view to the considerate to Local bodies view to the considerate to Local bodies view to the considerate to Local bodies view to the consideration of the strain womented without the strain womented wi of the extra municipal mileage is under the ch tre of District Board or District Councils in lading a cert in mil ge mainly in Madra and the Central Provinces which i termed Provincial but m intained and their agency Within Municipal areas all roads ofb than

The Ro d Fund —Up to the introduction of the Road Fund in 19 9 all Provincial roads were finance i exclusively from the General Revenues of the provinces and local roads from local revenue local revenue supplemented by provincial grants Since 10 9 however the Road Fund is being distributed to Provinces and is available for construction reconstruction or improvement of roads but not for ordinary road upkeep. The object of creating the Road Fund was to supple ment and not to replace the normal expenditure

on original road works from provincial and local revenues but unfortunately the years following the lutroduction of the Fund have been marked by acute financial stringency, with the result that provincial governments and local bodies have I ad to make drastic curtailments in the allotments made for roads from their revenue

The effect of these curtailments has been to starve the construction and development of feeder toads as the Road Fund was being used exclusively for roads of inter provincial and inter district importance The Government of India however have now laid down th t at least 25 of the provincial shares in the Road Fund should be used on feeder roads and that not

more than 5 per cent can be used on roads 160 00 which compete with the Railways Expenditur n Ro ds -- As explained above 1 959 55 in spite of the inauguration of the Central

Road Development Fund the total expenditure on roads h s been on the decrease The expenditure in 1938 39 which amounted to Rs 60 1 lakhs in the Governors Provinces was Rs 41 7 lakhs less than in 19.8 29
Revenu fr m Mot r Tr nsp rt.—The

revenue from motor transport on the other hand has been steadily incre ing In 1938-39 the total revenue of the Cent I Government and Pro Incial Governments from this source was 960 lakh repre enting an increase of Rs 358

lakhs ove the total road expenditure

R d Mileag —The grand total of the
mileage of extra mupicipal roads maintained by public autho ities in India including Indian States was 347 13 on March 31 1938 of this the total mileage for Governors Provinces amounted to 850 for Central Areas 6 811 1 487 80 and for Indian St tes 61 819

The total mileage of roads with modern surface eith r bituminous or cement was 0 650 and the total mileage of water bou d macadam roads was 614 making a total mileage of roads which were eithe modern surfaced (bituminous or concrete) or water bound macadam of 85 79

The total mileage of lower typ s of roads was 61 340 The e roads are of three types was of saw ith artificially admixed granular material gravel moorum etc on natural soil having a total mileage of 9473 secondly roads of natural soil which are moto able in foal weather lavi ga total mileage of 1 73 thirdly ro ds of natural soil which are u motorabl having a total mile ge of 109 181

motorabl having a total mue ge or 100 to:
The total milesge of Ro ds that are motorable
was thu 38 001 out of whi h 115 265 miles
we e motorable throughout the year and the remaining 1 36 miles moto able in fair w ather

Out of the 85 313 miles of roads in British s tions attending a great all roads off than 1 Un on the course of the c

The province with the greatest road mileage and for fostering the conomic advancement of was Bengal with 91,192, out of which, however, only 3,887 was modern surfaced or macadam, while the province with the greatest mileage of modern or surfaced roads was Madras with 21,441 miles out of a total provincial mileage of of 35,717 Bombay had 11,134 miles of modern or surfaced roads out of a total provincial road the road mileage to 100,000. This is estimated or surfaced roads out of a total provincial road mileage of 19,571

There are in addition, the roads maintained by municipalities the length of which is approx mately 18,433 miles made up of 10,840 miles of metalled roads and 7,593 miles of unmetalled roads

Post-War Prospects - Considerable interest has been aroused during the past few months in the need for an extensive programme of road development in India after the war both for the

Cost of

schemes

the entire road system and designed to increase the road mileage to 400 000. This is estimated to cost roughly Rs 300 crores according to pre war values Post-war values, the Chief Engineers estimate, will be roughly 50 per cent above former levels, in which case the cost of the programme would be Rs 450 crores This programme is to be split into two parts one a short term programme for the immediate needs arising out of the war and the other a long term programme for economic advance ment. The provinces are engaged in preparing road plans in accordance with this recommendapurpose of assisting the transition from war of tion and there are indications that the main peace—when it will be necessary to find employ-trunk roads or national highways as they are ment for thousands of ex soldiers, thousands of to be called—will in the post war period be motor vehicles and large quantities of road taken over by the Government of India from making machinery now in use by the Army—the Provinces Statement showing the allocations made from the Central Road Fund and expenditure incurred therefrom upto the end of 1942 43 Expendi

Name of Province or Administration	rpproved to date against Provincial allocations	Allocations up to 31st March 1943	ture re ported up to 31st March 1943	Balance on 1st April 1943	Probable allocation during 1943-14
GOVERNOR S PPOVINCES Madras	Rs Lakhs 280 04	Rs Lakhs 230 54	Rs Lakhs 159 51	Rs Lakhs 71 03	Rs Lakha 16 20
Bombay	354 56	* \ \ 286 46 \ 7 38	284 09	9 75	25 30
Bengal United Provinces	252 42 102 63	205 59	178 66 91 48	26 03 6 24	15 90 9 75
Punjib	175 87	$* \begin{cases} 139 & 05 \\ 16 & 77 \end{cases}$	153 23	2 59	12 60
Bıhar C P & Berar Assam	47 19 64 82 44 98	51 10 49 57 38 27	32 65 48 06 37 23	18 45 1 51 1 40	4 20 3 70 3 45
NWFP	34 83	* \{ 29 37 \\ 2 83	31 98	0 22	2 15
Orissa Sind	4 72 39 74	5 62 30 99	1 44 37 51	4 18	0 75 3 60
Total Governors Provinces	1,401 80	1,191 26	1,055 85	141 93	97 60
Delhi Baluchistan Ajmer Merwara Coorg A W F P Tribal Are is Mysore Assigned Track (Bangalore and C M St) Hiderabad Administered Area Central India Administered Area Rajputana Administered Area Bombay and Western India Administered Area	1 24 6 59 2 69 0 40 0 12	28 39 10 34 4 02 1 60 1 35 1 57 8 37 2 80 0 40 0 12	21 62 6 66 3 22 1 14 1 00 1 24 6 10 2 34 0 40 0 12	6 77 3 68 0 80 0 46 0 35 0 33 2 27 0 46	3 45 2 00 0 35 0 15 0 06 0 15 1 50 0 24
Total Centrally Administered Provinces and Areas * Advance allocation r	49 35	58 96	43 84	15 12	7 90

Advance allocation made to meet excess expenditure will be adjusted against futur allocations

(a) The excess expenditure over the amount of allocation in column 3 adjusted against th Reserve in the Road Fund

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Frotisce	Modern to suon	Water im.	fodern Si m (Cola.	ally adm material material	soll market	nau flos l	nsurfaces) (\$7pcs) 5 bna 6	D) latoT	Province
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	-	2		ľ	2		_	- 80	10
Bengal Madras	311)care 663 144	3 3 3 1 1 1 1 2 7 4 1 1 1 2 7 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Mileage 3 887 21 441	Mucage 1 510 4 652	Mileage M 38 605 4 764	47 100 4 860	280	Mileage N 91 192 35 717	lleage 1 507 Bengal 835 Madras
United Provinces	1 263	0 037	8 010 00 00	_		0.5	31 144		1 016 Bihar
J upjab Bombay	3 640	738	43			12	000	72	4 784 Punjab
Aman	12	120	8	٠,		*	11.0		635 Sind
C 1 & Berge	108	2,	6 460	461		٠	3 193		4 595 Assam 7 151 C P & Berar
a d A A	88	103	1 077			1 433	9 772 844	3 921	1 504 Orissa 2 367 N W F P
Total for Governor a Pro	8 355	26 0	0 200	17 745	100 116	180 86	15 94	278 502	35 60 Total for Governor's Provinces
Buluchi tan V. W. b. I. Tribal Areas	288	819	365	1146	200 200 200	1 066	3 538	3 943	Iã⊳
Ajmer Merwara Delbi	185	127	333	101	828		830 20 30 30 30	1 411 227	3 Cootg
Total for Central Areas	48	16	1 510	1 797	438	1 086	5 301	6 811	4 871 Total for Central Areas
Total for Britt h In Ils	9 103	24 967	64 070	19 542	102 554	99 147	221 243	285,313	Total for British India
	اء	-	-	1881	81 O.	0 984	40.03	61810	Indian States
trand rotal til India	9 (50	914	82 0	943	1 736	109 131	61 340	347 13	Grand Total All India

The Government of India.

The impulse which drove the British to India | Crown was not conquest but trade The Government of India represents the slow evolution from conditions established to meet trading requirements On September 24, 1599, a few years before the deaths of Queen Elizabeth and Akbar, the mer chants of London formed an association for the purpose of establishing direct trade with the East and were granted a charter of incorporation The Government of this Company in England was yested in a Governor with a Genration eral Court of Proprietors and a Court of Direc-The factories and affairs of the Company on the East and West Coasts of India, and in Bengal, were administered at each of the principal settlements of Madras (Fort St George), Bombay and Calcutta (Fort William), by a President or Governor and a Council consisting of the senior servants of the Company The three "Presidencies" were independent of each other and subordinate only to the Directors in England

Territorial Responsibility Assumed

The collapse of government in India consequent on the decay of Moghul power and the intrigues of the French on the East Coast forced the officers of the Company to assume territorial responsibility in spite of their own desires and the insistent orders of the Directors Step by step the Company became first the dominant, then the paramount power in India In these changed circumstances the system of government by mutually independent and un-wieldy councils of the merchants at the Presi-dency towns gave rise to grave abuses Parhament intervened, and under the Regulating Act of 1773, a Governor General and four councillors were appointed to administer the Presidency of Fort William (Bengal), and the supremacy of that Presidency over Madras and Bombay was for the first time established. The subordinate Presidencies were forbidden to wage war or make treaties without the pre-vious consent of the Governor-General of Bengal in Council, except in cases of immunent necessity Pitt's Act of 1784, which establish ed the Board of Control in England vested the administration of each of the three Presiden cles in a Governor and three councillors, including the Commander-in-Chief of the Presi-dency Army The control of the Governor-General in-Council was somewhat extended,

The same Act vested the direction of the entire civil and military administration and sole power of legislation in the Governor-General in Council, and defined more clearly the nature and extent of the control to be extended over the subordinate governments. After the Muthny, there was passed, in 1858, an Act transferring the Government of India from the Company to the Crown This Act made no important change in the administration in India, but the Governor Gaperal as represent India, but the Governor General, as representing the Crown, became known as the Viceros The Governor General was the sole representative of the Crown in India, he was assisted by a Council, composed of high officials, each of whom was responsible for a special department of the administration

Functions of Government

The functions of the Government in India are perhaps the most extensive of any great administration in the world It claims a share in the produce of the land and in some provinces it has restricted the alienation of land from agriculturists to non agriculturists It undertakes the management of landed estates where the proprietor is disqualified In times of famine it undertakes relief work and other remedial measures on a great scale. It manages a vast forest property and is the principal manufacturer of salt and opium It owns the bulk of the railways of the country, and directly manages a considerable portion of them, it has constructed and maintains most of the important irrigation works, it owns and manages the post and telegraph systems, it had until 1st April 1926 the monopoly of the Note issue, and it alone can set the mints in motion. It lends money to municipalities, rural boards, and agriculturists and occasionally to owners of historic, estates It controls the sale of liquor and intoxicating drugs and has direct responsibilities in respect to police, education, medical and sanitary operations and ordinary public works of the most intimate character. The Government has also close relations with the Indian States which collectively cover the Indian States which collectively cover more than one-third of the whole area of India and comprise more than one fifth of its population. The distribution of these great furc tions between the Government of India and the deneral in-Council was somewhat extended as it was again by the Charter Act of 1793
Under the Charter Act of 1833 the Company was compelled to close its commercial business and it became a political and administrative body holding its territories in trust for the

THE REFORMS OF 1919 AND 1935

Great changes were made in the system of government in British India by the Government of India Act, 1919, which, together with the rules framed under it—almost as important in their provisions as the Act itself—came into general operation in January 1921, having received the Royal Assent on 23rd December 1919 (For detailed particulars see The Indian Year Boot, 1936 37 and preceding years) Still vaster changes in the direction of Indian Self Government and of Dominion of 1935, which includes 321 sections and 10

schedules and is the largest and most complex of the Act the States should enter Federation legislative enactment of the kind ever negotiated by executing Instruments of Accession. The federal programme has now been suspended and the administration at the centre is carried on in The new Constitutional provisions relating to the Provincial Governments were brought into Period which have been included in part XIII of force on 1st April 1937 Under the provisions has Act of 1935

THE PROVINCES

The following are under the Act of 1935 the an onlowing are under the Act of 1935 and Governo 8 Provinces of British Indi (there being besid a these Provinces certain Chief Commissioners Provinces)—Madras Rombay Pengal the United Provinces the Punjab Bihar the Central Pro inces and Berar Assam the North West Frontier Province she find the set fronter from the first she where created Prince of Berar as being under the sovereignty of H I. H the Nizam of Hyderabad whose Heir Presumptive is else where created Prince of Berar and the Act specially provides for its administration along with the Central I rovinces as one Governor s Province The Act creates Orisea and Sind as separate do ernora Provinces and provides for the separation of Burma from India and for its constitution as a separate country under the Crown The Act gives powers for the of the Governor is involved he shall in the creation of other Governors Pro inces

The Constitution provides for the exercise of the executive authority of a Province (which extends to matters included in the Provincial and Concurrent Legislative Lists) on behalf of His Majesty by the Governor It also provides for a "Council of Ministers to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions one Governor in the exercise of his nunctions accept in so far as he is by or under this Act required to exercise his function or any of the time of the control of the time of the control of the time of the control o accept their advice except in special cases for which other provision is made in the Act

The following special responsibilities are laid upon the Governor -

- (s) the prevention of any grave menace to the peace or tranquillity of the Province or any p rt thereof
- (b) the safeguarding of the legitimate interest of minorities
- (c) the securing to and to the dependents of th it legitimate interests
- (4) the securing in the sphere of executive action of th purpo ea for which the provision of chapter III of Part V of

- (e) the securing of the peace and good govern ment of areas which by or under the provisions of the Act are declared to be partially excluded areas
- (f) the protection of the rights of any Indian State and the rights and dignity of the Ruler thereof and
- (e) the securing of the execution of orders or directions lawfully issued to him under Part VI of the Act by the Governor General in his discretion (i e concerning agency functions in behalf of the Central Authority inter provincial co operation in certain matters and so forth)

exercise of his functions exercise his individual Where judgment as to the action to be taken the Governor is required by the Act to act in his discretion or to exercise his individual judg ment he is placed under the control of the Governor General in the latter s discretion

The Provincial Legislatures —The Act provides that there shall for every Province be a Provinci iLegislatur consisting of His Majesty represented by the Governor and (a) in the Provinces of Madras Bombay Bengal the United Provinces Bibar and Ass m two Chambers and (b) in the other Provi ces one Chamber And (o) in the other Froil ces one camber the two Chambers being called the Legislativ Council and the Legi lative Assembly and wherethere is only one of mber the Legislative A sembly Every Legislative Council is to be a permanent body not subject to dissolution but as near as may bone third of its members are to retire in every third year Every Legisla tive Assembly of every Province unless sooner dis of edis to continue for five years. An amend ing Act pas d in 1941 has extend d the life of the first Legislative A semblies under the Act till twelve months after the War but subject to earlier dis clution by the Governor

The Houses of Legislature are elected bodies Persons who are or have be members with special electors povisions for communal of the public services of any rights and other particular interests and are based browded or preserved for them by or on a considerably wider franchise than was und r the Act and the sat guarding of provided by th Act of 1019

Special provisio s are made for cases in which the Covernor finds himself unable to assent to Bills pa sed by the Legislature

Norman of chapter III of Part v of the Act are designed to secu ein relation to legislation (these provi lons retist not in seasion he is sat if et that circumstances tod to egistation (these provisions relis not in section necessario not the contented with the prevention of necessitate immediate action and under cretain adjects in regard to taxation trade and under meriain especial pregard to taxation trade and under meriain effects in regard to taxation trade and under mer albed conditions to exact Acts Professional business and qualifications) [in his discretion

Commissioners' Provinces—British Baluchistan,

Provision is further made to enable the D lin, Ajmr Merwara, Cook the Ar an Government to be carried on if at any time the land Nicobar Islands, I and piploda. Presi Governor is satisfied that a situation has all on its made for the possible coation of others. tir Ariaman Irrelators in which the government of the Province cannot Chief Commissioner's Province is to be actually be carried on in accordance with the provisions stered by the Governor General acting to of the Act Chief Commissioners' Provinces—The Commissioner to be appointed by him in 11s following are by the Act constituted as Chief dicretter

DIVISION OF POWERS.

The Act provides for the institution of al Pederal Court consisting of a Chief Justice of India and such other judges as His Majests may deem necessary, the seat of the Court being Delhi and its original jurisdiction extending to disputes between the Federation, any of the Provinces or any of the Federated States, its appellate jurisdiction to include certain classes of appeals from the High Courts of British India and of the Indian States and appeals lying from it to His. Majesty in Council The Federal Court held its first sitting on 6th December 1937

The Act also prescribes that the Liceutive authority of the Lederation in respect of railway construction, maintenance and operation shall be exercised by a Tederal Railway Authority, for the establishment and activities of which it provides

Provisions are made in the Act in relation to the recruitment and control of the Public Services and for the appointment of a Public Service Commission for the Tederation and of one for each Province The duties and powers of these Commissions in regard to the Services are laid down in the Act, which also provides that two or more Provinces may agree to have one Commission between them

Provincial Legislation —The Act provides for a new division of functions between the Central and Provincial authorities and the following is the new Provincial Legislative List, which came into operation on 1st April 1937 -

- Public order (but not including the use of His Majesty s naval, military or air forces in aid places be and India of the civil power), the administration of life Burlals and lightie, constitution and organisation of all 16 Burlals and 17 Education courts, except the Federal Court, and fees taken therein, preventive detention for reasons connected with the maintenance of public order, persons subjected to such detention
- Jurisdiction and powers of all courts except the Federal Court, with respect to any of the matters in this list, procedure in Rent and Revenue Courts
- police
- Prisons, reformatories, Borstal institutions and other institutions of a like nature, and persons detained therein, arrangements with other units for the use of prisons and other institutions
- Public Service Commission

7 Provincial pensions, that is to say pensions payable by the Province or out of Provincial resenues

8 Works, lands and buildings vested in or in the possession of His Majest, for the purposes of the Province

Compulsors acquisition of Isrd

Tibraries museums and other similar institutions controlled or financed by the Province

11 I lections to the Provincial Legislature subject to the procisions of this Act and of any Order in Council made thereunder

12 The salaries of the Provincial Miristers, of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and afthereing Legislative Council, of the President and Deputs President thereof, the salaries, allowinces and privileges of the members of the Provincial Legislature, and, to such extent as is expressly authorised by Part III of this Act the punishment of persons who refuse to give evidence or produce documents before Committees of the Provincial Legislature

I ocal government, that is to say the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards, mining settlement authorities and other local authorities for the purpose of local sell govern ment or village administration

14 Public health and sunitation, hospitals and dispensaries, registration of births and derths

15 Pilgrimages, other than pilgrimages to

Burials and burial grounds

17 Education, including Universities other than those specified in paragraph 13 of List I

- Communications, that is to say, roads, bridges, ferries, and other means of communica-tions not specified in List 1, minor railways subject to the provisions of List I with respect to such rallways, municipal tramways, rope ways, inland waterways and traffic thereon subject to the provisions of List III with regard Police, including railway and village to such waterways, ports, subject to the provisions in List I with regard to major ports chicles other than mechanically propelled vehicles
 - Water, that is supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power
- Agriculture, including agricultural educa Public debt of the Province

 Provincial Public Services and Provincial prevention of plant diseases, improvement of stock and prevention of animal diseases,

veterinary training and practice pounds and the prevention of cattle trespass

- 1 I and that is to say rights in or overland land tenures including the relation of landlord and tenant and the collection of repts transfer allegation and devolution of agricultural land land improvement and agricultural loans colonization Courts of Wards encumbered and attacted estates treasure trove
- Regulation of mines and oilfields and mineral development subject to the provisions of List I with respect to regulation and deve lopment under Federal control
 - lisheries

Foreste

- Protection of wild birds and wild animals 5
- Gas and casworks
- Trade and commerce with in the Pro tince markets and fairs money lending and money lenders
- 28 lans and innkeepers
- control Adulteration of foodstuffs and other goods wel hts and measures
- Intoxicating liquors and narcotic drugs that is to say the production manufacture to session transport purchase and sale of intoxicating liquors oplum and other narcotte dru s but subject as respects opium to the novisions of List I and as respects poisons and
- dan erous drugs to the provisions of List III Relief of the poor unemployment
- The incorporation regulation and winding up of corporations not being corpora tions specified in List I or Universities un incorporated trading literary scientific reli ious and other societies and associations co operative
- 34 Charities and charitable institutions charitable and rell lous endowments
- Theatr s dramatic performances and chemas but not including the chematograph films for exhibition the sanction of
 - 36 Betting and gamblin

F

- Olences against laws with respect of any of the matters in this list
- 33 Inquiries and statistics for the purpose in this list but not including fees taken in any of any of the matters in this list

Court

There is also prescribed a concurrent Legislative List containing subjects in re and to which both from one unit to another unit. the Central Government and the Provincial Gov ernments enjoy le islative powers H reitis -

- PART I 1 Criminalisw incl dingall matters included in the ladist Penal Code at the date of the Fanding of this Act with the control of the Salest law with respect to any of the matter profess in law 1 or list II and excluding the feel of his latery a matter and list and control of the code of the latery and air free hald of the cliff power.

 2. Distant Procedure, technique all matters is a control of the code of the latery and air free hald of the cliff power. 1 Criminal law incl ding all matters included

- Land revenue including the asse sment and collection of revenue the maintenance of land records survey for revenue purpo es and records of rights and allenation of revenue
 - Duties of excise on the following goods manufactured or produced in the Province and countervailing duties at the same or lower rates on similar goods manufactured or produced el ewhere in India
 - (a) alcoholic liquors for human consumption (b) opium Indian hemp and other narcotic
 - drugs and narcotics non parcotle drugs
 - () medicinal and toilet preparations con taining alcohol or any substance included in sub paragraph (b) of this entry
 - Taxes on agricultural income Taxes on lands and buildings hearths
 - and windows Duties in respect of succession to agri 43
- 9 Production supply and distribution of collumniland good development of industries subject to 44 Taxes on mineral rights subject to any the provisions in List I with re pect to the limitations imposed by any Act of the 1-ederal exceptance to certain industries under feedral Legislature, relatint, to mineral decoloment
 - Capitation taxes 46 Taxes on professions trades callings and employments subject however to the
 - provisions of section 14 A of the Act Taxes on animals and boats Taxes on the sale of goods and on 48
 - advertisements 48A Taxes on vehicl s sultable for use on roads whether mechanically propelled or not
 - including tramears
 - 48B Taxes on the consumption or rule of electricity subject however to the provisions of section 154A of the Act
 - Ce ses on the entry of goods into a local area for consumption use or sale therein Taxes on luxuries including taxes on 50
 - amusements betting entertainments gamblin. 51 The rates of stamp duty in respect of documents other than the especified in the provisions of List I with regard to rates of stamp
 - duty Dues on passengers and goods carried on inland waterways
 - Tolis 53
 - CONCURRENT LEGISLATIVE LIST 3 Removal of pri oners and accused persons
 - Civil Procedure including the law of Limitation and all matters included in the Code
 - of Cl Il Procedure at the date of the p seing this Act the recovery in a Governor a Province or a Chief Commissioner a Province of cl ima in respect of taxes and other public demands including arrears of land rev nue and sums recoverable as such arising outside that Province
 - Citical Procedure including all matters

 5 Evidence and o us recognition
 included in the Code of Criminal Procedure laws public acts and records and judicial
 is the facts of the pas ing of this Act

ß adoption

7 Wills, intestacy, and succession, save as regards agricultural land

Transfer of property other than agricul tural land , registration of deeds and document

Trusts and Trustees

Contracts, including partner-hip, agency, contracts of carriage, and other special forms of contract, but not including contracts relating to agricultural land

11. Arbitration Bankruptey and incolvency, administra 12

tors general and official trustees

Stamp duties other than duties or fee collected by me ins of judicial stamps, but not including rates of stamp duty

actionable wrongs save in so far as included in laws with respect to any of the

matters specified in List I or List II

15 Jurisdiction and powers of all courts except the Federal Court, with respect to any of the matters in this list

Legal, medical and other professions

Newspapers, books and printing presses 17 18 Luncy and mental deficiency, including places for the reception or treatment of lunatic and mental deficients

19

Polsons and dangerous drugs Mechanically propelled vehicles 20 21 Boilers

Prevention of cruelty to animals $\overline{22}$

European vagrancy, criminal tribes 23 Inquiries and statistics for the purpose 24 of any of the matters in this Part of this List

25 Fees in respect of any of the matters in this Part of this List, but not including fees taken in any Court

PART II

28

Factories 27 Welfare of labour, conditions of labour, provident funds, employers liability and work-

Marriage and divorce, infants and minors; men's compensation, health insurance, including invalidity is usions, of interpretations

> 28 Unemployment legurance

Arde unlose, lidustrial and I bour 29 dianuter.

The prevention of the ext a but from 30 one unit to another of infections or contrained diseases or pests affecting man, animals or plants

31 I lectricity

- Shipping and nasikation on inlar i water 32 uny and related mechanically propoled access, and the rule of the road on such waterways carriage of passent is and pools on inland watermass
- 33 The sanctioning of cinematograph films for exhibition
- Persons subjected to preventive deten tion under Lederal authority
- Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this Part of this List
- Tees in respect of any of the ristters in this Part of this I ist, but not including fee taken in any Court

An amending Act was presed in 1940 [introduced in Parliament in 1939 | to make certain readjustments found necessary in the operation of the 1935 Act To safeguard provincial ex chequers taxes on mechanical or other relicies or on the sale or consumption of elect-i city were added to the provincial list. By an amending passed in 1030 it was provided inter alia that in the event of a war emergency being proclaimed by the Governor General the Central Government may assume executive in addition to legislative authority over any field and can also with the specific senction of the Governor General empower Federal officers to perform functions ordinarily the concern of provincial administrations

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The structural changes made by the Act of 1 The structural changes made by the Act of 1919 in the system of government outside the "Governors' provinces" were of comparatively minor scope, though considerable modifications were made in the relationship hitherto subsisting between the Provincial Governments on the one hand and the Government of India and the Secretary of State in Council on the other. The Act of of State in Council on the other The Act of 1935 provides for further extensive changes at the centre, but these will only come into force when the Indian States accede to Federation and meanwhile, at the Centre, the constitution established by the Act of 1919 prevails, subject to certain modifications required to bring it into harmony with the new conditions in the Provinces One of these changes is the vesting Provinces of certain responsibilities in the Governor General "in his discretion" which means that they are "in his discretion" which means that they are left in the charge of the Governor-General as distinct from that of the Governor General in Council The Act of 1935 has also taken the relations between the Crown and the States outside the purview of the Governor General in Council and entrared them to a new authority and of the Molecute Representative for the council and entrared them. called His Majesty's Representative for the

relations with Indian States (Crown Representative for short) The offices of Governor-General and Crown Representative are held by the same person The only concrete changes made in the constitution of the Central Government the 1919 Constitution were the removal of the statutory bar to the appointment of more than six members of the Governor Generals Executive Council (which, however, had the far reaching consequence that a majority of the members of the Council or a majority of the members of the Council are now Indians) and the reconstitution in a much more enlarged representative and independent form of the central legislature This became, like the Legislative Council in a Governor's province, a legislature with all the plenary powers generally given to such a body save such as are specifically withheld by the terms of the Act It consists of two Chambers The "Council of State" is a body of 58 members, including 32 elected and 26 nominated, of whom not more than 20 might be officials The "Indian Legislative Assembly" consists of 141 members, of whom 102 are elected Of the 39 nominated members not fewer than one-third are required 1 central legislature This became, members, not fewer than one-third are required to be non officials. The members of the Governo exercise of the functions of the Crown in its General's Executive Council have not bee

made ex-offices members of either Chamber | both in the Assembly and the Council of State but each of them has to be nominated a member of one or other Chamber and can vote only in the Chamber of which he is a member Anv member of the Executive Council may however speak in either Chamber The President of the Upper Chamber is appointed by the Governor General So also for the first four years after deneral So also for the institute years after the constitution of the Chamber was it e President of the Legislative Assembly But sider that period the Lower Chamber elected is own President and it elected its own Deputy President from the outset The normal lifetime of each Council of State is five years and of each Legislative Assembly three years but either Chamber or both simultaneously may be dissolved at any time by the Governor General who has also the power to extend the lifetime of either Chamber in special circumstances

Election—The method of election for both Chambers is direct and although the number of electors is considerably smaller than to the Provincial Councils, it is a great these on the very restricted and for the most part of the mo lature which then existed Generally speak ing the electoral scheme for the Lower Chamber is on the same model as that which the Act of 1919 prescribed for the Provincial Councils except that fir fly the property qualification for voters (and consequently for candidates) is bigher in order to obtain manageable consti-tuencles and past service with the colours is not per to a qualific tion for the franchise and see My that the constituencies necessarily cover a considerably larger area than constituencies for the Provincial Council The distribution of seats in both Chambers and the arrangement of constituencies are on a provin cial basis that is a fixed number of the elective scats in each Chamber is assigned to represen tatives of each province and these represent atives are elected by constituencies covering an assigned area of the province

The following table shows the original allot

	Legislative	Council
Madras	Assembly	State
Bombay	16	5
	16	6
United Provinces	17	6
Punjah	16	5
Bihar and Orusa	12	4 3 2
Central Provinces	1	3
A.sam	6	2
worth West Frontier	4	1
	_	
Bhrma	1	
Delhi	4	2
	_1	
	105	34

The Government of India Act 1935 by Separating Burma from India climi ted the Burma members

TIN 1937 Berar was represented by nomination

have been increased by one and a signed to Rerar

Since the area which returned perhaps 80 members to a Provincial Council is the same as the area which returns perhaps 1_ members to the Legislative Assembly-namely the entire province in each case—it follows that on the direct election system this area must be split into constituencies which are much larger than the constituencies for the local Councils and just as it is generally correct to say that the normal area unit for those rural constituencies for the latter which are arrang d on a territorial basis was made in the district it may be said that the normal area unit in the case of the Legislative Assembly is the Division (the technical term for the administrative group of districts controlled by a Divisional Commissioner)

The Franchise -The general result of the first franchise arrangements under the Act was thus that there vas in each province a body of electors qualified to vote for and stand for elec tion to the Provincial Council and that a select ed number of the evoters were qualified to vote for and stand for election to those seats in the Indian Legislative Assembly which were as signed to the province The qualifications for candidature for the Indian Legislative Assembly were made the same in each province mulatic mulandis as for candidature for the Provincial Council except that in the _provinces so long as the candidate could show that he resides somewhere within the province closer connection with his particular constituency was insisted upon

The franchise for the Council of State differs in character from that for the Provincial Council in character from that for the Provincial Council and the Indian Legislative Assembly The con-cern of the framers of the Act and rules was to secure for the membership of this body a character as closely as possible approximating to a Senatof Elder Statesmen and thus to constitute a body capable of performing the function of a true revising Chamber With this Ant conowing table shows the original and before the addition and as an accurate to the directive seat plus one since added in the North Wast Evolution Province—

Legislative Council of with a stake in the county—the rules somit as the county—the rules some the county—the rules some table property of the county—the rules some table province the county—the rules and the rules of the qualifications certain personal attributes which are likely to connote the possession of some past administrative experience or a high standard of intellectual attainment Examples of these qualifications are past membership of either Chamber of the Legislature as now constituted or of its predecessor or of the Pro-vincial Legisl ture the holding of high office in local bodies (district boards municipalities and oroprations) membership of the governing bodies of Universities and the holding of titles conferred in recognition of Indian classical learning and literature

Powers -The powers and duties of the Indian Legislature under the 1919 Act differed innian Legislature under the 1919 Act offered but little in character within the central sphere f om those of the provincial Councils under the same Act within their provincial sphere and it acquired the seme right of voting Adminus Retar was represented by nomination supplies fr the Central Gov rument Bt the the Commencement of the Government as no direct attempt was made to introduce of India Act 1933 the number of elected seats (responsible government at the centre the step ŧΙ

in that direction having been a vowedly confined to the provinces, and as consequently the Executive Government of India remained legally responsible as a whole for the proper fulfill. ment of its charge to the Secretary of State and ment of its charge to the Secretary of State and Parliament, it followed that the powers conferred of India Act, 1935, affecting the Government on the Governor General to disregard a decision of India, were described in an earlier part of this of the Indian Legislature were less restricted chapter

THE INDIA OFFICE.

relaxations were made in the statutory of control of the cost of samples of rinding relaxations were made in the statutory office stall and general maintenance which was rigidity which formerly bound their procedure attributable to the exercise of its administrative and that of the Office in general But provides distinct from purely agency functions sions were made which undoubtedly as time went on had a material effect on the activities of the Office A High Commissioner for India over, as the direct agent of the Government of India, that portion of India Office functions which is of the nature of agency, as distinct from administrative supervision and control His functions relate mainly to the control of Indian Government Trade Commissioners in Europe and America, arrangements in connection with exhibitions and fairs outside India, sale and distribution of Central Government publications, representation of India on Inter-Empire Organisations and at Conferences, relief and repatriation of destitute Indians, deputation, recruitment of persons for special respect of his personal power

The Act of 1919 made no structural posts, and payment of leave salary and pensions changes in the role of the India Office in of officers in Europe, etc Concurrently with the administration of Indian affairs Slight this change, it became possible to defray from alterations were effected in the number British revenues the salaries of the Secretary of and tenure of office of the members of State and of the Parliamentary Under Secretary, the Secretary of States Council, and some and that portion of the cost of salaries of India

The Act of 1935 provides for the appointment by the Secretary of State of not less than eight nor more than twelve persons (between this cand six after the establishment of Federation) whose duty it shall be to advise him on any matter relating to India on which he may desire their It also prescribes that the salary of the advice Secretary of State and the expenses of his De partmentshall be paid out of monies provided by Parliament (Under Tederation) The Governor-Generalis given in his sphere of responsibility reserve powers corresponding with those aiready mentioned as being vested in the Governors of Provinces in theirs and in respect of them he is made responsible through the Secretary of State to Parliament Until the establishment purchase of stores outside India provision of of Federation, the Secretary of State continues educational and study facilities for Indian to exercise control both over the Governor students and Government officials on leave or General in Council and the Governor General in

PERSONNEL AND PROCEDURE.

The Governor General and the members of and for the administration of certain statutes his Executive Council are, under the Govern ment of India Act 1919 as continued by the Act of 1935, pending the establishment of Federation, appointed by the Crown No limit of time is specified for their tenure of office, but custom has fixed it at five years As an emergency measure during the war, the membership of the of War, Defence including Civil Defence, Finance, Home, Supply, Commonwealth Relations Law, Commerce, Information, War Transport, Posts & Air (Civil Aviation), Education, Health and Lands, Labour Food, Industries and Civil Supplies, Planning and Development The Commerce Department deals generally with commerce, tariffs, company law, insurance and actural work and with blue water shipping The Department of Post and Air deals with post and telegraphs civil aviation, meteorology and and telegraphs civil aviation, meteorology and roads The Dept of War Transport deals with Ports Inland navigation, Railway properties, Petrol rationing, etc Railways form a separate department, but are under the same member of the Council as the War Transport Department The Secretary for War Transport Department attends the meetings of the Railway Board as an ex officio member The Department of Labour deals with labour subjects In addition it assumes responsibility for labour in docks.

affecting labour on the railways It deals also with public works and irrigation, mines, technical education so far as that concerns industry, printing and stationery and various items of safety legislation and administration Ecclesiastical affairs are placed under the War Department measure during the war, the membership of the Civil Defence which was created as a separate Viceroy s Executive Council has been increased to Department in 1941 has now been merged to These members hold charge of the portfolios with the Defence Department

> The Viceroy is in charge of External Affairs The Viceroy is in charge of External Affairs The Commander in Chief in practice always is a member of the Executive Council He holds charge of the War Department The Council may assemble at any place in India which the Governor General appoints In practice it meets only in Delhi and Simila except for a meeting or two in Calcutta after Christmas, when the Viceroy is usually in residence in the Bengal Capital the Bengal Capital

which also affects another must be referred inections at which cases under his cordisance to the latter, and in the event of the Depart is are dit used that he attends on the Viceroy ments not being able to agree the case is instally once a week and discu see with him all referred to the Viceroy The Members of matters of importance will not in his D part Council meet among the considerable of the properties of the properti which also affects another must be referred meetings at which cases under his cognisance one ancurive councu. If there is a underence pave under them John Deputy Und rail of councin in the Council the decision of the Assistant Secretaries togetfor with the ordinary majority ordinarily prevails but the Vicercy clerical establishments. The Secretaries and can over rule a majority it he considers it at subordinate officers are often though by no the matter h of such grave importance as to means exclusively members of the Indian Civil sue matter is of such grave importance as to means exclusively members of the Indian Civil instity such as step Each departmental office is Serice. The Government of India has no in charge of a Secretary whose position corresponds to that of a permanent Under of the Provincial Governments and officers Secret y of St te in the United Aingdom but servin under the Cov rament of India are with these differences—that the Secretary is borrowed from the Pravinces or in the case of present though he does not speak at Council specialists recruited direct on contract

COVERNMENT OF INDIA

VICEROL AND GOVERNOR GINEPAL OF INDIA

His Excell ney Field Marshal The Right Hon ble Viscount Wavell of Cyrensica and Win hester GCB GMSI GMIE CM? MC Oth O tober 1913

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Private Secretary -Sir E an Jenkins reie esi ies

OBE ICS

Rankin

Military Secretary -Col D H Cur le C B E MC DCM

Ass stant Secretary MSV & Office - P R Sanger

Su geon — Lt Col H Williamson OBE MBBS (Durham) MRCS (Eng.) MRCF (Lond) FRCS (I din.) IMS (Retd.) Ass sta tt Surgeon — Captain A E Matthews I M D (Retd)

Comptr Il r f the Ho sei Coats, Royal, Signals (L'A') f the Ho selold -Major P D

Audes-de Camp — Capt W B Henderson Royal Marines Capt th E rl of Euston Grenadier Guards Capt G H U Crookshank Capt J B Fortune Mc The Bla k RAC Watch

Indian A de -de Camp -Risaldar Major and Maian A de de Camp — Hisangar aesjor and Hony Lleut Raghbir Singh Sard r Bahadur MBE OBI IDSM The Royal D ccan Horse Rt.aldar Major Muzaffar Kl an Sa dar Bahadur OBI IAC

Secretary to the Go e nor General (Pers nai) and private Secretary—Sir E an Jenkins v C to Major (Hony Lt Col) A A Campbell Si 1 to S
Peputy Private Secretary—G D B Abell E to S
As lant Private Secretary—Major C W B
As lant Private Secretary—Major C W B
As lant Private Secretary—Major C W B
Assistant Secretary—W I H I to on Mission Secretary—W I H I to on Mission Secretary—W I H I to on Mission Secretary—W I H C to S
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Попотату Induan Ardes de Can p -Jaideo Singh Sardar Bahadur CID OH! Major Gene al and Cnrl Officr Commanding Bilane State Forces V N Parameswaran Itlian Lt Col in the Travancore State Forces Commandant 3 d Travancore Nayar Infantry Subed r Major (Hony Capt in) Gulab Shah Sa dar Bah dur o B i late 3/10th Baluci R ment Risaldar M jor (Hony Captain) J ff r Hu.sain lat Governo General's Body Risaldar Major (H ny Lieut) Sheikh in Bahadu ODI IDSM late 9th (H ny Lieux late 9th BI IDSM late 9th Subedar Major (Hony Sardar Bahadur gu rd Not 1 AC Royal Decan Horse Admiral A Royal Decan Horse Subedar Major (Hony Auditary Riv Hony Naval A D C Major (Li Maltray Riv Hony Naval A D C Major (Li Maltray Riv Hony Naval A D C Major (Riv Hong) (Li Maltray Riv Hong F iz ddin Bahadu OBI

Honorary Surgeons —Colonel A I C Mirtyn, late RAMO, Colonel (Joent Prigodier) H C D Rankin, CII, OBE, MB, late RAMO COL (T/Brigadier) H G Winter, MC, late RAMO, Lt Col (T/Col) I Harris, MC, late RAMO, Lt Col (T/Col) G Wouldon, MB, RAMO, Lt Col (T/Col) G Wouldon, PRCS (Fdin), RAMO, COL (T/Col) G Wouldon, CRES (Fdin), RAMO, COL (T/Col) G Wouldon, MB, RAMO, Lt Col (T/Col) G Wouldon, MB, RAM

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

His Excellency the Viceroy

His Tycellency General Sir Claude John Eyre cti,nso our Auchinleck, GOB, GCII ADC, Commander in Chief in India (War)

The Hon'ble Sir Archibald Rowlands, I C B MBr (Finance)

The Honble Dewan Bahadur Sir A Rama swaml Mudaliar, k c s 1 (Supply)

The Hon'ble Sir Sultan Ahmed, FCSI, DI, Bar at Law (Information)

The Honble Malik Sir Tiroz Khan Noon,

KCSI, KCIF (Defence) The Houble Sir Edward Benthall, (War Transport)

The Honble Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman, KCIE (Posts and Air)

SECRETARIAT OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

(PFRSONAI)

Secretary, Sir Lvan Jenkins, LCIF, CSI
Dy Private Secretary, GEBAbell, OBF, ICS
Asst Private Secretary, Major CWB Rankin
Asstt Secretary, WL Harrison
Superintendent, BG Nash WBL

(Public)

Secretary, Sir John Anderson Thorne, KCIE, OSI,IOS

The Hon'tle Dr. B. P. Ambeirar (Lake r) The Hon ble Sir J. P. Srivastava, 1, 1, 1 (Level) The Hondle Sir Josep Sin h (Idicisio), Health and Lands) The Hon ble Sir Muhamered trizil Hugar cry pritt (Commerce, Industry and fill Supplies) The Honble Dr. N.B. Khare, M.D. (Commen

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Secretary to His Excellency the Crown Representa-tive Lancelot Cecil Lenel Griffin CIE

INDIAN STATES FORCES

New Delhi

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Technical Assistant to the Cir I Steel Licensing Authorit G & Chatterice

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A s stant A counts Offer S V ids nath n OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CONTROLLEP GENERAL CIVIL SUPPLIES BOMBAY (WESTERN REGION)

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OFFICE OF THE DRUGS CONTROLLER INDIA BOMBAY

Deput, Drug Cont olle (D po ls) Capt

Drug Cont oll r N R Sharma

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CIE 1C Add t onal Test le Commission r D M Pas

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S W Shiveshwarker ICE Ie al Adt ser B G Murdeshwar

Assist at Secreta ies to the Covernment of India (J Rust) and T S Ramaswaml H A

Honorary Technical iss fant Bir bredrick Stone Ch ef Controller (Hon) Paw Materials and

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Civil Supplies Assistant Controller General, (Distn), Lahore, Makhan Inl Kacker

Assistant Controller General, Cu (Dista), Karachi, Lok Nath Suri Cuul Supplies

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Serretary, Indian Rubber Production Board, C R B Menon

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Superintendent, B G Ganguly

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ELANCH SECRETARIAT (IROY AND STEEL CONTROLLER) CALCUTTA

P C Loy Assi tant cerretary Deputy Secretary

Lity Sicretifiat Supply (New Delei)

CALCUTTA

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Supervisor D.P. McKenna Officer Supervisor S.R. Gujral Officer Supervisor Ital Solillo M. R. Chadha, 108, Asstt. Administrative Officer

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OFFICE OF THE CRITE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE CAPT IN A MINISTRATIVE OFFICE CAPT IN A CAPT OF THE CA Officer Supervisor

> Coordination and Property & Matchist DIVI 105

A R Illot Lockhart of F Additional Director (epical Mrs. 5 Cooper, V tt to the Ad R DGMP

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Deputy Director (Rails) R Pamratnam, AssaDirector of Accounts (T) D Dutt, Assa Industrial Planning Officer W I Iron Transport
Officer, 6 W Ducly orth Transport Officer,
G McDonald, Transport Officer, K R H Alyar
Transport Officer, Shah Din, Assat Industrial
Planning Officer, Planning Officer

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DIRECTORATE OF SHALL TOOLS

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I du tri I Pianning Officer C J Shah Assti
Industri I J Inning Officer F C Leg Assti
Industrial Zi nning Officer F C Chakravaria
Industrial Zi nning Officer F C Chakravaria
Industrial Zi nning Officer S C C Inskravaria
Industrial Zi Luda Urial Pianning Office O R
I ver Raghav Lyer Assti Industri I Pianning
Officer F Mush rjoe Sender Technical Assistant D B
In Sendo Technical Assistant B S C Minhard
Sendor Technical Assistant B S C Minhard
Sendor Technical Assistant B S C Minhard

DIRECTORATE OF CO ORDINATION (TOOLS)

Major W Hadd id Africo Director S Ren A t t th Director I M Mahonder Lall Industrial PI nning Officer P S Ken A t t th Director I M Charles C M Charle

CONTROLLER OF IMPORTED RAILWAY STORYS

T G Creighton, Controller, T T Lambe, Deputy Controller, A C Brabson, Deputy Con-troller, A Gammel, Adviser on Imported Rail way Stores, B N Dutta, Assistant Controller, Rai Sahib A N Banerjee Assistant Controller, W Stevens, Assistant Controller

PROVINCIAL ORGANISATIONS

DIRECTORATE, MUNITIONS PRODUCTION, BOMBAY

C W Clarke, Director, W E Howell, Dy Director (Administration), Capt A H Adcock, Dy Director (Engineering) R Boothroyd, Industrial Planning Officer, A B Goodman, Industrial Planning Officer, P J Panday, Progress Officer, H C Oddwell, Asstt Industrial Planning Officer, S R Scn, Asstt Industrial Planning Officer, Jan Radwan, Asstt Industrial Planning Officer, Jan Radwan, Asstt Industrial Planning Officer, B Burghart Asstt Industrial Planning Officer, M B Chandiramani, Asstt Industrial Planning Officer, M B Chandiramani, Asstt Industrial Planning Officer, B Bratic, Asstt Industrial Planning Officer, B Chandiramani, Asstt Industrial Planning Officer, B Bratic, Asstt Industrial Planning Officer, B Chandiramani, Asstt Industrial Planning Officer, B Cache, Asstt Administrative Officer Rai Sahlb R K Naidu, Stores Officer, K G Nayar, Senior Technical Assistant Senior Technical Assistant

DIRECTORATE MUNITIONS PRODUCTION, PUNJAB

H Sparrow, Director, Capt P S Colvin, I A O C, Deputy Director R R Khanna, Administrative Officer, G E Hoare, Industrial Planning Officer, Capt. R Hill, Industrial Planning Officer, Lt A Burton, Industrial Planning Officer, V S Chopra, Industrial Planning Officer, L E Barbaro, Industrial Planning Officer, L E Barbaro, Industrial Planning Officer, P J Bhayanan, Circle Progress Officer E R. Stevens Bhavanani, Circle Progress Officer, E. R. Stevens,
Asstt Industrial Planning Officer, A. L. Swinn,
Asstt Industrial Planning Officer, R. Cowens,
Asstt Industrial Planning Officer, T. Cook,
Asstt Industrial Planning Officer, T. P. Yactes,
Asstt Industrial Planning Officer, T. P. Yactes, Asst Industrial Planning Officer, T. R. Kapur, Asst Industrial Planning Officer, T. Phailbus, Asstt Industrial Planning Officer

MADRAS

M H Ismail, Industrial Planning Officer, V Raghavachar, Asstt Industrial Planning Officer

MISCELLANDOUS

S Palit, 3rd Assistant to the Adviser on Engi neering Supplies, M C Addv, A R P Officer, Dr B C Aich, MB, DTM, Staff Doctor Lt Comm A L Wilson, R I N V R Liaison Officer C N Babu, Food Stuffs Officer, Major E H Brandon, Officer on Special Duty

DIRECTORATE GENERAL, AIRCRAFT, LUCKNOW,

Air Vice Marshal O E Carter, C B E, A F C, R A F, Director General, Aircraft, Group Captum W Bourne, Deputy Director General (Coordination), Air Commodore R H Verney, O B E, (Rtd), Deputy Director General (Inspection), L Hemmings, Deputy Director General (Technical), S H Campbell, Director of Manufacture (A S), T Alston, Deputy Director (A S), K J C Muir, Deputy Director (Eng.), R Reiser, Deputy Director Coordination T S Willan, Controller of Manufacture (Airframes), N R Controller of Manufacture (Airframes), N R Stephenson, S Ghosh, Assistant Director of Accounts, R E C D P Hume

Moreton, Industrial Planning Officer, G. H. Mason, Industrial Planning Officer, J. Shanks, Industrial Planning Officer T. H. Ward, Industrial Planning Officer R. E. H. Industrial Planning Officer R E H
Adams, Industrial Planning Officer R
G M I ogie, Industrial Planning Officer F.
McEwen, Industrial Planning Officer G.
Industrial Planning Officer, F M Ling, Industrial Planning Officer, I M Windust, Industrial Planning Officer, I L Page Industrial Planning
Officer, A G Kemp, Industrial Planning Officer,
J Mc Bryce, Industrial Planning Officer, J Mc Rissman, Industrial Planning Officer, A T.
Alias, Industrial Planning Officer, H Townsend,
Industrial Planning Officer, Prem Sunder, Industrial Planning Officer, Dohn Clerg, Industrial Planning Officer, B C Mukherjee, Industrial Planning Officer, C A Cottrel, Industrial Planning Officer, E V Lawrence, Industrial Planning Officer, G M Judge Asstt Industrial Planning Officer, G M Judge Asstt Industrial Planning Officer, T G Connolly, Asstt Industrial Planning Officer, T G Connolly, Asstt Industrial Planning Officer, T G Connolly, Asstt Industrial Planning Officer, T G M Judge Asstt Industrial Planning Officer, T H Green
Asstt Industrial Planning Officer, J H Green
Asstt Industrial Planning
Officer, C M Afral, Asstt Industrial Planning
Officer, T D W Bradley Asstt Industrial Planning
Officer, T J W Bradley Asstt Industrial Planning
Officer, T J W Bradley Asstt Industrial Planning
Officer, C Singh, Asstt Industrial
Planning Officer, M D Nail, Asstt Industrial
Planning Officer, G B Saksena, Asstt Industrial
Planning Officer, G B Saksena, Asstt Industrial
Planning Officer, G M Kore, Asstt Industrial Officer Industrial Planning

OFFICES ATTACHED TO DIRECTORATE GENERAL AIRCRAFT

ESTABLISHED OFFICERS DIRECTORATE OF REPAIR

G/Capt BPH De Roeper, Director of Repair, W/Cdr Richardson Dv Director of Repair, S/Ldr K I B Dunlop, S/Ldr I M Ritchings S/Ldr F H Rock, S/Ldr D H Beale, S/Ldr D E Sutherland, F/Lt C I A Connolly, F/Lt G V Cowmendow, F/Lt L W Hayward, S/Ldr Adam, F/Lt E G Cameron, F/Lt H Lancaster, F/Lt N Oldcorne

DIRECTORATE OF MANUFACTURE (ENGINEERING)

S/Ldr S Kureishi, F/Lt L Dandy

DIRECTORATE OF CO ORDINATION

W/Cdr R W Woodley, S/Ldr R V Whit taker, S/Ldr C B K Booth, S/Ldr K J Bhore, F/Lt J M Gunn

CALCUTTA CIROLE

W/Cdr W Jenkins, Deputy Director, F/O C Stephenson, S/Ldr J D McDonald, F/Lt

MADRAS CIRCLE

Wildr J G Reid Deputs Director Fift C C Adams

CAWNPORE CIRCLE

P/Lt S C Fity rerald

LAROPE CIPCLE Filt P J Farr Filt H J Kunkel

BOMBAY CIPCLE

V/Cdr F W Jenkins Deputy Director F/Lt LCox Filt A M Crosby

KAPACHI CIRCLE

SILT W Lumsden Deputy Director

DIFFICERS ATTACHED TO THE DIRECTORATE SEVERAL OF AIRCRAFT BUT NOT ESTABLISHED Filt R C Orme Directorate of Manufacture

Ell Filt N G Hodgson Directorate of Ranguacture Filt S J Kukulka Directorate of Repair Filt J C Ellis Materials Section Filt G Romson Directorate of Repair

Office of the Electrical Commissioner with THE COVERYMENT OF INI IA CALCUTTA

TER CONEMENTO IN IA OLCOTTA

If M Mathews C1 F Electrical Commissioner
II-Col R I E and I E Deputy Electrical Commissioner
II-Col R I E and I E Deputy Electrical Commission Russion R Assistant Auministrati e Red Assistant Director V E Martin Assistant Director H O Safaroff Ass Assistant Director Tr. O. Safaroff Assistant DI retter A. Box (June pursues between factor for the first part of the fir A. C. Scchhar (El ctric Installation Linguister, Assistant Direct r (Stores) M S Nanjundiah Deputy Assistant Director

OFFICE OF THE STEEL COMMISSIONER CALCUTTA Frank Parr St el Commissioner E D

4.Ctallim P A to th Ste i Commissioner

Lk. Lo E Sn wden Liai n Officer to the Ste i

OFFICE OF THE IROY & STEEL CONTROLLER

CALCUTTA

C Mabhadha Seel Controller (on Existing) 2, 10 for & Steel Controller (on Existing) 2, 10 for & Steel Controller (on Existing) 2, 10 for an experiment of the Controller (on Existing Controller) J D | S K Sen Dy Ast Iron & Steel Controller (on Existing Controller A. Mansfield | S Ahmed Senior Steel Control Inspector (or Controller
D. Iron & Steel Controller A. C. Gupta. Price and Accounts Officer. R. Br. Hamilton Ass. St. & Steel Controller V. D. Dick. R. Hamilton Ass. St. & Steel Controller V. D. Dick. R. L. L. & Steel Controller V. Bobinson As t. Iron & Steel Controller Capt D. I. Lind Asst. Iron & Steel Controller R. M. Micol. Asst. Iron & Steel Controller R. H. Micol. Asst. Iron & Steel Controller R. H. William Asst. Iron & Steel Controller R. H. Wood, Ast. Iron & Steel Controller R. M. Bose Asst. Iron & Steel Controller R. M. Bose R. M. Bo troller I B Dordl AM I IVIN C. C. S. School Controller A W Ottimon Director (Tool & Alloy Steel) T K Wal 1 w Director (He Rollers) A I W Director (Transport) S W Laye A Wall w Robbison Director (1150-1100) Report of Pipes Tubes & Pitting A Director (Pipes Received Pipes A Director (Pipes Received Pipes A Director (Pipes Tubes & Pitting A Director (Pipes Tubes & Pitting A) B Director (Pipes Tubes A) B Dire Industri I l'Isanning Officer F F Bocker Assi Industrial I nni g Officer Capt I Lefroy Asst Industrial I Isanning Officer S & Metha Asst Industrial I Isanning Officer S & Labiri D) Ast Iron & Stele Controller R K Sen Dy Asst Iron & Stele Controller N I Most Dy Asst Iron & Stele Controller N I No Dy Asst Iron & Stele Controller N I No Dy Asst Iron & Stele Controller J F I Mank Dy Asst Iron & Stele Controller J F I Mank Dy Ast Iron & Stele Controller J F Mank Dy Ast Iron & Stele Controller J F Mank Dy Asst Iron & Stele Controller A Dey Dy Dy Ast Iron & Steel Controller A Dep Dy Asst Iron & Steel Controller A N Mu kherjee Dy Asst Iron & Steel Controller B C Ginha Dy Asst Iron & Steel Controller B, O I arakh Dy Asst Iron & Steel Controller B N Bose Dy Asst Iron & Steel Controller J F Sen Dy Asst Iron & Steel Controller (Accounts) S N Gho.h Senior Technical Technical ĥ Chosh Assistant Assistant A k Chosh Senior Revisional A si tant (TS Control) A k Multhead Quota Officer from Railway Board Capt A H Pendal Quota Officer from L in O Lt A Senior Officer from Railway Board Cap Daniel Quota Officer from L in C Finlow Quota Officer from D O S R

REGIONAL OFFICES BEYGAL CIRCLE

F F S Rear Dy Iron & Steel Controller V Bubramaniam Asst Iron & Steel Controller B A Rao Dy Asat Iron & Steel Controller R N Inhiri Senior Steel Control Inspector A I Bose Senior Steel Control Inspector Mitra Senior Steel Control Inspector

BOMBAY CIRCLE

C H Watson Dy Iron & Steel Controll r B. S Randhawa Asst Iron & Ste I Controller M H Kajiji Dy Asst Iron & Steel Controller H B Murti S nior Steel Control Inspector h L k poor Senior Steel Cont of Inspector

MADRAS CIRCLE

I Henshaw Dy Iron & Steel Controller V S Alyar Senior Steel Control Inspecto

PUNJAB CIRCLE

K J Cleetus, Dy Iron & Steel Controller, BS Randhava, Dy Asst Iron & Steel Controller, PS Mani, Senior Steel Control Inspector, Kartar Singh, Senior Steel Control Inspector, Is Shabor, Senior Steel Control Inspector, J S Shwhney, Senior Steel Control Inspector

SIND CIRCLE

J P Bapasola, Dy Iron & Steel Controller, G S Ahuja, Senior Steel Control Inspector

JAMSHEDPUP

L F Berry, Lipison Officer C K Ramnath, Senior Steel Control Inspector S Banerjee, Senior Steel Control Inspector

ASANSOL

G C Harry, Senior Steel Control Inspector

OFFICE OF THE STFFL IMPORT CONTROLLER, CALCUTTA

J R Walton, Controller of Steel Imports, I M Afzal, Asst Controller of Steel Imports, M Siddiqui, Asst Controller of Steel Imports, H S Vazifdar, Asst Controller of Steel Imports

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF SUPPLY, NEW DELHI

Sir Robert W Targett, CIE, Director General, A MacFarquhar, CIE, 108, Deputy Director General I, D Stewart, OBF, IFS, Deputy Director General II S S Khera, ICS, Deputy Director General IV M R Sachdev, OBF, 108, Deputy Director General (Disposals)

CO ORDINATION DIRECTORATE

Prem Chand, Assistant Director, B Natrajan, Assistant Director, Raja Ram, Assistant Director (K Forms), S S Venkatakrishnan, Shipping Officer

PETROLFUM DIRECTORATE

Captain J R Murray, Director, Gyan Chand Sharma, Deputy Director, F C Kidd, Deputy Director, Bombay, B N Sarobar Deputy Director, A K Sen, Assistant Director

MISC STORES DIRECTORATE

K C Wadia, Director, A Nadel, Officer on Special Duty (Glass), Rai Sahib P K Sen, Deputy Director Lt S A Shareef, Deputy Director, M A Rafee, Deputy Director, F C Gorawara, Deputy Director F E Da'Costa, Assistant Director, B K Amin, Assistant Director A Shankaran Assistant Director A Shankaran Assistant Director tor, A Shankeran, Assistant Director

PAINTS AND GASES DIRECTORATE

A E Hampsen, Director, N K Thadam, Deputy Director, R Bhattacharya, Deputy Director, James Cross Deputy Director, N Srinivasan, Assistant Director, B Mukerjee, Assistant Director

VEHICLES DIRECTORATE

E A Oakley, Director, Major L W H Harrington, Deputy Director, S/L G H W Kitchener, Deputy Director (on loan from R.A.F.), J T V Perry, Deputy Director, Bombay, Inderprashad, Deputy Director, Calcutta Gurbachan Singh, Assistant Director, M Sanjiva Rao, Assistant Director, Narain Singh, Assistant Director Singh, Assistant Director

CHEMICALS DIPLETOPATE

P R Crerar, Director, R Venhateswaran, Deputy Director B Shah, Assistant Director,
Deputy Director B Shah, Assistant Director V S Bhatla, Assistant Director Josinder Singh, As istant Director S Sundararaman, As istent Director, Oldrich Vrany, OSD at Dalmianagar

RUBBER CONTROL AND RUBBER DIRECTORATE

RUBBER CONTFOL AND RUBBER DIRECTORATE

J P Anderson, Controller, J A Laidlaw Director of Tyres, P N Halsar Tyre Rationing Officer, P Mitchel, Director of Rubber Manufacture, M R Kaura Deputy Director of Rubber Manufacture, G F M Balley, Deputy Controller, Calcutta, D W Hawkins Deputy Controller (Purchase), H R Walden, Deputy Controller (Production), L B Roy, Assistant Controller (Rubber Manufacture, A K Maha dhayan Pillai, Assistant Controller C K Laxminarayan, Assistant Controller N Ramakrishnan Lyer, Assistant Controller, G O Saffrey, Officer on Special Duty (Retreading), Captain E P Hoshen, Officer on Special Duty, C P Jiston, Rubber Purchase Officer, Cochin and Ex Officio, Dy Controller of Rubber Purchase Officer and Tx Officio, Assistant Controller of Rubber, New Delhi Captain P M Laing, Resident Manager, Madhuri Kund Rubber Lstate, Muttra, Lt H J Blake Asstt Manager, Madhuri Kund Rubber I state Muttra F/Lt R J Morton, Scnior Inspecting Officer

TEXTILES DIRECTORATE

K B Rao Director, Hamid Ullah Khan, Deputy Director, A Whalley, Deputy Director, S K Chowdhry Deputy Director N Majum dar, Deputy Director, P S Sood, Assistant Director, B L Verma Assistant Director, S Mukherji, Accounts Officer S K Desai Assistant Development Officer, Akhtar Hussun, Assistant Director. Assistant Director

LEATHER MANUFACTURES DIRECTORATE

Capt W J Tallon, Director, H W Milstead, Deputy Director, Cawnpore, R C Malhotra Deputy Director, Man Mohan Singh, Deputy Director H C Malindroo, Deputy Controller, W R Kohli, Assistant Director, B Mitra, Assistant Director, Cawnpore, G N Roy, Assistant Director, Cawnpore, Conductor W S Dukes, I A C C, Assistant Director, Cawnpore Mohd Sharif, Stock Verification Officer, Cawnpore pore

TANNING AND FOOTWARF DIRECTORATE

TANNING AND FOOTWARF DIRECTORATE

D A Randall, Director, P C Basu, Deputy
Director, Capt L N Srivastava Deputy
Director, M C Puri, Assistant Director,
K N Agha, Assistant Director, Inayat Ullah,
Assistant Director, T F G Hepburn, M B E,
I O S, Controller of Leather Tanning Industric
Cawnpore, R L W Inkstar, Assistant Industrial
Production Officer, Cawnpore, Capt J A
Durrad, Assistant Industrial Production Officer
Cawnpore, T D Bayliff, Assistant Industrial
Production Officer, Cawnpore, A R Walker,
Assistant Industrial Production Officer Cawn
pore, S A Hameed, I O S Assistant Industrial

Production Officer Cawapore A Haq Assistant | Imber Supplies | Directorate Calcutta | Industrial Production Officer Cawapore | W F Flewett 178 Officer on Special Duty wayson | Director B E Moost | Officer Cawapore | Office Calcutta

CLOTEING FACTORIES DIRECTORATE

Col H D Goldthorp 1s Director Lt Col
A Joyaes Additional Director A G E
Heroto Bennett O BE 10 e Superintendent
Cottab Production Lt Col A Dean
Peptar Director Major D G Lean R a
Beptar Director Hann Sahlb Mohd Ishaq
Death Director A Sahlb Mohd Ishaq
Director B Compension Compension of the Colorador Sahlb Mohd Ishaq
Director B Compension Director B Singh
103 Dentry David Major Ma Karim Khan Assistant Director (Stock Verifica tion) N M Begg Assistant Director

TIMBER SUPPLIES DIRECTORATE

M V Lantie IFS Director, S N Kapur Officer on Special Duty V Doeraj Deputy Director Rrishms Deputy Director Director Director W S Bala subramalan Assistant Director Tek Chand Assistant Director Tek Chand Assistant Director Tek Chand Director V O Fandharkar Assistant Director Balantia Assistant Director (Lorry Bodies)

THERE WOODWARE DIRECTORATE

Captain I Banerice Director B N Khanna Deputy Director M Balasubramaniam Director G B Despande Assistant S M Mais M N y r Assistant Director Amarjit Sia,h, Officer and Assistant Director Amarjit Finah, Officer and Assistant Director Amarjit S. N. Wab Sinch Assistant Director Amariti
Example of Control of Con

TIMBER SUPPLIES DIRECTORATE BOMBAY

V 8 Kuppuswamy 178 Director N B Sujan Deputy Director, A T Mathew Assis tant Director Bashir Ahmed As istant Direct tor h E Ebrahim Assistant Director

Progress Officers

O H Coxon Ireland Chief Progress Officer S C Damle Proviess Officer Inshad Hussain Progress Officer P B Chatterjee Proviess Officer O Shahay Progress Officer S P Aggarwala, Proviess Officer K. S Ramamuthy Asstir Proviess Officer Madraa Jwaha Bingh Asstt Prorress Officer Madgras Jwala Bingh Bhatnarar Asstt Progress Officer Aligath P 8 Bhatia Asstt Progress Officer Lahore U Gopinath Asstt Progress Officer Bombay Abdul Rashid Khan Asstt Progress Officer Bombay Abdul Rashid Khan Asstt Progress Officer Campiore P N Roy Goodhay Asst Progress Officer Lahore A Takhan Asstt Progress Officer Bombay 8 A Rival Asstt Progress Officer Bombay 8 A Rival Asst Progress Officer Bombay 8 A Rival Asstt Progress Officer Campiore S N Sahni Asstt Progress Officer Campiore N Shahat Asstt Progress Officer Campiore II Shahat Shati Progress Officer Bombay S P Booch Asstt Progress Officer Bombay

DRUGS AND DRESSING DIRECTORATE

TRISE DEPOTS AND SAWRILLS DIRECTORATE

A I William Director K K Dar Deputy
Director J G Scholley Deputy Director D C Sen Deputy Director D Director D C Sen Deputy Director Director D Sen Director Di

INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES DIRECTORATE

Madras, U. R. Bhatt, Asstt Progress Officer, Inspector of Shipwrights, H. T. Quigley, Bombay, S. M. Ray Chawdhuri, Asstt Progress, Inspector of Shipwrights, L. H. Vincent, Officer, Calcutta, Rana Khuda Dad Khun, Inspector of Shipwrights G. Davidson, Charge Asstt Progress Officer, Lahore, B. Banerice, Masstt Progress Officer, New Delhi, G. S. Das, Asstt Progress Officer, Calcutta

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS, NEW

DELHI

Sir Robert W Targett, OIE, Director General, Brigadier R M Sassoon, Director, Z A Khan, Director, S M C Pinto, Deputy Director (Bombay), Capt C A Subramanyam, Deputy Director, C L Schofield, Deputy Director, B Ramamurti, Deputy Director, C R V Subban, Assistant Director (Now Delhi), I B Bose, Assistant Director (Calcutta), S Narayanaswami, Assistant Director (Calcutta), R N Banerjee, Assistant Director (Calcutta), R N Banerjee, Assistant Director (Calcutta), R N Banerjee, Assistant Director (Calcutta), I S Murad, Assistant Director, A R Binns, Director, (Statistics), P S Lulla, Assistant Director, Bombay, T V Gurshahani, Inspector of Stores, Karachi, G V B P Rao, Inspector of Stores, New Delhi, S Venkataramanan, Inspector of Stores, Madras, Mahmood Ansari, Inspector of Stores, Lahore, S Prasad, Inspector of Stores, Bombay of Stores, Bombay

CEMENT

H E Ormered, Hony Cement Adviser, 8 Pederson, Consultant Engineer

CONTAINERS

W R Davis, Consulting Engineer (Containers), Calcutta K V Bhaskaran, Deputy Director, New Delhi, M A Rauf, Assistant Director, Calcutta, A P Aggarwal, Industrial Planning Officer (Containers), Lahore, D K Mitter, Industrial Planning Officer (Containers), Calcutta

THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIRS, BOMBAY

Vice Admiral C Cantlie, CB, DSC, Director General, Captain E R Corson, MVO, DSC, RN, Deputy Director General

NAVAL SECRETARIAT

Paymaster Commander R J V Spurway, RN, Naval Secretary to Director General, Paymaster Lt Commander R S Borner, RNVR, Assistant Secretary (Naval), Paymaster Lt J Waters, RINVR, Assistant Secretary (Naval), Paymaster Lt S Singh, RINVR, Assistant Secretary (Signals)

MRE, Assistant Director

CONSTRUCTION

ENGINEERING

Captain R G Forsyth OBF, RN, Engineer Captain W J C Heath, Electrical Engineer (Admiralty), C W Gates, Inspector of Elect Fitters, W G Barnden, Electrical Overseer, W A Olley, Draughtsman, F C Jenkins, Inspector of Engine Fitters Lt (E) W Spail, RINFP, 2nd Assistant to Engineer Captain, C H Faraday, Machine Tool Officer

DIFFCTORATE OF EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES G S Hill, Director

DIRECTORATE OF CO ORDINATION

Captain W Whittaker, IAOC, Deputy Director (Materials), L C Khosla, Assistant Director (Materials), Rup Narain, Assistant Director (Stores), K V Shetty, Assistant Director (Capital Assets), P R Jog, Assistant Director (Materials), D F D Lam, Steel Quota Officer, S L McNee, Cost Inspection Officer, Vacant, Cost Inspection Officer

ACCOUNTS BRANCH

Pay/Lt F W Sims, BFNVF, Deputy Director (Expense Accounts), A Subramanian, Assistant Director (Expense Accounts)

KARACHI

R Day, Senior Overseer (Directorate General Shipbuilding and Repairs), D C M McKinstry, Overseer, A M Mitchell (on leave), Overseer, Captain J Johnston, Assistant Director (Shipbuilding), M L Fernandez, Assistant Director (Materials and Administration), C G Johnstone, Assistant Machine Tool Officer, D M Smith, Electrical Officer, A E Dyball, Assistant Technical Officer, A C Parker, Assistant Technical Officer, K R Dadachanji, Machine Tool Census Officer

DEGAUSSING

Commander (SP) S R Watson, RINVR, Superintending Inspector of Degaussing (India)

PLASTIC ARMOUR

Paymaster Commander R J V Spurway, N, Naval Secretary to Director General, Aymaster Lt Commander R S Borner, Plastic Armour Protection Officer (India), NVR, Assistant Secretary (Naval), Payaster Lt J Waters, RINVR, Assistant and Commander Lt S Singh, INVR, Assistant Secretary (Signals)

ADMINISTRATION

J Hamilton, Deputy Director, V G Rose, RE, Assistant Director

DIRECTORATE OF MERCHANT SHIP REPAIRS

Construction

Captain W H Jackman, RCNC, Constructor Captain, Commander A T S Sheffer, RN, Constructor Commander, S C Herbert, Foreman of Yard, W P McAllister, Draughtsman, Eric Perks, Overseer, Walkins, Inspector of Shipwrights, E Payton, A R Winton, Labour Officer

W A Henderson, Director, J McAulay, Deputy Director (Bombay), K S Sahai, Assistant Director, J P Hall, Overseer, C Hunton, Overseer, J P McAuley, Overseer, Watkins, Inspector of Shipwrights, E Payton, A R Winton, Labour Officer

DIRECTORATE OF SHIPBUILDING

Fucineer Captain J P Moloney R LN (Rtd) Director Commander (SP) A Bond RINVR Deputy Director Lt Commander H I Deputy Director Le Copper River & Assistant Director Le (81) J B Nixon R INVR Assistant Director Major W Moriton I E Assistant Director Le Copper River & Christian en Series Officer O Christian en Senior Scientific Officer & M Poovalah Assistant Le Copper River & Inspecting Officer (Barges) L E Farla Electri cal Overseer

ADMIRALTY STAFF

G C F Martin Principal (Ship) Overseer A I Funnell Inspector of Shipwrights C J Dudman Inspector of Electrical Fitters H R Lee Inspector of Electrical Fitters H R Lee Inspector of Electrical Fitters

VIZAGAPATAM

G J Brown Over cer

MADRAS

Lt (SP) A R E Wallis RINVR Plastic Armour Protection Development Officer H Frain Overscer P F Jewell Principal Ship Overseer (Admiralty)

Lt Cdr (E) N P Blackburn RINVR Assistant Dir ctor (Shipbuilding)

Captain O C Hare R v (Retd) Assistant Director General Shipbuilding and Repairs

SECRETARIAT

Paymaster Lt Cdr S J Browne RINYR Secretary to Assistant Director General Ship building Repairs Paymaster Lt M Moyer RIVE and Repairs Paymaster Lt M Moyer RIVE and Secretary I Ab ham RIVE Assistant Director (Materials) M I'G Govlad Assistant Director (Materials) G S Dewar Coet Inspection Officer

DIRECTORATE OF MERCHANT SHIP REPAIRS W M Wright Deputy Director W H
Heggle Overseer A Nellson Oversee A
Fyle Overseer C H Grego y Overseer
J M Crqahart Overseer

DIRECTORATE OF SHIPBUILDING

Commander (E) A Paxton RINVR Senior Commander (L) A FAXUOR RIVER SCHOOL
Deputy Director (in charge) Commander (E
J W Stephenson RIN Deputy Director
Lt T J Gibson A RI N Deputy Director
Captain J D B Moffett 1 E Assistant Director Commander (E)

Captain J D Bandet I F Assistant Director W B Tozor Assistant Director C Aptain A L Ayre A st tant Director Electrical I J A S Taylor R I V R Electrical Overseer New Construction M L Corrigan Electrical Overseer C A Satkles Senior Technical Assistant M I Sandel Senior Technical As istant

OFFICE OF THE COAL COMMIS IONEP (CALCUTTA) J R Harrison C I E Deputy Coal Commissioner (Production) S N Bancrice Personal Assistant to D C C (P) Major N 1 Masterton Assistant Coal Commissioner (Projects) J Assistant Coal Commissioner (Frojects) J Hamilton White Assi tant Coal Commissioner (Stores) G A Carver Assistant Coal Commi sioner (Operations) S K Ghosh Dy Asstt Coal Commissioner (Stores) I Miltra Indents Coal Commissioner (Stores) I Mitta Indents
Officer A Orr Superintendent of Collicries
Officer A I Starton Manager unimarkete
Collicry L S Corbett Asstt Superintendent
Doharo Collicries M I Shome As the Superintendent
Furnasa Collicry D R Bagrot
Manager Burkund Collicry D R Marvah
Manager Stantur Collicry D O Rell Man &
Doharo Collicries
Officer Collicries
O C L S N W J Bokaro Collieries Sahgal Man ger Kurasia Collieries Mechl Engineer Beven Elec Girld h Girld h E H En l eer Bokaro Daniel Elec and Mechl En leer Bokaro A S West Manager Bye Product Ciridih Ballile Asstt Manager Bye Product Giridii ADMIRALIT STAFF

S J Pogels Principal Ship Overseer
N L Bolton Impector of Fitters Li R C C Mine Avyr R Rectitical LL & Fitting Out Mine Asset Superintendent Taicher Collierie Officer Cockin

Officer Cockin

Diversible Asset Manager 13, Collierie J V P Sen Manager 13, Collierie J V P S

Khan Bahadur G Faruque Deputy Coal Commissioner (Di tribution) C A Rayneau Jt Dy Coal Commissioner (Distribution) Jt Dy Coal Commissioner (Distribution) C A Rayneau
As taken Cool Commissioner (Distribution)
Contributed As taken Cool Commissioner
Contributed Commissioner (Commercial)
Lol J W B nd Asstt Coal Commissioner
(Motor Transport) E F Ager Asstt Cool
Commissioner (Alloration) Ager Asstt Coal N T Canal Ilegale Oversett A Nellon Oversete

I'M Courseer O II Grego y Oversete

I'M Teighart Oversett

ADMILITY STAFF

Constructor Commands Lloyd Roberts

Constructor Commands

Const

Agnihotri

DIRECTORATE OF OPEN CUT COAL MINING

Brig 8 A Westrop, Director of Open Cut Coal Mining, Major L A Pearce, Assistant Director, Capt H D Dyer, Financial Assistant, Capt F R Miles, Assistant Director, Capt I Berry, Assistant Director, Capt H Aspinall, Assistant Director, W Wallace, Regional Coal Controller (Distribution), Bengal and Bihar, W M Peet, Dy Regional Coal Controller (Distribution, Bengal and Bihar) A B Guha, Deputy Regional Coal Controller (Distribution) Deputy Regional Coal Controller (Distribution) Bengal and Bihar

PRODUCTION

N Barraclough, Regional Coal Controller (Production), Bengal and Bihar, W Enifield, Regional Coal Controller, Punjab, L Watts Morgen, Regional Coal Controller, Bal tehistan, Morgen, Regional Coal Controller, Bal ichistan, H J B Reynolds, Regional Coal Controller, C P, Parasia, T L Dobson, Regional Coal Controller, Assam, T H Williams, Dy Regional Coal Controller, Bengal/Bihar, Baraboni, M Goal Controller, Bengal Binar, Barabon, M. Moltra, Asstt Regional Coal Controller, Bengal and Binar, M. Mukherjee, Asstt Regional Coal Controller, Asansol, A. K. Saha, Research Engineer, V. S. Chopra, Asstt Regional Coal Controller, C. P. (Chanda Coalfields), B. K. Bose, Asstt Regional Coal Controller, Jharia

PURCHASE BRANCH

OFFICE OF THE CHIFF CONTROLLER OF PUROHASE (MUNITIONS), CALCUTAA

Chief Controller of Purchase (M) -Sir Kenneth Nicolson, M C Deputy Chief Controller of Purchase (M) - G T Thadhani, OBE

Controllers of Purchase —J Munro, K T Pillai, Major C V Thomas

Deputy Controllers of Purchase —Major S B
Dutt, Capt K E Davan, Capt K H Advans,
S T Thadani, Capt E P Phillips, M. A
Khan, D N Kowshik, T B Merchant
P G Menon, K C Khosla, Capt S C B
Mazumder, J S Mathur, F S Bamji, H V Karie

Assistant Controllers of Purchase — S Dutt, A K
Ghosh, Capt D King, Capt D McGregor
Cheers, S S Mitra, Capt W A I Jacques,
M A A Khan, D P Gurdar, S P Chatterjee,
S A Hakim, R C Rai Choudhury, K F
Davar, G S Bhatnagar, M K Roy, R D
Patel, G C Roy, A C Ray, S M J Shirazi,
Muraifar Ali Khan, S D Mahajan, N G
Sen Gupta, I L Chopra, J Maneksha,
M. P Mathur, S N Haq, C L Kapur,
Md Iqbal, F M Kewalramani, K D
Bhagwagar G V Karve

Bhagwagar G V Karve

Leputy Assistant Controllers of Purchase—
J B Ry, B N Sein, R K Bose, C T

Shah, B K Shaha, S C Ghosh, C K

Hossain, H H Ahuja, A A Chowdhury,
I S Sud, R N Sen, K N Rao, A Sattar,
B K Paht, L D Bhatia, P K Samal,
D N Ghosh, S K Chatterjee, K N Shenoy,
S K Swaminadhan, A Sinha, M K

Gopaliengar, A N Das, R B Dey, G P

Kapur, S K Sen Gupta, S K Paul, P. T

Thadani, H K Mazumdar, S C Majumdar,
P R Sheorey, S Hossain, K K Malhoutra,
Badal Gangopadhya, A R Iyer, V Swami
nathan, Yousuf Sharcef. Deputy

Administrative Officer - Karamchand Mohla Additional Administrative Officer -D

Assistant Administrative Officers —A Transis S K Dutt, Khizani Ram Sharma

Officer on Special Duty -B P Tewari

OFFICE OF THE CHIFF CONTROLLED OF PURCHASE (SUPPLY), NEW DILHI

Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply) -T S Pillay, O D p

Deputy Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply) - P J Glbbs, OBF, IA

Administrative Officer -W Knox Chiel

Addl Administrative Officer -A Cardozo, 180 Assistant Administrative Officers — J & Mustafi, N R Seekand

Controllers of Purchase —R P Mathur, P G Bhugut MBF, A H Bosvell, K B Pao

Director of Paper -D G Currie

Deputy Controllers of Purchase —D W Lewis
Bushir Ahmed, S C Duss Gupta M M
Furookhi S M Nazir, R B L Mathur
Capt P S Chowdhary, K K Nusta, 1 Sc
A Sunha C L Katiul, I N Khanna 2/Lt J Wright

Assistant Controllers of Purchase —MR Amjad DP Karnik, KS Malik, SD Mahant BSengupta, SS Verma, AR Khalidi FC Mathur, Mod Shakir, ANK Ahmed ANB Roo Naidu, MB Lal, SK Mitra NA Kureshi, RParthasarathy, SH mz Ali, KN Sinha, GS Tewari, PB Sarkai DK Sen

Officer on Special Duty -D R J Naidu Deputy Director of Paper -Asadul Haq

Deputu Assistant Controllers of Purchase —
S.R. Haider, J.C. Sen, Jagjit Singh Mongin
S.M. Ayub, Avtar Singh, N. Zachariah
Nawaziah Ali, A.H. Akbari Sikander Khan
S.M. Nawaz, R. Dayal, Nawabuddin
B.N. Sarobar, S.N. Bunerjee, C.K. Nair
S. Chatterjee, N. T. Wadhwani, S. H. Afzal
T. G. Anantaswami, K. K. Nag

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF RECISTRATION OFFICER

Cluef Registration Offic M Hamid, PCS (Reid) Registration Officer -Khan Bahadu

Registration Officer -K K Mul ergi, B A Assit Registration Officers -D R Nilhowne Mangal Sain Kapoor

OFFIOF OF THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES (PURCHASE BRANCH)

Deputy Controller of Supplies -J B Chagtai Assistant Controllers of Supplies -R Jumabhoy D K Subrahmanyam, M B Desai

Assistant Controllers of Purchase Ishan Modh , B L Mukern , R K Andby OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF MUNITIONS PRODUC TION PERCHASE BRANCH (BOMBAY)

Deputy Co troller of Prirelase -Rai Bahadur h C Pakra i

is usant Controllers of Purchase -1 1 Pane mangler D D Sharms G S Varma (Offg.)

Deputy Assistant Controllers of Purchase — (Daulat Deen M N Bakar Abdul Hamied J A Thadani Jasbindar Singh Bedi

Deput; issust at Cont offer of Purchase (offera

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOP GENERAL SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIRS (PURCHASE BRANCH) BOMBAY

Dep t Cont oller of Putclass -Rai Bahadur D V Chatterii

Atrista & Controllers of Purchase -B C Marum dar A K Some

Dep ty Assit Cont oller of Purchase -P B Choudhary

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES (PURCHASE BRANCH) BENGAL

Dep ty Controller of Purchass -Capt 8d Fimes

Assistant Controllers of Purchase -L G Makhi

D a ty Assit Controller of Prirel age -G R M Patel OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES

(PURCHASE BRANCH) MADRAS Assistant Controll is of Purchase -Lt T G Menon A R Sund resan

Dep ty Cont oll of Purchase -N R Reddy Deputy isstt Controller of Purchase -Mans warud in

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES (PURCHASE BRANCH) KARACHI

Issisiant Co troller of Purchase -P T Sipabi malant

D put / Assistant. Conf ollers of Purchass --Mol ammed Raft M. A Jaffary

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES (PEPCHASE BRANCE) CAWNPOPE

Deput C niroller of Purchase -F H Mallaseth issue at Cont oil s of Purchase —H R Khan H C Bhan lart

Deputs Assistant Co t oflers of Purchase -G

OFFI P OF THE CONTROLIPP OF SUPPLIES (PURCHASE BRANCH) LAHORE

As us a Controll r f Parchase -I C Bha d Deputy Assurant Confolies of Purcha e — M V Bauerji Abdul Khaliq Abdul Rashid DIRECTORATE OF MUNITIONS IROUTION (I CI CHASE) LAHORL

Deputy Co troller of Parchase -8 K Gurta Assistant Controllers of Purchase -S L Cupta Shelih Mond Ibrat im A \ Chowdi ary Deputs Assistant Controllers of Purchase --Il r Parkash M & Khanna S C Aggarway

Surai Jan Bhadur

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES HOMBAY. Control er of Supplier -S C Latif

Deputs Controller of Supplies - V h Heble Assista t Controller of Supplies -S R Bhowns

Issutant Adm nutrat re Officer -B Gho h I e sonal Assistant to the Controller of Supples -

CIPCLE PROGRES BEAVER

C cle Progress Officer -F J Tilley STATISTICAL SECTION

Statut col Officer - \ A hhan

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES CALCUITA

Deputs Directo General (P) Controller of Supp-ties Bengal Circle -S C Mitter O B E Dept j Co trollers of Supplies -G J k Hook P 8 Roy Cloudhuri

Assi tant Cont oller of Supplies — B H Grim tel S Karainswami A Mukherjee M K Mukhopadhyay

Hony Assit Controller of St pplies -W Firth iss stant C ntrollers of Supplies -O K Mitter M A Mitza 8 M Boja B B Das

Ci ele Progress Officer -S R Madan Assistant Progress Officer (Tent) - 4 M Sala huddin

desistant Cont Her of Accounts -P J I uru villa

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES MADRAS Controller of Supples -M P Pal 103

Deputs Controller of Supplies - Rao Sahib Rang swaml Naidu

Port Shipping Officer -S Sambasiva Deputs Controller of Supplies (Silk) -T Y A

P resonal As dant to Controller of Supplies -- Rao Sahil F \ I rishna Ayyar

Assista t Sh pp ng Officer -J Cytil Raj At 1st it Cirle SI pp 19 Office -1

Kamath of Supplies (Fru trated lanst nt Cont olle Cargo) -C P C p lan Nasar

Ci ele Progress Officer -H V Gillson

OTHER OF THE CONMOTTER OF SCHILLE, SUP! Circii (KASACHI)

Controller of Supplies - Pal Saldb C A Surdier Ayyar

Assistant Controller of Supply -I M M D Choudhry G I Man alliam -1 M br ft i

Personal Assi tail In Controller of Supplies -M I Puri

Circle P ogress Officer - \ II \s arrivals

OHICE OF THE CONTROLLED OF SUITITY. Ustrib Provi ces Cap fore

Offy Centroller of Supply -D I Deputy Controller of Supplies -C \ Kinssille

Assistant Controller of Supplie (I) and Industral Planning Offer (M) -P L Kumar

As istant Controller of Supplier II -5 Mail Riza

As retant Controller of Supplier III -K Shenov

As istent Controller of Supplies II - Lichhmi Narali

Assistant Controller of Supplies I - Balmant

Inspector of Stores (Disposal) -() Bh P Rao

Progress Branch

Circle Progress Officer -P B Bagehi

THE CONTROLLE OF Supplies (PUNJAB CIRCLI), LAHOPI

Deputy Controller of Supplies - A Salim Assistant Controller of Supplies -K K Kanal Officer on Special Duty -A D Howel

I OOD DEPARTMENT DIVISION I

Member, Hon ble Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava,

Secretary, R H Hutchings, CMG, CII, ICS Officer on Special Duty and exofficio Joint Secretary, E E C Price, C11

Deputy Secretaries W H ICS N T Mone ICS J Christie, obr,

Officer on Special Duty (Planning), Dr V K

Special Officer, (Hon ble) Somerset Butler Under Secretaires, S. M. Yusuf, ICS Muni, PCS

Officer on Special Duty (Administration), Rai Bahadur D N Maitra

Assistant Secretary, S K Sen, M 1

Special Officer Attached to H M Bhagwat Dyal B S C, Bar at law

Asst Director (Budget and Accounts), Rai Salab S C D Mathur

Superintendents, Ajit Singh, BA, KN Channa, BANS Sreekantish, BSC (Hons), KM Chaudhri, MA, CS Parthasarathi, BA, BL Inspectors, I P Mathur, MA, SN Gupta, MA

Divi 10" II

Director General of Local Houside Mr. B 1 1 73 ,71 6

Latiening Idea er, W. H. Birbs

Lationary Adult r Karrelly G. I. Allen Du (Temp) to satmist n 1 (

Deputy Secretary N. N. Westchools C. . t. Abhanter. 7 Inder Secretary (i chao i)

Unit r Secretary A. Hoon, MA. II B.

Director of Purch ier (Loof, raine) 4 Har Thurd, BEATTE ITS

Director of Stonge Dr. I. P. (owner 1800), the Director of Mocousity A. D. Pikhil Officer on Special Dog (Stonge), G. McIntosh Whyte

Deputy Director of Stells' es, P. P. Nair

D pute Director of Purcha e, T "I Gurbaxani,

Deputy Director of Purchase (Pooliscins), A. S. Taxabil Sontal as.

D-puty Director (Storene), K. 1' Nec, II B

Assistant Dire for of Purchase (London ins), J & Narayana

Assistant Director of Statistics, K. 36 4 , 35 40

As istant Director of Storage (6, veral), I J. Malhan, BA

Assistant Director of Purclase (Look, court), M. Y. Qureshi, B. t.

Assistant Director of Account N L Sinha Assistant Director of Purchase (Loofgrains), P R Dabak, BA, ILL

Assistant Director of Purchase M. N. Das Gupta Assistant Director of Storage (Technical), Mohan Singh, u se (Hone)

Assistant Director of Purchase (Toodgrains), I U Inkhin

issistant Dire for (Rationina), O P Short Storage Construction Officer, Rai Bahadur Narain Dass

Assistant Director of Statistics, Dr Mohinder Singh, MA, 1hD

Technical Officer (Storage), Arjun Singh Jandu Food Executive Officers, G. H. Seth. G. Goplinath, Inhur ul Haq., B. Sriniyasa Rau

Assistant Secretary Rationing, A. A. Shah

Superintendents, C P Baneril, MA, MSC, P G A A Hassan, WA Santi A S Parameswaran, BA, Zachariah, MA Nath Bhalla, BA S Mukerjee, BSc Dhani Ram, MA

OFFICE OF THE SUGAR CONTPOLLER FOR INDIA, DORMERS, SIMLA

Sugar Controller for India, Vishnu Sahay, I C S Deputy Sugar Controller for India, S A lyengar, IOS

Deputy Sugar Controller for India, Rai Sahib S K Dikshit, B A (Hons), P C S

Assistant Sugar Controller for India, Rao Sahib I H Desni, BA, ILB

Assistant Sugar Controller for India, Shashi Kiran, MA, LL B

INSPECTION DIRECTORATE Di ector of Impection Lt Col C V Ramchan St tet, Indoor Month Shafiullah and 1.38 1 & 3.00 Control D. P. Verran Croup Lia on Officer (Food) 1 unjab States I pector of Hymene Major D P Kearn BAMC I spe tor of Hymene Major H R Dugdale BA V C

Deprty Assistant Director (Veterinary) Major TECHNICAL ADVISER DESIYDRATION ()

Technic I Adreser (Dehydration) 1 Dr 9 M Partridge Ph D Th teal Ad iter (Dehydrat on) II R G Westall

REGIONAL FOOD COMMI. IONERS R ponal Food Commissioner North Weste Region Lieut General Sir Clarence A Bird KCIE OB DSO (Retd)

Renoral Food Commissioner U P Region Rai Bahadur Colonel Dina Nath CIE

Regional Food Commissioner Eastern Region The Hon Lie S K. Sinha I C S (Retd.) Regional Food Commissioner Madras Region Diw n Bahadur C P Karunakara Menon

nonal Food Commissioner Bombay Region M D Apostolides

Additional Regional Food Commissio er Madras Region P H Rama Reddl CIE Officer on Special Duty (Storage) North Western Region Mangal Das

Deputy Regional Food Commissi er it stern Reg on M R Ghulati \ nrth

D puty Regional Food Comm seioner Western Pegion J W Thomas \ orth \ orth

Deputs P geonal Food Commussion r
ii tern l egion Rawaipindi Indas Singh Deputy Regional Food Commissioner Eastern Region P K Basu

Deputy R gronal Food Commissioner Eastern

D puty R gion l Food Commissioner R gi hlkabhai K Daftarl Eastern Deput, I g onal Food C unussion r East rn

Deputs R q on 1 Food Commissio er legio Lumarshaki Mod S diq Bomba 1

Deputy Regional Food Commissione R pon H D Mehta Bomb y

Deput R gion I Food Com inssioner U P R gion Dr B M Piplani M A Pi P (Londo) As ut at Personal Food Commussioner U P R gron R C Sinha

Assasa t P gional Food Commissioner Madras Region U Kumarayya

Assistant Pegional Food Commissio er Eastern Regio Biren Mule je

Asnata t Regio al Food Commissione

We tern P gron N II Bokhari

North ie dand P groat Food C nomiss ner North
Western Regnon V Choppen
Andra A Resonal Food Commiss o er No th
Western R glon Sh Dir Hussan S ved
Storage Off er Lustern R gnon Capt G H

No th

GROUP LIM ON OFFICERS (FOOD)

Central India Laho . Ral Bahadur Izzat Ral PC 9 (Rtd.) D ector of Food Supplies F th arear Pajkot Rao Bahadur Manlial K kali MBE BA

LL B LL B ASSISTED D' CLOT OF FOOD SUPPLIES Deccan St les Group Kolkapu LL M G Abl yanker Group Liaison Officer (Food) Haroda Agency Barpola R S M H 1 rekh

1sessiant Di ector of Food S pplies Rojputana Age cy Mount Abu J R Dwived! Di ector of Gra & Karachi and Deputy Fegional Food Commissioner 5 nd and I aluchistan

Agrachi G F Allen Ma ket Information Offi er Calcutta Jamuna I rasad Singh

DIVISION III

Jo t Secretary L. L. Paujahl ICS Deput; Sec etary J. M. Lobo Pral hu ICS Chief Direct r. f. I rehase Brigadier F. Houghton On E. 14 Dougation One 1 A

D puly Chi f Direct r of I urchase Col L J I

Addison 1 A

Chief T hnical Advise Dr B C Guha D c p r) In pector Gha Heat no Cent es Lt Col F Hade

Prost BIASC In pe for of 6 ternment Co t olled Flour M lla and G ain Depots M | r F W Hart RIASC Co-ordination a d Ci mus Officer a d ex Officio Dj S cy II K Mathut U PCS

Assista t Secreta y (f en ral) A L daCosta Assistant Secret ry (Letablishment I) N Mukerii

Secreta y (Establishment II) T As uto t I rishnamurti Di ector of Purchase I (M sc Lease/Lend)

ector of Iu chase II (Dehyd alson a d C ns g) W J Blols John on tor of Iu cha e III (Controlled Flour

Mills nd Grain Depots) Lt Col F 1 M O

Hills na Dian.
Sullivan BiAs C
Dre tor of Pirchate II (Gh a d Dairy Products)
D N klurady
D ecto of Puchase I (Prio it es and Packy g
Mot n l) Dr 1 P Antia it com rh D

(Eron) London Joi t Di ecto (Veg talles) Captain H Ahau

AIRO Jon't Director (Meat), B M Sarwar MBE MRCIS

Depty Del of Prchase I (Priorities)
Major G N 1 H lder R 1 A C
Progr s Off e J k Mora
Dep ty D cclor of Iurchase II (Dehydration) Nasir Ahmed

Dep (; Di ect r of Purclase III (Lease/Lend) S N Sikand

Deput, Die net flt chas II (Did at on not per tip net per tip net per tip net per tip net flt
Deputy D Flou M D tor f Purc) se VII (Cont II d Mills and Grain Depots) K B Tabir Ali

Deputy Director of Purches AIII (Lorder); Materials) M. A. H. Khaa Deputy Director of Parcha e IA (Gha), M Gopola (Indian topic) Supports Director of Parcha e IA (Gha), M Gopola (Indian topic) Supports Director (Disposals) T. N. Silva (Man I. K. Silva) Support Director (Disposals) T. N. Silva (Man I. K. Silva) Support Director (Disposals) T. N. Silva (Man I. K. Silva) Support Director (Disposals) T. N. Silva (Man I. K. Silva) Support Director (Disposals) T. N. Silva (Man I. K. Silva) Support Director (Disposals) T. N. Silva (Man I. K. Silva) Support Director (Disposals) T. N. Silva (Man I. K. Silva) Support Director (Disposals) T. N. Silva (Man I. K. Silva) Support Director (Disposals) T. N. Silva (Man I. K. Silva) Support Director (Disposals) T. N. Silva (Man I. K. Silva) Support Director (Disposals) T. N. Silva (Man I. K. Silva) Support Director (Disposals) T. N. Silva (Man I. K. Silva) Support Director (Disposals) T. N. Silva (Man I. K. Silva) Support Director (Disposals) T. N. Silva (Man I. K. Silva) Support Director (Disposals) T. N. Silva (Man I. K. Silva) Support Director (Disposals) T. N. Silva (Man I. K. Silva) Support Director (Disposals) T. N. Silva (Man I. K. Silva) Support Director (Disposals) Support Disposals) Support Director (Disposals) Support Director (Disposals Deputy Director (Deposits) T. N. Sriva from Technical Advisor (Incincering) M. I. Icham. Technical Advisor (Inglisering) N. I. Icham. Technical Idiates (historich) Dr. D.V. Kartin & t. प ५६ , Th D Assistant Director of Purclar I (Prierder) G U Chaudhars Assistant Director of I wield : II (Contr. V. t. Hour Mills and Grain Depots), S. A. Quic hi Assistant Director of Purchase III (DAL Cotics) Builet Ahmed Isostart Director of Purch v II (614) D D Gupt Assistant Director of Lureline 3 (Drhi fists n) B R blehore A ristant Director of Purelage VI (Controlle). Flour Mills and Grain Depotes K. K. S. Avvar. less tant Director of Lirchard VII (Dairy Products) H K Joshi Assi fant Director of Purchase 3 III (Lea e'I et al. and Miscellaneous) 6 B Sinch Assistant Director of Purchase IA (Definite tion and Canning) S. h. Sriva taxa. Areislant Director of Purchase I Flour Malle and Grain Depots) Z A Qldwal Assistant Director of Purchase AI R N Chawala Assistant Director of Purchase All (Pepper) M. U. Vellodi Assistant Director of Purchase AIII, N. P. I. Tejpui Assistant Director of Purchase AII (Len e'I et d and Miscellaneous) R N Arori Assistant Director of Purchase (Legetables) H 1 Maini 1ssistant Director of Purchase (Lentables) Torlochan Singh issistant Director of Purchase (1 c) talles) Surendra Swarup Superintendent A I Summer Chand Superintendent, A II Abdul Halim Superinten lent A III S R Mehta Superintent lent A III S. R. Mehta
Deputy Progress Officer, W. D. Salcem
Deputy Progress Officer M. A. Kablir
Deputy Progress Officer, S. P. Joshi
Deputy Progress Officer, T. M. Ruma Alyangar
Assistant Progress Officer D. V. Rajngopul
Assistant Progress Officer D. V. Rajngopul Assistant Progress Officer, Initiv Ahmed Assistant Progress Officer, Initiv Ahmed Assistant Progress Officer, P. R. Kashvap Assistant Progress Officer, S. R. Johri Assistant Progress Officer, S. R. Johri Assistant Progress Officer, M. A. Hamid Assistant Progress Officer, M. A. Hamid Assistant Progress Officer, P. Thethadri Assistant Progress Officer, Samukh Singh Assistant Progress Officer, K. K. P. N. Rio Assistant Progress Officer, A. R. Khan Assistant Progress Officer, G. Aswaney Assistant Progress Officer, Tajimal Haq Assistant Progress Officer, Mohd Sadiq Assistant Progress Officer, Bala Ram Dhawan Assistant Progress Officer, Mohd Ikramullah Assistant Progress Officer, Mohd Ikramullah Assistant Progress Officer, A N Chaddah Assistant Progress Officer, Zahuru Karlin

Assistant Progress Officer, M M Sarvar

A 111 " (11, 11)" Wet ta. Anna-Menon I K ţı Shirst V w You bean I J Vern M M Stock P Polygian I S Kra Longath H I Dotteria, W A Aracl F To employe fit ofir & Mendrekar, 6. (Mait a

ASSET TANT APTELL OF DIFFIELD

P. Letthermorths, P. A. P. Soyulu, S. M. Hu, An, P. K. Subsell, K. S. Par., S. S. P. Arbinamethe P. A. F. Soyilla S. Hu ain, T. K. Mukerfi K. S. Par. S. S. Hu ain V. B. Dinkar, Abdul Aris, H. Sitz Rem Pro. Mobil. Island, V. U. Mether. Zafar. Al. Sadig. S. B. Has an, Abdul Glami. B. bram. Khon. Inspat. ulbab. Mos. S. E. S. S. S. Lakkbudri. V. M. Choudhu i, M. J. Quer. I. M. Karayi. Well. J. arcell Surkh. M. J. Quer. I. M. Karayi. Well. J. arcell Surkh. S. E. Is. St. Alsini. Hermed. Mobil. Sudig. Ecto. Mobil. Asheaf. Khan. Mobil. Sudig. Balsa. Moh. J. Arquib. Sudian. Chan. Jer. Ball. Abdul. Ro. M. Ald. 14 al. Mobil. M. Jur. R. Bill. Abdul. Ro. f. Re hid Abdul Ra f

DEPARTMENT OF WAR TRANSPORT

Ser tary, Ily Hon blo Mr D D Ventren CIF, 11 () (4 Tont Se retaries, D. B. Lutions Off, ICA, R B Ilwin 10 -

Dipity Secretary & Chakrasarth, ICs Chief Catroller of Rold Destry part and Transfort and experience Additional Societary Str. Konneth Mitchell CII, CCCI, I I C. 1 W T

Controller of Landon V I morning Chief Phillip

Port Placeman Officer Sie Godfte Arms'rong OBI Controller of Rend Ironsport, II G Pu-sell,

OBI II

Controller of Road Transport (Supply) at I Und r Secretary, S. D. Gupta, M.B.F. Deputy Controllers of Lord Trensport R Towell,

Dr H B Dunnichiff CIF and A Annaswatal Deput: Controllers of Railrey Priorities, Major I D Ice, May and It Col W J Coode Under Secretary, Hakumat Rai Mache, Captain C L Howe

Read Transport tesistant Controllers of Read Tronsport A Krishnamurthi, M. K. Swami B. N. Ghose, Itao Sahib Udharam

Assistant Secretaries, I S Paraguraman and Jopan Inf

Officer on Special Duly, J. Maclean
Isostant Mechanical Engineer, R. N. Grover
Producer Gas Engineer K. Achuthar Nair
Superintendents W. N. Seth, R. S. Bahl, K.
Aaryanan, B. V. Radhakishinan, C. L.
Goyal, S. K. Ghosh, S. K. Venkatishinan

Consulting Engineer to the Goil of India (Roads),

G M McKelvie, 1811
Officer on Special Dutu, \ Oram, CIF
Assit to the Consulting Engineer to the Gorl
of India (Roads), k. > Rachavachary

Ingineer Officer Behari I al Manchanda

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Assistant Budge Specialist, Sham I all Barar Assistant Secretary, A. R. Qureshi Technical Assistant, N. N. Surya

Statistician S A Hameed Superintendents, J G Gomes and K Ranga

nathan

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CIVIL AVIATION DIRECTORATE M O Durector Sir Frederick Tymms CIE

PR Ac S Deputy Director E M Rossiter
Administrative Officer P N Kapur B &
Ghief Inspector of Averaft G M Randall

uniej inspector of Aircraft G M Randall Aircraft Inspector, E J Farle Engineer Officers L H Booth ISE and F B Robey

Assistant E g neer Officer A E G Moore Technical Officer (Post War Planning)

Raha AFRAC Tech seal Officer (Operations) M. G. Pradhan

Offg Aerod ome Officer Grade I (Headquarters) S C Sen AFRAES

Technical Officer (L cences) Bhagat B Lal Tehn al Officer (A r Services) D G H Lefevice Teth col Officer (Priorit es) P R Pinhorn Sen or Superintendent kidar hath

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT Di ertor General W H Shoobert EB CIE 108

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT (RAILWAY BOARD) HEADQUARTERS (SLILA & NEW DELHI)

Chief Commissioner of Railways Sir Arthur Origin OBE F nancial Commissioner of Pailways Zahid Hussain CIE

Member Pailuay Boord Col II W Warstaff Membe Rad cay Boa & Sir Lakshmipati Misra Member Pailuay Bo rd S E L West C 1 E OBE

D ect r Accounts D Colin Campbell Di ecto Fi nee I 8 Puri Di ecto Pat bliehment Aban B hadur M D Shelkh

Di ctor Civil Fugueeri g W 8 Benton Director Failway Sto es A R Edington D ecto Establishment II khan Bahadur 7 H Khan

A H Man
Di telor Taffe N S Sen
D ettor Rad Road Co-ord nation A A Brown
Directo Mechanical Engine rt g W G W

D. ettor Financ II Ram Bonal CIE Nettor Taffe (General) R. Froudlock Scretary Railway Boad & F. C. Badhwar M. B. E. Deput, b. srefary Fa heavy Boad H. C. W. Mestwood

Controller of Import & Philippy Stor & T

D pt y Di ertor Ac ount Rao Baha lux R V

Deputy D ceto epoly D ecto Entablishment M F B rtley epoly D rector M h F greening I G Laxweither

Days Dieto Jie A I K C I all
Days D etor Jie A I K C I all
Days D etor Jie A II R Subblat
Days D etor Jie A II E I. Towner Jones
Days D, etor Jie A II E I. Towner Jones
Days D, etor Jie A II B Venk I Raman
Days D, etor Jie A I B Venk I Raman
Days D, et all dur

Pury Di erto Crif E gineers g Ral Bat dur Depu y Di ector C nill Q F Rahman

Deputy Director Civil II H D Awasty Deputy Director Civil III L V Pereira Deputy Director Stores I Thomas Kidd Deputy Director Stores II C Anwar A i Stores II C Anwar A i Stores III M R Carr Hall Deput | D rector

Beput, D rector Stores 111 M. R. Carr Han Deput, D rector Funence (Ita I read co ordina tion) D. P. Mathur Deput, D rector Funance II. K. I. Ghel Deput, D rector Funance III. D. U. Rao Deput, D. ector Funance III. D. U. Rao Deput, D. ector Traffe khan Bahad r. M. D. Sethna

Deputy D rector (Transportat on) I S Malik Deputy Direct (General) Anand Mol.an Deputy Director (Slatis ical) H L Biswas Deputy D rector Rail Road Co-ord natio i J E Deputy D rector

Assit Director Traffic J S Sequeira Assit Director Stores A Hildreth Officer on Special Duty (Reconstruction) B

Arora

Planning Officer (Tele Communication) H L Carter

Plann ng Officer (We cless) Major A Lami Planning Officer I It Col F Colvin Planning Officer II Major R M L Lemon Planning Officer I Major R M L Louise.
Planning Officer II Major R M L Louise.
Planning Officer III D Williams
Lidson Officer (Rly Exh bluon) G de P Leeper
Arstiant Secretary (officuative) G Rama Rau
Asst D rector Ext blashment Havell Ram
Superintendent Urchanical I Siraj ul Haq
Superintendent Urchanical I Siraj ul Haq
Superintendent Secretary (Offig) R V Dutta

Superintendent Stores 10ff of R V Duta Superintendent Stores 11 Haqiqat Rai Superintendent Stores 11 Haqiqat Rai Superintendent Taffic (Statist c) Rao Sahib A R Chithis

Supern tendent Traffe (T) A D F edricks S p rantendent Traffe (G) A N Sheopors Superintendent Fin nee I M K S Alisar Superintendent F nance II D C Rewart Superinten lent Establishment I R Srinivasan Superinter dent Es Labha Ram Suri Establishment II Rai Sahib

Superintendent Wo Is N L Das Gupta S perintendent Bidget M I Mukerjee

CENTRAL STANDARDS OFFICE FOR RAILWAYS Chief Controller of Standa disat on E. Ingoldby CIE (On leave) and L. N. Flatt CIE VD (Offg)

Dept ty Ch ef Cont olle (C eil) H Wood Robinson of Standa disation of Sta dardisation

D m ty Chief Controller of S (Mechanical) W A Nightin ale

issulant Chief Cont Her of Sta dardisat on (Mechanical) T E St Q St art Assist nt Chief Co troller f Stardard's ton (Ct il) I' P Chatterjee

Ass start Chief Controlle of Standard's tion (Specific tion & Peco d.) B P Hira

Dina nometer Ca Off er H Rideau S je tendent Q K Chary

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Secr tary Sir George Spence KCIE CSI CIE

Jesus day a dr. fisman J Bartley c s I del scretary a d Dr fisman J Bartley c s I del t c s (On dep tation ut of India) iddl S cretary a d Druftsma H D B njamin

Joint Secretary, The Hon'ble Mr Shavas A Lal, CIT, MA, ILB

Dy Secretary, K V K Sundaram, 1 C 9 Addl Dy Secretary, K Y Bhandarker, B 4, ILB

Solicitor to the Government of India, Sir Dhiren Mitra, OBF

Second Solicitor to the Government of India, 9 Webb Johnson, CII, OBI FD

Assistant Solicitor to the Government of India (Supply), Mohammad Shariff, B . ILB

Assistant Solicitor to the Government of India. P K Roy, Berrister at I aw

Assit Solicitor to the Government of India, R S Gre, BA, LL B

Solicitor to the Central Government at Calcutta, Susil C Sen, CB F

Solicitor to the Central Government at Bombay D P Sotlina B A II B

Solicitor to the Income Tax Dept at Bombay, D H Nanavati, B A II B

Assistant Secretaries L 1 James and Rai Sahib A K Gupta, B 4

Superintendents, N. E. Debenham, P. K. Bose, M.A., B.I., A. R. Warriar and U. C. Ghose, BA, BL

INCOME TAX APPELLATE TRIBUNAL

(Headquarters Bench President s Bench,

Bombay)

President, Khan Bahadur Yahya Ali Sahib

MA BI (On deputation to the High Court
of Judicature at Madras) Rai Bahadur Ram Prasad Varma, BA LIB (Offg)

Accountant Member, A. L. Sahe, d., BA, ILB Registrar, G. C. Khanna, BA, LLB

(BOMBAL Brich, Bombal)

Accountant Member, P. C. Malhotra, A.S.A. Judicial Member, Diwan Bahadur N. R. Gundil, BA,ILB

(CALCUTTA BENCH, PATNA)

Accountant Member, Rai Bahadur N N Chakra varty MA Judicial Member, Khan Bahadur Sved Ali Khan

(ALLAHABAD Brnch)

Accountant Member, P N S Aiyar, B A , G D A (On leave) Judicial Member, S M Gupta, Barrister at Law,

ADVOCATE GENERAL OF INDIA N P Engineer

SURVEY OF INDIA

Surveyor General, Brigadier Sir Oliver Wheeler,

Directors, Col O Slater, MC, T Brigadier, E A Glennie, CII, DSO Col T M M Penney (on leave), Lt Col & H Osmaston, MC, RF (Offg), Dr J deGraan Hunter, CIE (Re employed), Lt Col G W Gemmell, I A (Offg), Maj H W Wright, ORE RE (Offg) OBE, RE (Offg)

GEOLOGICAL SUPLEY OF INDIA

Director, (Yacant)

Superintending Geologists, H. Crookshant, BA, BAI, DSC (Dub) (Offg Director on leave), I A Dunn, DSC (Melb.), DIO F.GS INI HON M. ANS I M.M. (Offg Director) and L. J. Bradshaw, BA, BAI (Dub), M 50

Bradshaw, BA, BAI (Dub), MSc

Geologicts, W. D. West, MA (Cantab), F.NI
(Offg. Superintending Geologist), D. R.
Gree, MA (Cantab), DIC 16 S., FNI
(Temp. Superintending Geologist), M. S.
Krisham, MA (Madris) ARCS, DIC, The
(Lond), FNI (Temp. Superintending Geologist), I. B. Auden. MA (Cantab) (Offg.
Superintending, Geologist), V. P. Sondin,
MBF, MSc (Punjab), FGS, P. R. Ghosh,
MSC (Cal), DIC, DSC (Lond), MR
Sahni, MA (Cantab), DSC (Lond), DIC
A. M. N. Ghosh, MSC (Cal), MSC (Lond),
ARCS, B. C. Roy, MSC (Cal), AISM,
DIO, MSC (Lond), DIC (Cal), AISM,
DIO, MSC (Lond), DIC (Cal), LA N.
Iyer, MA (Mad) PhD (Lond), DIC,
A. K. Dey, MSC (Cal) PhD (Lond), DIC,
A. G. Hilngran, MSC (Benarcs), IhD
(Durham) S. Krishnaswamy, MSC, AISM,
Rai Sahib B. C. Gupta and V. R. R. Khedkar,
MSC (Benarcs) M SC (Benares)

Nandi, Msc, S Narayanaswami, Bsc, V Subramanyam, Bsc I Ahmed, Msc A Hai Khan, Msc A K Roy, Msc, B I Mehta, Msc, Jan Md Master, Msc, R K Taploo, Msc, M Haque, Bsc, A P Subramanyam Msc, R Thingarajan, Bsc (Hons) D Gupta, Bsc D K Chandra, Msc, M K Roychodhury, Msc, P K Gosh, Bsc, S C Chakravorty, Msc, S N Sen Msc, M A Anandalwar, Bsc, G N Dutta, Msc, N M Khan, Msc, A Mukher jee, Msc, S M Mathur Msc, D N Sett B Sc and R A Nagarajalah, Bsc

Chemists, R K Dutta Roy, M so (Dacci), Dr in: (Hanover)

Registrar, Rai Sahib Manomohan Ghose Supervisory Field Officer, J T K Crossfield

Mining Engineers Lt K C G Heath, Lt W Douch, C V Thornton and G V D

Mica Inspector, R. G. Woodward Assit Mica Inspector, N. N. Mokherjee Field Officer, K. C. Maithal Metallurgist, P. I. A. Narayanan Michanical Engineer, S. Hussain Assit Field Officer, N. Prasad

Upadhyayá

BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

Cu ator and Offi er in charge Industrial Sect on India Museum S N Bal Ph C BS (Phar) Ms (Mich)

Systematic Assistant Industrial Section Indian Museum V Varayanaswami M a

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY

D ettor Gene al of Archeology R. E. ilmer Wheeler M.C. D Lit FBA 1 D puty Drecto General of Archeology R. E. Archeology Drecto General of Archeology R. E. S. Brand Charkrayarti M. F. Brand Char Mor YSA Archaeology Ph n Atristant Superintendent Arch vological Attistant Superintendent Arch conograms Section Indian Museum Moulvi Sh msuddin Ahmed Ma Superintendent Arche logical Surrey Sonthern Circle T N Ramachandran Surey Sorthern Circle T N Ramachandran
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dent Acknowled S 1 W Lestern Circle
University Control Circle
Harporthal Lal Sitva tava M 2 Superation
of Archedomond S 1 W Lestern Circle
Large Circle dent Archaelogical S y Western Circle Qureshi Moh mimad Moneer BA S perin I adent Archae logic I Surrey Amalanda Ghosh A chrological Chemist in India Kh n lur Mohammad Sana Ullah M c MA A chrologood Chemust on Insio a Liu Bah dur Mohammad Sana Illiah M c FCS Officer in Special D by B B Liah Br C Strong Comment Epigraphist for India Dr B G Comment Epigraphist for India Dr B G Chiabra M C Strong M N Lak hmin ranjana Rao M A Assistant Spruntenden Aria tanat Superintendent As a tanat Superintendent Att. pdt. Acho lopical Surrey D R K N Puri B c 1 litt Assistant Engineer Khawaja Ali Akhtar manga Manga Khawaja Ali Akhtar manga Khawaja Ali Auti par A car ingreas warren Engineer Puri B C I litt Assustant Engineer Khawaja Ali Akhtar Ansari Ph D C E C aso C atral Assan Antiquities Muse m Epyraphist to the Gott of Ind a and A abse Inscription Vac at ŧ Ofice Superinten lent Simla G C Majumdar

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS

Ducedo Cen i Indian Med al Sorice Lt Genl I B Hence die obe MD Bch (Camb) WRC FRCS (Edin) KHS IMS the Health C mineroner with the Gort j India Col E Cotter Cle Me Be Ch ('VLI) De Cotter Cle Me Be Ch Cytlip Di ctor Central India Medical Service (cl S L Bhatla Me M A MD Beh (Camb) L Bhatla Me Medical Service

(Camb) REOS FECP (Lond) INS

Add P.-ich H th Communio er with the Gort
I do Lt Col C A Bomma he she he
(Hind) PH Cod () LA Bomma he she he
(dit Dy Director General Indus Medical
Service (I) Lt Col G Verghese CLE I HS

Add Dy

dil. Dy D ector General I d an Medical trace (St.) Col O B Lynn CBE DSO

Officer on Special Duly (Blood Transfusion)
Lt Col L A P Anderson in 8 (R)
Asst Di ect r General Indian Medical Service (R) Lt Col A L Sahibzada OBE IMS

Asst Di ector General Indian Medical Service (W.B) Lt Col H M Lazarus D H S

Aust Director General Indian Medical Service (AR,P) Lt Col B K Sheorey IMS Director General IMS (ARP) A st

Major E L Jones 1 M S y Asst Directo Ge eral Indian Medica Service (P) Captain J M Richardson M B E I M D (Retd) Indian Medical

Office on Special Dity (Blindness) Lt Col Sir Cultha Mackenzie

Dy P blic Health Commissioner with the Gort of Ind a Dr J A Anklesaria Officer on Sp ctal D ty (MR) Lt Col D P

McDonald IMS (Retd') Chief Advisory Chemist A MacCullosh OBE Advisory Chemust P M Nabar

Addl Asst Director General Indian Medical Serti e (St) Major B A Porritt I M's

Office on Special D ty (PH) Rai Sahib Dr B S Lajnik Off cer on Spe at D ty (R) Rai Sahib Dr M. L Kapur

Dy Ast Di ector General I M S (R) Capt L E Whatton Chief Lady Superintendent A.N.S. Miss E. E. Hutching

Asst to Ch of Lady St pdt ANS MLs C A Wilson

Whison

Officer Supertisor (G) Rai Sahlb Khushi Ram

Officer Supercisor (S) I M G Pandit

Officer Superti (I) J N Sakena

Officer S perti r (S) II B K Mukerjee

Officer S priva (R) S K Ghosse M A

P ogress Officer M A Pillay

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL

Assumed charge Name of office

Warren Hastl ga % Oct 1774 Sir John Macpherson Bart 8 Feb 1785 Ea I Cor wallis K.G (a) 1 Sep 1786 Sir John Shore B rt (b) 28 Oct. 1793 Li ut General the Hon. Sir

Alfred Clarke KCB (Offg) Alfred Clarke KCB (Offg) 17 Mar 1798 The Earl of Mornington PC (c) 18 May 1798 The M rquess Cornwallis E G

(nd time) 30 July 1805 Captain L A P Anderson Sir George H Barlow Bart 10 Oct. 1805

Lor ! Minto PC (d) The Larl of Moira KG PC (e) 31 July 1807 4 Oct John Adam (Offg.)

Lord Amherst PC (f) 1 Aug 18 3

Lord Amherst PC (f) 1 Aug 18 3

William Butterworth B yley (Offg.) 13 Mar 18 -8

Lo d William Ca endish Bentinck 1813

1 KS. (Reid)

Auf Durdy Learnel India M ducal Service () Cer ted Marquess Cornwellis 15 Aug Ive

(%), Lt Col. M h h la kar o Be. M Be.

(1) Atterwards (by creation) Baron Telegoment

(1) Created Marques Wellesley 2 Col.

(d) Created Marques Wellesley 2 Col.

(d) Created Marques of Hastings 2 Dec 1810

(d) Created Marques of Hastings 2 Dec 1810

(e) Created Marques of Hastings 2 Dec 1810

(e) Created Marques of Hastings 2 Dec 1810

(P) It Col. E S litch OBE LES. Service (f) Cre ted E ri of Minto
(P) It Col. E S litch OBE LES. Service (f) Cre ted Manuers of Hastings 2 Dec 1816
(f) Created Earl Amherst 2 Dec 1826

GOVERNORS GINERAL OF INDIA

Isramed Clarke of office Lord William Cavendish Bentinck.

GOB, GCH, PO Sir Charles Vetenlie, Bart 14 Nov 1631

(Offg) 20 Mar 1935 Lord Auckland, 90 n, PO(b) Ford Lilenborough, PO(c) 4 Mar 1836 25 Feb 1842 William Wilberforce Bird (Offa) 15 June 1844 The Right Hon hir

Henry 23 July 1844 Mardinge, Gon (d) 29 leb 1866 The Earl of Dalhousle, re (e) Viscount Canning, PO (1)

(a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Metcalie (b) Created Earl of Auckland, 21 Dec. 1830 (c) Afterwards (b) creation) Larl of Elien

borough
(d) Created Viscount Hardinge, 2 May 1846
(c) Created Marquess of Dalhousle, 25 Aug 1846 creation) Farl Canning (f) Afterwards (b)

Norr -The Governor General censed to be the direct Head of the Bengal Government from the 1st May, 1854, when the first Lieute nant-Governor assumed office On 1st April 1712, Bengal was placed under a separate Covernor and the appointment of Lieutenant boyernor was abolished

VICTROYS AND GOVERNORS GLNERAL OF INDIA

Visco Lot Conning, P O (a) 1 Nov 1858 the Larl of Eight and Kincardine, Kt, Gos, Po 12 March 1862 Kt, Gob, Po 12 Major Ceneral Sir Robert Angler KOB (b) (Offg) 21 Nov 1000 Colonel Sir William T Denlson, 2 Dec 1863 The Right Hon Sir John Lawrence, Bart, GCB, KCSI (c) The Earl of Mayo, KP 12 Jan 12 Jan 1869 John Strachey (d) (Offg)
Lord Napier of Merchustoun, Kt 9 Feb 1872 (e) 23 Teb (Offg)
Lord Northbrook, PG (f) 3 May 1872 Lord Lytton, a o B (g) 12 Api 1876 The Marquess of Ripon, K G, P O 8 June 1880 The Earl of Dufferin, KP, GOB, оома, во (р) 13 Dec 1884 The Marquess of Lansdowne, 10 Dec GOMG The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, 27 Jan Baron Curzon of Kedleston, r c 6 Jan 1899 Baron Ampthill (Offg) 30 Api 1904 Baron Curzon of Kedleston, P o (1) 13 Dec, 1904 The Earl of Minto, KG, PC, GC M G 18 Nov 1905 Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, оомо, ссто PO,GOB 180(1) 23 Nov 1910 I ord Chelmstord Apl 1916 Marquess of Reading Apl. 1921 Baron Irwin Apl 1926 The Earl of Willingdon Apl 1931 The Marquess of Linithgow ΙqΛ Field Marshal Viscount Wavell of Cyrenaics and Winchester (a) Created Earl Canning, 21 May 1859 (b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier o

Magdala

VICEPOYS AND GOVERNORS GINLBAL OI INDIA-corld

(e) Alternards (by creation) Baron Lawrence. (d) Afterwards Sir John Struckey, 0.0 f.1, C.1 f.

(e) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Bapter of Ettrich

(f) Afterwards (by creation) Farl of North broot

(9) Created Larl of Lytton, 23 April 1880
(h) Created Marquis of Dufferin and Ava,
12 Nov 1886

(i) Create I an Larl, June 1911

(2) During tenure of office, the Vicerov is Grand Master and First and Principal Kright of the two Indian Orders (Guar and outr)
On quiting office, he becomes acar and
our with the date of his assumption of the Viceroyalty

COMMANDERS IN CHIEF IN INDIA

Assumed charge of office

	Lieut -General Sir John Clavering	1774
į	Lieut General Sir Lyre Coote	1779
	That Court Cla Patient Clause	1785
1	Licut General Sir Robert Sloper	1786
1	General Larl Cornwalls	1703
I	Major General Sir Robert Abereromby	1100
ì	Major General Sir Alured Clarke	1795 1501
j	Licut -General Gerard (I ord Lake) General Marquis Cornwallis (2nd time)	
ļ	General Marquis Cornwallis (2nd time)	1805
1	Lient General I ord Lake	1805
1	Lieut General Sir G Hewett	1807
1	Lieut General Sir George Nugent	1812
į	General Marquis of Hastings	1813
	General Sir I divard Pacet	1803
	Canaral Viscount Combarnara	1875
	General Parl of Dalhousia	1020
	Capacal Sin Princerd Danner	1000
	Lieut General Sir George Augent Lieut General Sir George Augent General Marquis of Hastings General Sir I dward Paget General Viscount Combermere General Carl of Dalhousie General Sir Edward Barnes General Lord William C Bentinch General Sir Henry France General Sir Japper Nicolls	1000
	General Lord William C Denoinek	1000
	General Sir Henry Line	1835
	deneral on easper recons	1000
	General Lord Gough	1843
	General Sir Charles James Napler General Sir William Mannard Gomm	1840 1850
	General Sir William Marnard Gomm	1850
	General Sir George Anson	1856
	Lt -Gen Sir Patrick Grant	1857
	General Sir Colin Campbell (Lord Clyde)	1857
	General Sir Hugh Rose	1800
	Lieut-General Sir W R Mansfield	1865
	General Robert Cornells, Lord Napler	1000
	(Baron Napier of Magdala)	1870
	General Sir I rederick Paul Haines	1878
	General Sir Donald Martin Stewart	1881
	General Lord Roberts, 7 C	1885
	Concept Cia Concept State of White are	
	General Sir George Stewart White, r c	1893
	General Sir William Lockhart	1898
	General Sir Arthur Power-Palmer	1000
	Field Marshal Viscount Kitchener of	
	Khartoum	1902 ,
	General Sir O'Moore Creagh, 1 0	100^{9}
	General Sir Beauchamp Duff	1914
	General Sir Charles Munro	1916
	I Kield-Marshal Lord Rawlinson	1920 '
	Field Marshal Sir William Birdwood Field-Marshal Sir Phillip Chetwode	1925 1930 ;
	Tield-Marshal Sir Phillip Chetwode	1930 ;
đ	Field Marshal Sir Robert Archibald	
	Cassels	1935
	General Sir C J D Auchinleck	11144
1	Field Marshal Sir Archibald P Wavell	1041 7
	General Sir C J E Auchinleck	1041 1
	I desirate has a a market most	

THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

President -The Hon'ble Sir Abdur Rahlm K C S I Nominated Officials

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Maxwell KCSI CIE The Hon ble Sir Jeremy Raisman KCSI The Hon'ble Six Reginald Maxwell RCSI Oli The Hon ble Six Jetemy Raksman RCSI
12 The Hon ble Dewan Bahadur Six Arcot Ramaswann Muddlar RCSI The Hon ble Six Six Annuel The Hon ble Mail Six Fired The Month of the Hon ble Six Six Annuel The Hon ble Maxwell RCSI The Hon ble Six Six Maxwell RCSI The Hon ble Dr. Six Minhammad Affail Linuve or 13 The Hon ble Dr. Six Minhammad Affail Linuve or 13 The Hon ble Dr. Aska Kumar Roy TS Sablara Alyar CIE Six George Spence RCIE CSI Six Gutunath Bewoor CIE J D Troon DR C M Trived CSI OSI ON EAST Macheown CIE N V H Symons CIE NC S R Zaman Dr T G P Spear D S Joshi

Acontacted Act Of Control Process Control CIE Act Of Control Process Control Proce

Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sir Jawahar Sigh Ott 18 M Joshi Dr Sir Ratanji Dinshaw Dala Kt Ole Major Nawab Sir Ahmad Nawar Khan Ole O Be Rao Bahadur N Siva Raj Sahawai Ulma Kamalaidia Ahmad Mahammad Masaram Sahib Hahadur Setha Sundar Lal Daga Kunwar Hajee Jamale Alkhan O Be Hony Captain Sardar Bahadur Dalpat Lal Daga Kunwar Hajee Jamale Alkhan O Be Hony Captain Sardar Bahadur Dalpat Bigh Cat O Bi Sir Henry Ni hard on, Ahan Bahadur Shamsuddin Halder O Be Frank R Anthony Mrs Henuka Ray Mana Bahadur Bhahadh Lal Dar O Be Sir Henry Sham Bahadur Bhahadh Sardar O C Chatterij

Elected \on Officials (Madras)

G Ranglah Aldu K S Gupta A Satyrantayana Mootty Prof N G Ranga M Anan thanayanan Ayyangar T S Avina bili gam Chetilar, I Sitarama Reddiar T T Rif han machati Shrimati K Radha Bal Subharayan K E Jinarija Hegde Umar Aly Shah Maulti Spel Mutuza Sahib Bahadur H A Sathar H Esak Sait Sir F E James OBE Raja Tikanevadan Sanit/ Cancatachelam Chetty Garu

(Bombay)

Dr G V Deshmukh Sif Cowasjee Jehangir bart kote dbe Diwan Ialchand Asvalrai Bulabhai Jivanji Dessi Hooselubhoy A Ialijee Jamnadas M Mehta Rajmai Lakhich nd 8 A Hosmani Mahomed Ali Jinana Nabi basha Illah Bakhi Bhutto Seth Yusur Abdoola Hivon H G Stokes Obe E L. C. Gwilt Manu Subedar Khan Buhadur Mian, Ghulam Kadir Mi Sahaban Sevitubi D. Chandarsukh Kadir Md Shahban Sir Vithal N Chandavarkar

(Bengal)

N.C. Clunder. Dr. P. N. Banerjea. Babu Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya. Pandit Lalshmir C. Neory. Akidi Chandra Datta. Sir Abdur Rahlim x.O.s.r. Hajee Chowdhury Mohammad I. mail Rahlim. Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi. Chowdhury Mohammad Missaila Shakik Rahuddin Abhada Shadugue. Dr. Habibar Rahman. C. C. Miller G. P. Lawson. T. Chapman Mortimer. Bit Dilteredra Ranta Lahler Chaudhury. Babu Baljotah Bajoria.

(United Provinces)

Ren Rain Gupta Choodhri Raghubir N rain Singh Fandit Sti Krishna Dutta Pallivi I matri Dati Fande Sti Parkasa Khedan Lai Mohan Lai Saksena Raja Jagdambika Fratap hadi Bingh of Afoldhiya Sir Esqel Raza Ali Otta Qui Mohammad Ahmad Karmi Sif Muhammul Tamba Rhan, Cir Rayabada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan Dr Sur Zia Uddin Ahmad Gura Bohameda Arbar Ali D L Gray Raja Bahadar hashal Fal Singh

(Puniab)

Lala Sham Lat Raizada Hans haj Bala Parma Nand Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang Maulana Zafar Ali Kham H M Abdullah Nawab Sahihyada Sayad Sir Mohammad M hr Si ah Ahan B had r Sahih Fazil Hag Pirach K ha Bahadur hawab Makhdum Murid Hossain Qure hi Sardar Mangaj Singh Sardar Sant Singh M Ghiasuddin

(Bihar and Orissa)

Datys, Ashyyn Sisha, Babu Hari Sharan Parsad Shrivastava. B Das Pandit Nilakantha Nehammad Anuman Drated G uri Sharkar Singh K U sh Bibari Lali Babu Ikam Marsyan Si gh Kun Lan Vila Barand Bibaring d Akam Nauvi Molamm d Abdul Ghani Mah raja Bahadur Ram Lan Vijal Prasad Si gh of Dumraon

(Central Provinces and Berar)

Gorind Vinayekrao Deshmukh Seth Gorind D s Pandit Shambhudayal Misra Nawab Bibdique Ali Khan S th Sheodass Daga Waman Gopal Joshi (Assam)

kuladhar Chalff a Breejukta Ananga Mohan Dave Abdur Rasheed Choudhur; P J Grimths

M. Asat All (Delhi) (Ajmer Merwara)

Ral Bahadur Seth Bhagchand Soni OBE Abdul Qalyum (North West Prontier Province)

GOVERNORS-GUNERAL OF INDIA

Assumed charge of office

Lord William Cavendish Bentinck,

GOB, GCH, PO Sir Charles Vetcaife, Bart 14 Nov 1834

20 Mrr 1835 (Off_{II}) Lord Aucl land, 90 B, PO(b) 4 Mar 1836 28 Teb 1812 Lord Ellenborough, P C (c) William Wilberforce Bird (Offy) 15 June 1844 The Right Hon bir Henry

Herdinge, G o n (d) 23 July 12 Jan 1848 The Earl of Dalhousle, PO (e) Viscoi nt Canning, PO (f) 29 I eb 1856

(a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Metcalfe (b) Created Earl of Auckland, 21 Dec 1830 (c) Afterwards (by creation) Larl of Ellen

borough

(d) Created Viscount Hardinge, 2 May 1846 (c) Created Marquess of Dalhousic, 25 Aug 1846 (f) Afterwards (by creation) Earl Canning

Governor-General ceased be the direct Head of the Bengal Government from the lat May, 1854, when the first Lieute nant-Governor assumed office. On 1st April 1912, Bengal was placed under a separate Governor and the appointment of Lieutenant Governor was abolished

VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA

VICLEOUS AND GOVERNORS GINERAL OF INDIA—contd

(c) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Lawrence. (d) Afterwards Sir John Struckey, GOFI, CIP

(e) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napler of Lttrick

(f) Afterwards (b) creation) Farl of Northbroot

(9) Created I arl of Lytton, 28 April 1880

(h) Created Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, 12 Nov 1838.

(1) Created an Parl, June 1911

(f) During tenure of office, the Viceroy is Grand Master and First and Principal Knight of the two Indian Orders (G M Si and G M IF) On quitting office, he becomes 0 csi and ccie with the date of his assumption of the Viceroyalty.

COMMANDERS IN CHIEF IN INDIA

Assumed charge Name of office

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rom the lat May, 1854, when the first Lieute	Tlant Common Cla Tolin Classesing	1774
ant-Governor assumed office On 1st April	Lleut General Sir John Clavering	
ode Describer assumed office on the artist	Lieut General Sir I pre Coote	1770
912, Bengal was placed under a separate	Lieut General Sir Robert Sloper	1785
overnor and the appointment of Lieutenant	General Earl Cornwallis	1786
Lovernor was abolished	Major General Sir Robert Abercromby	1793
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Major General Sir Alured Clarke	1703
VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS-		
GENERAL OF INDIA	Lieut General Gerard (Lord Lake)	1801
Viscount Canning, Pc (a) 1 Nov 1858	General Marquis Cornwallis (2nd time)	1805
	Lieut General Lord Lake	1805
the Larl of Elgin and Kincardine,	Lieut General Sir G Hewett	1807
Kt, GOB, PO 12 March 1862	Lieut -General Sir George Nugent	1812
Mejor-General Sir Robert Napier,	Control Marquis of Westings	1813
KOB (b) (Offg) 21 Nov 1863	Gentral Marquis of Hastings	1823
Colonel Sir William T Denison,	General Sir Ldward Paget	
	General Viscount Combernere	1825
	General Earl of Dalhousie	1830
The Right Hon Sir John Lawrence,	General Sir Edward Barnes	1832
Bart, GCB, KOSI (c) 12 Jan 1804	General Lord William C Bentinck	1833
The Earl of Mayo, KP 12 Jan 1809	General Sir Henry Fane	1835
Bart, G C B , K O S I (c) 12 Jan 1864 The Earl of Mayo, K P 12 Jan 1860 John Strachey (d) (Offg) 9 Feb 1872		1830
Lord Napier of Merchustoun, Kt (e)	General Sir Tasper Nicolls	
(Offg) 23 Feb 1872	General Lord Gough	1843
	General Sir Charles James Napler	1840
Lord Northbrook, PC (f) 3 May 1872 Lord Lytton, GCB (g) 12 Apl 1870	General Sir William Maynard Gomm	1850
	General Sir George Anson	1850
The Marquess of Ripon, KG, PG 8 June 1880	Lt Gen Sir Patrick Grant	1857
The Earl of Dufferin, EP, GCB,	General Sir Colin Campbell (Lord Clyde)	1857
GOMG, PO (h) 13 Dec 1884	General Sir Hugh Rose	1860
The Marquess of Lansdowne,	Lieut General Sir W R Mansfield	1865
G O M G 10 Dec 1888	General Robert Cornelis, Lord Napler	1000
The Earl of Eigin and Kincardine,	(Baron Napier of Magdaia)	1870
P 0 27 Jan 1894	General Sir Frederick Paul Haines	1876
Baron Curzon of Kedleston, P C 6 Jan 1899		
Baron Ampthill (Offg) 30 Apl 1904	General Sir Donald Martin Stewart	1881
Baron Curzon of Kedleston, P C (4) 13 Dec. 1904	General Lord Roberts, v C	1885
The Fiel of Minte of a page 2011	General Sir George Stewart White, v c	1893
The Earl of Minto, KG, PO, GO	General Sir William Lockhart	1893
18 Nov 1905	General Sir Arthur Power-Palmer	1900
Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, PO,GOB, GOMG, GOVO, 150(2) 23 Nov 1910	Field Marshal Viscount Kitchener of	
PO, GOB, GOMG, GOVO,	Khartoum	1902 .
1 5 0 (j) 23 Nov 1910 I ord Chelmsford Apl 1916 Marquess of Reading Apl 1921 Rescon Lewin Apl 1925	General Sir O'Moore Creagh, v o	1000 4
I ord Chelmsford Apl 1916	General Sir Beauchamp Duff	1914
Marquess of Reading Apl 1921	General Sir Charles Munro	1916
Baron Irwin Apl 1920		
The Earl of Willingdon Apl 1931	Field-Marshal Lord Rawlinson	1920
	Field Marshal Sir William Birdwood	1925
	Field-Marshal Sir Phillip Chetwode	1930 ;
Field Marshal Viscount Wavell of Cyrenaen and	Field Marshal Sir Robert Archibald	1
Winchester 1943	Cassels	1935
(a) Created Earl Canning, 21 May 1859	General Sir C J E, Auchinleck	1941
(b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napler of		1941
Magdala	General Sir C J E Auchinleck	1943
	1 annual and a second	. 1
		a.

THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

President - The Hon ble Sir Abdur Rahim K CS I Nominated Officials

The Hon ble Sir Reginald Maxwell R 081 G1E The Hon ble Sir Jeremy Raisman K 081 G1E The Hon ble Sir Jeremy Raisman K 081 G1E The Hon ble Sir Jeremy Raisman K 081 G1E The Hon ble Sir Sulan Ahmed The Hon ble Sir Sulan Ahmed The Hon ble Sir Sulan Ahmed Rechtail The Hon ble Sir Sulan Ahmed Rechtail The Hon ble Sir Sulan Charles Hon ble Sir Sir Sulan Charles The Hon ble Sir Sir Sulan Charles The Hon ble Sir Sir Sir Sulan Ahmed Rechtail The Hon ble Sir Sock Akmar Roy T Sahara Alyar O1E Sir George Sponce K 01E C 81, Sir Gurmath Dewoor O1F J D Syon O2F O M Trived 0 09 TOFF O DE J A Mackeown G1E N V H Symons G1E M C 8 R Z man Dr T G 1 Spear D 8 Jobil

CIE MC S R Z man. Dr T G I Spear D S Joshi

Sandar Bahadur Sardar Gir Jawahar Singh CIE N M Joshi Dr Sir Ratanji Dinshaw
Dalal kt CIE Major Nawai Sir Ahmad Nawaz khan CIE. O BE Rao Baladur N Siva Raj
Samas il Ulma hamaluddin Ahmad Mulammad Muarzam Satuli Bahadur Seth Sundar
Lall Daga Kunwar Hajec Ismale Alikhan O BE Hony Captam Satuli Bahadur Dalpat
Singh CIE. O BE I COW Satjal Middar Imam Major Thakur Singh RC O BE Sir Henry
Richard on Khan Bahadur Samanddin Halder O BE Frank H Anthony Mrs Henuka Ray khan B badur Sheikh Habibur Pahaman S C Chatterit.

Flected Von Officials (Madras)

G Rangiah Aaidu K. S Gupta A Satyanarajana Moorty Prof N G Ranga M Anan thasayanam Ayyangar T S Ayinashiling m Chetilar h Sit rana Reddiar T T I rishna muchant Shrimati K R dha Bla Subbarayan K B Ilnarfaya Iregde Um rafy Si A Maulvi Sird Mutura Sahib Bahadar H A Sathar H Essak Sait Sir F E James O D L Raja T Manavedan Sanit Vencatéchelan Chett Garu

(Bombay)

Dr G \ Deshmukh Sir Cowssjee Jehangfi BART KCIF OFF Diwan Lalchand, Navalraj Bhahbari Jivaqii Desai Hooseinbhoy A Lalijee Jamnadas M M hta Rajmul Lakhichand S k Hosmani Mishomed Ali Jinnah Nath Haski Hishi Bakhi Libutto Sethi Yusuf Ab Icola Jiaroon H G Stokes OFF E L C Gwilt Manu Subedar Khan Bahadur Mian, Ghulam kadhud Mahlaban Sir Vilhali N Chandararkar

(Bengal)

K C Chunder Dr P N Banerjea Babu Amarendra Asth Chattopadhyaya Pandit Lakshmi K C Veogy Akhil Chandra Datta Sir Abdur Haibim K C S I Hajee Chowdhury Molaminad Irmali Rh n Sir Abdur Haibim Gharnayi Chowdhury Muhammad Hossain Shaikin Rafiuddin Branil Rh n Sir Abdur Haibim Gharnayi C Miller C I Lawson T Chapman Mortimer Sir Dhreedia Kanta Lahlic Chandhury Babu Baljiath Bajoria

(United Provinces)

Eam Ratan Gupta, Chondhil Baspubte Marain Singh, Fandit Sri I'rishna Dutta
Palirai B dri Dati Pande Sri P risasa Ende n Lai Moh n Lai Saksena Raja Jacdambitas
Fratap Yarain Singh of Ajolipa, Sir Syel Raza Ali Ort. Çazi Moh mmad Ahmad Karmi
Sir Mahammad Yamin Rhan Olr. Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali I'rhan Dr Sir Zia Uddin
Ahmad oll Mohamed Albar Ali D L Gray Raja Bahadur Aushal Fal Singh

(Punjsb)

Lais Sham Lai Raizada Hana Raj Bi Parma Nand Syed Ghuiam Bhil Nairang Maul na Zaira Ali Sham H M Abdulish Naw b Sahibrada Sayad Sir Mohammad Mehr Shah kal an Dah da Shaikh Fazi Haq Fi acha khan B hadur Nawab Makhdum Murid Ho-sain Qureshi Sardar Mangal Singh Sardar Sant Si gh M Ghlasuddin

(Bihar and Oriss)

S tya Narayan Sinha Babu Hari Shri n Parsad Shrivastava B Das Pandit Nilakantha Das Rampan Prasad G uri Shahkar Singh Lali sh Eth ri Lali Babu Rata Narayan Singh Muhammad Abauman Muh mmad Ahan Maulvi Molammad Abdul Ghani Maparaya Bahadur Patu Ran Vijal Prasad Singh of D mraon

(Central I rovinces and Berar)

Govind Vinayekrao Deshmukh Seth Govind Das Pandit Shambhudayai Misra Nawab Siddique All Khan Seth Sheod ss Daga Wam n Gop i Joshi (Assam)

Kul dhar Chahha Sreejukta Ananga Mohan Dave Abdur Rasheed Choudhury P J Crimiths.

(IdflaGf) M Asaf All

(Aimer Merwara)

Rai Bahadur Seth Bhagchand Soni OBR.

(North West Prontier Province) Abdul Qalyum

THE COUNCIL OF STATE

Preside if -The Hon'Me sir Manes if Reremit Dadabno , kest, terr, to the array Not und I Menders-a belangthe I resident

His Problems General Sir Claude John Live Auchinder, Gott on Cot and Oth, And, The Hondle Sir Yahom d dismin, littly the Horbit Sir Josephia Sich, The Hondle Sir Sottender Sath Poy one out the Hoube Mr is Josephia Sich, The Hondle Mr is Michigan Could be a country. The Hondle Mr is Louis Saile, Country the Hondle Mr is Country the Hondle Mr is the Art Hondle Mr is Louis Wood, country, we have the Hondle Mr is Link is Saile to the Mr States Lail of the Mr is Land to the Mr is th Mr Sharas I Dal, ot 1

No parated Nav Office Is

The Hon'ble Sir David Decadors. The Hon ble Diwan Bahadar Sir K. Pam and Moron, The Hon ble Sir A. P. Patro K. ett. The Hon ble Sir P. aldatoola Chinox, The Hon'ble Sir Ioana Ghosal, 051, 011, The flow ble Rai Bahadar Satvendra Kumar Bre. The Hon ble Rai Bahadar Sir Satya Charan Mukherjee, 0 B. 1 The Hon ble Sird r. Adad Sin. h. The Hon ble Raya Chara jit Singh, The Hon ble Mr. Khar-hild M. Khan, M. D. The Hon H. Sir Mar-kill Bramili Dadabhoy, K. O. S. K. O. L., T. D. Rai at the Preselect The Hon ble It had sir a Hissam and din Bahadar, 0.11, The Hon ble Sird at Pahadar Sohn Sin. h. o. 11

Pleeted Non Official

The Hon ble Mr M Ct M Chidambram Chuthuar, The Hon ble Mr Narayandas Chulhar das, The Hon ble Mr & Ramadas Pantulu. The Hon ble Saival Mohamed Padah ih Sai di Bahadur The Hon ble Mr Govindalal Shival Mothul, The Hon hle Sir Shimidas Aslura, The Hon ble Mr Manockli Nadushaw Dulai. The Hon ble Mr Manockli Nadushaw Dulai. The Hon ble Sir all real care, The Hon ble Khan Bahadur Alli Bulsh Mohamed Husain care, The Hon ble Mr R H Parker, The Hon ble Mr kumarsani ir Riv Chandhury. The Hon ble Kumar Nripendre Narayan Sinha, The Hon ble Mr Susil Kumar Rov Choudhury. The Hon ble Kumar Nripendre Narayan Sinha, The Hon ble Mr Susil Kumar Rov Choudhury. The Hon ble Kumar Nripendre Narayan Sinha, The Hon ble Mr Susil Kumar Rov Choudhury. The Hon ble Mr I H Burder, The Hon ble Mr Y thood Raya, Hajee 4b loof Suttar, The Hon ble Mr J H Burder, The Hon ble Rija Ynveraj Dutta Sinha, The Hon ble Pandit Hirday Nith Kunzru, The Hon ble Pandit Purkash Narain Sapru. The Hor ble Pandit Hirday Nith Kunzru, The Hon ble Chandhri Niumatullah, The Hon ble Pandur I ha Ramsaran Das, Cir., The Hon ble Cipitain Sardar str Duta Singh Cir., The Hon ble Chandhri Ataullah Khin Tarar, The Hon ble Maharijadhiraj Sir Kameshwar Singh, Keti, of Darbhanga. The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Si Narain Mahiha. The Hon ble Mr Nii unja Kishoro Das, The Hon ble Mr Hos a'n Imam. The Hon ble Mr V Kalikar, The Hon ble Mr Brejlal Nandial Biyani, The Hon ble Manial Ali Asgar Khan

FEDERAL COURT OF INDIA.

Chief Justice of India —The Hon'ble Sir William Patrick Spens on r Judges —The Hon ble Mr Justice Srinivasa Varidachariar, Lt., The Hon ble Mr Justice Muhammad Zufrulla Khan , K C S I

Registrar -N Storr, I cs

NATIONAL DEFENCE COUNCIL

Members Members

Kumararijah Sir Muthia Chettiar of Chettiand, N.L.A., Dewan Bihadur M.C. Kijah Raji of Bobbill, K.C.L., Sir Cowisjee Jehingir, Birt, K.C.L., O.B.F., N.L.A., Jimmides M. Mehte, M.L.A., Sir Rustom P. Miganl, Sir George Morton, O.B.F., Sir Birendri Mool erjee. Raji Sir Saiyed Ahmad Ali Khan, C.B.E., Prof. L. Mimid Shih, Pindit Raj Nath, Kunzru. Begum Shih Nawaz, M.B.F., M.L.A., Capt Saidar Naunihal Singh Mann. M.D.F., M.L.A., The Hon'ble Maharija Chinaja Sir Kumeshwar Singh of Darbhanga. Ramarao Madhavrao Deshmukh, The Hon ble Srijut H.C. Chakravarty, Malik Khuda Baklish Khun, Capt. Maharija Siee Sree Sree. Krishan Chandra Gajapati Narayan. Deo of Parlakimedi. Raja Bahadur Sil Rama Chandra Mardarija. Deo of Khalikote, M.L.A., The Hon'ble Saved Miran Mahomined Shah, Frank R. Anthony

The States which have accepted the membership of the Council are Bahawalpur, Baroda, Bhopal, Bikaner, Cooch Behar, Cutch, Dholpur, Yandkot, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kapurthala, Kotah, Mysore, Nawanagar, Palanpur, Patiala, Rampur, Travancore and Udaipur Membership of the Council for any one session being restricted, the representation of the above states is by rotation. The states' representative have been classified in three/punels which attend successive sessions by turn. His Highners The Chancellor of the Chimber of Princes, and the representative from the Hyderabad State, however attend all the reservoir. the representative from the Hyderabad State, however attend all the sessions

Office R A Gopalaswami, 108, Secretary, Karam Chand, Superintendent, G S Bansal, Assistant

the map covers a total area of 67 334 sq miles stiduling Tribal territory encloses Indian States with an extent of 12 3 0 sq miles deduct-ing which the nett area of British territory is mg much the next sees of infilial territory is \$5014 sq miles. It is formed of the Assam or Brahmaputra valley the valley of the Surma to the south and portions of the hills which surround the e valleys on the North East and South or separate the valleys from one another To the West lie the plains of Bengal

Population -British territory -The total Population—British territory—The total population of the Province [British territory) in 1941 was 10 204 33 of which nearly 44 millions was Hindus over 34 millions Maulins 4 millions belonged to tribal religions 43 per cent of the population were recorded a speaking Ben gul I per cent Assamese other inanguages was province are Hindi Uriya Mundari Yeshe province are Hindi Uriya Mundari Yeshe British province are Hindi Uriya Mundari Men and Maria Mendari Menda Tibeto-Burman languages

Agricultural Products -The river basins Agricultural Products—The river basins are naturally fertile and present in the main few difficulties to the cultivator Rice is the staple food crop nearly 5 637 575 acres in 1943 44 being devoted to this crop Rainfall being high the problem in general is to dispose of the surplus water and to control the action of floods rather than irrigation in the usual sense and jute are the most important crops grown and nue are the most important crops grown, for export. The area under tea consists of 440 017 acres in 1943 44. About 43 800 acres are devoted to sugarcane. A good deal of short staple cotton is grown in the hills.

Meteorological Conditions—Rainfall is sverywhere abundant and ranged from 51 2 to 234 07 inches in 1938 leaving aside the highest recorded rainfall in this part of India which was the maximum reached at Cherrapunji in the Khasi Hills (569 50) this is one of the in the Anasi Hills (1959 00) this is one of the wettest places in the world Temperatures are moderate Earthquakes of considerable severity have taken place by far the worst being that which occurred in 1897

Accounts of the petroleum occurrences in Assam have been published in the memoirs of the Geological Survey of India The petro leum localities to this province are confined to a curred belt of country along the basins of the Brahmaputra and the Surma This belt is traceable over a distance of some 800 miles from N E Assam through Cachar and Chittagong to the Arakan coast where it has a S E trend

Mines and Minerals —The only minerals in Mines and Minerals —The only minerals in Assam we ken a commercial scale are coal limestons and petroleum oil. The most exten sive coal measures hitherto we ked are in the about 0 and the Lakhimpur districts where about 0 490 tons were raised in 1044 Impor tant deposits also exist in the Garo Hills Lime atone is quarried in the Ahasi and Jaintia Hills Petroleum is Petroleum is worked only in Lakhimpur and Cachar and has only been refined in Lakhimpur

Manufactures and Trade—Silk is manu-factured in the Assum valley the weaving being decay mean. Cotton weaving sea long by practice of the Manufacture of the Cotton in that valley and to contain a loom the cloth is being gradually displaced by imported goods

The Province of Assam which as shown on; of finer texture and colour but vicorous efforts at revival are being made by Gov rnm ut Tea manufacture is the most important industry of the province Boat bull ling brass and metal and earthenwares and limestone burning are other industries but a riculture employs about 80 per cent of the population Assam carries on a considerable trade with the adjoining foreign tribes and countries

Communications -Much of the trade of Assam is carried by river The extensive system of rivers makes the province less dependent upon roads than other parts of India but ti ere has been much advance in recent years in roal communication. A fleet of steamers maintained by the India General havigation Company and tl'e Rivers Steam Navigation Company plies on the rivers in bott Valleys. An altern te day the rivers in bott Valleys. An altern te day service of passenger boats runs between Goalundo and Dibrugarh There are two trunk roads on either bank of the Brai maputra most of which are metalled or gravelled There are excellent metalled to da from Shillong to Ganhati Shillong to Sylhet Shillong to Clerrapunji and also be tween Dimapur on the Bengal & Assam Rallway (A B zone) and Imphal the capital of the Mani pur State The Government of As am had in 10 8 carried out a considerable programme of road improvement and another programme which aimed at the improvement of nearly 300 n il s of road either by metalling or gravelling and the construction of 1° big bridges is complete In September 1937 a further road improvement programme totalling Ps 1 05 25 000 was drawn up from which 22 schemes amounting to Rs 41 11 0 4 were selected as a priority class The Government of India have recently approved a programme runni g up to 31 3 45 under which 15 at these priority class schemes amounting to Rs 3 00,000 will be financed from the Road Fund The work on some of from the Roya Tuna The work on some or these projects is already completed In addition to the above the Government of Assam propose spending about Rs 1 3 000 out of the Provincial Motor Taxation Road Fund on the improvement of secondary or feeder roads Fut ha roads are being maintained by means of mechanical plant which has proved successful in maintaining throughout the year a surf ce fit for motor v hicles Motor traffic has increased on all sides and the demands for better roads have be p insistent The open mileage of r ilway has loo shown a steady improvement and several branch lines to the Beng l & Assam Railway (A B zone) system have been added in recent years zone) system have been added in recent year; The main Bengal C. Assan Rallway (A B zone) line runs from Chittagong Port in Beng i through the North Cachar Hills to Thasukia a station on the Dibru Sadiya Rallway and connects the Surma and Brahmaputra Vall ys A Dichar t the Eastern end of the Surma Yalley Bichar t the Eastern end of the Surma Yalley Silchar t the Eastern end of the Surma Valley and anothe runs west down the Assam Vall y and anothe runs west down the Assam Vall y-from Lundi g to P ndu where it effects a junction with the Bengal & Assam Railway (B B zone) The Bengal & Assam Railway (B B zone) connects Assam with the Bengal system rea the Valley of the Br hampetra Railhead is now at Ra g p a north of Teopur Both Assam Bn I lily and Eastern By hav been annicamatied from 144 have been natured Ben al and Assam Ril have been natured Ben al and Assam Rly



	Budget	1	Rud et
HEADS OF REVENUE	Estimate for 1945-46	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Estimatefor 1945 40
, - 1		1,	t- 41
	n thousands f Rupees)		in thousands of Pupees)
nd Provincial Governments	- 1	Total expenditure from revenues	40 14
XLIX-Grants in aid from Central Covernment	30 00	85 A-Cipital outlay on I rosta	
L-Mi cellaneous solust- ment between Cen	- /	clai Schemes connected with the War Forest capital outlay	49 9
trai and Provincial Governments	1	Payment of commuted value of pensions not charged to revenue	31
Extra ordinary receipts LHB—Civil Defence	1 00	68 B-Navigation I mbankments	3 1
Total	31 01		5 63
Total Receipts from Revenue	39 13	Floating debt-	
1 Debt rai ed in India-		Treasury Bills Other floating loans	14 50 00 3 00 00
Permanent debt	37	Loan from Central Govt	10 86
Le n from Central Govt Floating debt Tressury		Total	1 60 86
Bills Other floating loans	1 00 0X 3 00 04	Martinded debt	1 19
Total	18 J	Deposits not bearing interest-	
Lafunded Debt-		Funl for jute propagands	1
State Provident Funds 3 D posits not bearing in	1.11	Fund for S rivey of jute areas Fund for Co-operative Training	}
Approp intion for reduction or		and education cinking Fund Investment Ac	ļ
avoldance of lebt Stakin and depreciation Fund	4	d c unt Appropriation for reduction of	.}
	-	avoidance of debt	1 1
Fund for Co-provettee training	\	Subvention from Road Deve	1
and education Fund for Survey of jute areas	{	Ditto for control of moto	۲[
	1	P t war Recon truction fund	}
Reserve Lund-Jost War Re	ĺ	Fund for Economic Develop ment of Rural areas	-}
Pond Tund		Depreciation Reserve Fund-	-
	1	Government Presses General Police Pund	
D preciation Persons Fund	.)	Total deposits not bearing interes	t] 4 ±
COLUMN PLEASES		18 Deposit of Local Funds-	47 00
Total Deposits not bearing interes Deposits of Local Funds—	1 4	42 District funds Other funds	11 91
District Funds Other Funds	1 46	Departmental and Judicis	1 91,23
Denguimental and Total	12	48 Other accounts Advances	8 34 0
Other accounts ~	1 93	Suspense	5 80
Strengen	8 34	30 Civil Deposits	100 74
Civil Deposits	5	Total deposits of local funds Loans and advances by Pre	
Total deposits of local funds	10 94	33 vincial Governments	3 00
Provincial Government	e 4	Remittances— Remittances within India	34 49 0
nemittances within India	34 38	20 Total Capital Expenditur	63 4 95
Total Capital Revenues	63.8		69 15 89
Total Receipts	69,2		36 97
Opening balance		24 Grand Total	69 5 36
Grand Total Excess Fxpenditure	69 5	36 Excess of expenditure charg d	to
· marate	1	revenu ov fevenue	° 31

80 Assam.

Administration—The province of Assam was originally formed in 1871 in order to relieve the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal of part of the administration of the huge territory then under him. In 1005, as the result of further deliberations, it was decided to add to the small Province of Assam the castern portion of its unwieldy neighbour and to consolidate those territories under a lieutenant Governor. The Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam as then constituted was again broken up on the 1st of April, 1912, the lastern Bengal Districts are united with the Bengal Commissioner-hips of Burdwan and the Presidency to form the Presidency of Bengal under a Governor in Council, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa were formed into a separate province, while the old Province of Assam was re constituted under a Chief Commissioner.

Under the Indian Reforms Act of 1919 the Province was raised in status to that of administration by a Governor in Council and was thereby ranked with the older major provinces

of India

The capital is Shillong, partly in British and partly in Khasi State territors, which has for a number of years been growing rapidly and is now in parts over crowded. The town has grown up on somewhat rust clines in very beautiful country on the slopes of the Shillong Range which rises above it to a height of 6,450 feet above the sea. It was destroyed in the earthquake of 1897 and has been rebuilt with methods of construction more fitted to withstand the shocks of earthquake.

GOVERNOR

His Excellency Sir Andrew Gourlay Clow, Rosi, Cir, ics

PERSONAL STAIF OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

Secretary, P F Adams MBL, ICS

Asett to the Sccretary to the Governor of Assum, Rai Saheb Dinesh Ch. Das

Military Secretary, Major T B Alder Arde de Camp, Lieut A H Balls

Honorary Aide de Camp, Major T L Holbrook Honorary Aide de Camp, Lt Col J Turnbull, MC, EP

Honorary Aide de Camp, Sardar Bahadur, Subedar Major Nainsing Mall, Lahadur, I Pom, obl

Honorary Arde de Camp, Subidar Sundar Sing Chihitii

SFCRETARIES, ETC, TO GOVERNMENT

Chief Secretary, H. G. Dennehv, CSI, CIE, IOS Secretary to Government, Finance and Revenue Departments A. G. Patton, CIE, IOS

Secretary to Government, Laucation and Local Self Government Departments, AHS Fletcher, MBE 108

Scoretary to Government in the Judicial Depart ment, Legislative Department and Secretary to the Assam Legislative Council, H C Stork, 017,168

Secretary to Government in the Department of Supply, S L Mohtz, 1 C S

Under Secretary to the Government in the Finance and Revenue Departments, S. J. Duncan

Administration—The province of Assam Deputy Secretary to Government in the Education as originally formed in 1871 in order to relieve and Local Self Government Departments, and Local Self Government Departments, C. K. Bhuyan, B. c., 1. A., B. L.

Secretary to Government in Home Department, (CI) M Mitra, 108

Scorelary to the Legislatuse Assembly, Annada Kanta Barua, B &

Secretary to Government in the Public Worls
Department, I I Cormad Bise, C11, 181
Also Chief Lucineer, Lx officio Member,
Assam Provincial Transport Authority

Joint Secretary to Government in the Home Department, H. G. Bartley

Under Secretary to Government in the Departments, under the Chief Secretary, AN kidwal 105

Under Secretary to Government in the Education and Local Self Government Departments, Saivid Martura Ali, 18 Sc

Publicity Officer to the Gort , T T S Havley , I CS

Under Secretary to Government in the PWD.
PL Variat, 181, also Asst Chief

Idelitional Asst Chief I ngineer, Rai Saluli B B Choudhry, B 1

Secretary Provincial Transport Authority, R. E. R. Pursons, 1 P.

P nate Secretary to the Honble Prime Minister, khan Bihadur Maulis Ataur Rahman, MA

iccounts Officer under the Government of Assam in the Department of Supply, J. K. Dutta Rov. Also Dr. Director of Supply (Acetts.)

l der Secretary to the Gott in the Department of Supply (Lx officio), Innendra Kumar Dutta 'Iso Isst Director of Supply

l e justrar, Assam Secretariat (Civil), Dilipchandra Das

I constrar, Assam Secretariat (P W D), U Iscot

ASSAU REVENUF TRIBUNAL

Member, Sir K Cantile, CIL, ICS

ASSAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Ciairman, A. J. Dash, CIE, ICS (Retd.)

Dimbers, Rai Bahadur Heramba Prasad Barua,
M.A., B.I. (on leave), Majduddin Ahmad, M.A.
(Offg.) Rai Bahadu Sadananda Dowera (Offg.)

1 hocate General, Pareshial Shome, B.L.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Director of Land Records & Surieys, I G Registration, etc., R. R. Dhar, A.C.S

Director of Industries and Registrar of Co operatice Society & Village Authorities, S N Maitra, 108

Director of Agriculture, R. C. Woodford, O. B. E. Director, Veterinary Department, A. K. Mitra, M.R.O.V.S., P.G.

Consertator of Forests (Senior), Assam, HP Smith, Irs

Conservator of Forests (Junior), Assam, R N De, B Sc (Offg)

Commissioner of Excise, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Assam, Maulavi A Hyc Chaudhuri, B L St. runtendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs end A dministrator General H C Stork CIL ICS

luprion General of Police-H G Bartley I P Det of Public Instructi n-Prof Abul Lais S aladdin Muhammad BA MBE

I spector-Gene al of Civil Hospitals—Lt Col E T \ Taylor GIE MB ChB (Edin) IMS In our of Public Health-Major T D Ahmed BAMB Ch B (1 And) DIM & H. (Lond) nen (Log) IMS

Di eet r Civil Defence-Major T A Ball Director Civil Defence-Gyasuddin

Ahm d. Chof Engineers-P F Cormack B C CIP

If in charge of Northern Assam Area | Sir Robert Niel Reid Kosi Koif Ics Andrew Gourley Clow Kosi Cit Ics Andrew Gourley Clow Kosi Cit Ics Southern A sam Area

GOVERNORS

Sir Nicholas Dodd Beatson Bell KOSI KOIE Sir William Sinclair Marris ECSI 1920

Sir John Henry Kerr KCSI KCIE Sr William James Reid KCIE CSI 1925 Sir John Henry Perr LCS1 LCIE Sir Egbert Laurie Lucas Hammond

CBE 19 7 Sir Michael Keane Kosi oir 1932 Sir Apraham James Laine ECIE Sir Michael Keane Kosi cie 1935

Sir Robert Niel Reid Kosi Koik 109 1937 Sir Gilbert Pitcalrn Hogg KCIE CSI Henry Joseph Twynam CSI CIE 1939 Sir Robert Niel Reid KCSI KCIF ICS 1939

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker The Honble Mr I aganta Pumar Das BL D puty Speaker Khan Sahib Marlavi Muhammad Amiruddin

Speaker The Houble Mr. I aganta J'ungar Das B. L.

D puts 55 seaker Khan Sahib Mat bard Muhammad Amiruddin

Rija hil Narayan Deb of Sidit Ma. B. L. (Di. br., vo. Di.). Hou ble Alshav Kumar Dav B. L.

(** and A. Feerred seet). Arun Kumar Chanda Bar at-Law (Sichar). Hou ble Baidyanath

(** and A. Feerred seet). Arun Kumar Chanda Bar at-Law (Sichar). Hou ble Baidyanath

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N Dawson (European Planting), D H S Lewis (European Commerce and Industry), D B H Moore (European Planting), C W Morley (Iuropean Planting), R A Palmer (European Planting), Dr C G Terrell (Iuropean Planting), W D Rutherfurd (European Planting), A Whittaker (Li ropean), Miss Maris Dunn B T, B L (Women's, Shillong), Benjamin Ch Momin (Garo Hills, North), Bhairab Chandra Das (Labour, Jorhat, Sibeagar Dt), Bideshi Pan Tanti (Labour, Doom Dooma Lallumpur Dt), Bloode Kumar J Sarwan (Labour, Thalurbari Darrang Dt), Dhirsingh Deurl (Nougong Tribal), Rev L Gatphoh, B A (Jowai), C Goldsmith, R A, R T (Indian Christian), Johang D Marak (Garo Hills, South), Rev J J M Nichols Roy B A (Shillong) Karka Dalay Miri (Lakhumpur and Majuli Tribal), Khorsing Terang, Ma izadar (Mikir Hills), Rabi Chandra Kachari (Kamrup Tribal), Hon ble Rupnath Brahma, B L (Goalpara Tribal), Sanat Kumar Ahir (Labour, Silchar, Dt Cachar)

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President — The Hon'ble Mrs Zubeida Ataur Rahman
Deputy President — Babu Monomohon Chaudhurs

ELECTED MEMBERS

Rai Bahadur Apurba Kumar Ghosh, MA, BL (Goalpara General), Babu Satvendra Mohon, Labiri, MA, BL (Hamrup General), Kamala Prasad Agara ala, BL (Darrang General), Rai Bahadur Joharmali Agarwalia (Nougong General), Babu Gazanand Agarwalia (Sibsagar General), Rai Bahadur Rameshwariali Saharia (Lalhumpur General), Rai Bahadur Hem Chandra Dutt, BL (Cachar General), Sarat Chandra Bhattacharya (Hills General), Babu Monomohon Chaudhury (Sylhet West General), Samarendra Narayan Chaudhuri (Sylhet Last General), Khan Sahib Maulavi Abul Khair (Lower Assam Valley Muhammadan), Khan Bahadur Maulavi Rukunoddin Ahmed, BL (Upper Assam Valley Muhammadan), Maulavi Abdul Mayeed Choudhury (Surma Valley East Muhammadan), Khan Bahadur Maulavi Gous Uddin Ahmed Chaudhury (Surma Valley Central Muhammadan), Khan Bahadur Maulavi Golam Mastafa Chaudhury (Surma Valley North-West Muhammadan), Khan Bahadur Maulavi Abdur Rahim Chaudhury, BL (Surma Valley South-West Muhammadan), Khan Bahadur Maulavi Abdur Rahim Chaudhury, BL (Surma Valley South-West Muhammadan), W R Gawthrop (Assam Valley Luropean), H Lmblen (Surma Valley European).

NOMINATED MEMBERS

The Hon'ble Mrs Zubeida Ataur Rahman, Jogendranath Goliam, BL, Romesh Chandra Das, MI, BL, Bhimbor Deon, BL

The Bengal Province

unit of Bengal are the Indian States of Cooch Behar and Tripura which are in direct political relation hip with the Government of India. The reason mywint in Government or Januar area of the British territory is 744 square miles. The general range of the country is very low and a great fertile plain oxiends southward from Jalpaigust to the forests and samps known as the Sunderbans which the between the area of cultivation and the Bay of Be gal

The People Of the inhabitants of the Province 33 3"1 688 or 54 3 per cent are Mahomedans and 25 901 i Hindus These two major religious embra call but 7° per cent of the population

Actording to the census of 1911 131 000 persons we eengaged in arriculti re pasture and raisin dairy produce while 1670 000 persons we eengaged in the cultivation of spe lad crop

The Province of Benyal comprises the so the Ordinance was withdrawn only t be Bordwan and Presidency Divisions the district replaced soon after by a voluntary restriction of Day ding and the Raishahl Baxca and agreement amon, the mills as wartime ityring chitagon Privious Traces of the Ironnesire trictions in de tiemedies felt and fir the Chitagon Privious and the production Puropers and later lar I. ster unitaries of the 10 mills with a populsion Puropers and later lar I. ster unitaries of the 10 mills and the Today Chitagon Chitagon and later are the Today States of Scool, larged to Agreed download and subject of the North Chitagon re trictions m de tiem elses feit and fir truopern ant later lar L. stern larkets were lost. Open gazin raw jite production tarded to exceed demant and only a firher accrement between the mills and the Musical Contributed whereby the firmer un leftook logue has a stipulated quantity at millium rates and and the fire still a stipulated quantity at medium rates and and the fire still the firmer and firmer and fire still the firmer and firmer and fire still the firmer and firmer last operation during 1941 lelped to stave off another difficult situation. On the whole 1942 was a note I tosperous year destite the difficulties of transport and increa in, war demands on the in lustry but in 1943 to other problems were ad led to the e--lood for lal our and shortage of coal while the increasing value of food crops al o lead to short sowing of lute Lar, or lers from An rice helped to oils t the otherwise poor year which night have been spected but it was apparent that some forn Bengull is spoken by ninety two per cent of received but it was apparent that the province and Hinds of rational tion or still more agreements ould be precessly to restore the bal recommendation of the province and Unitary Spokens of the department of the province and Unitary Spokens of the province o prospects seem good

The trade of Bengal luring 1939-40 since when the pullication of figures has been stopped set emasted fractions where A of the Market States and the States States and the States States and the States States and the States Sta

Admilistration and Trade—Agriculture is the princip I industry of Bengal I addition to this the princip I industry of Bengal I addition to the the trade of the district of Jaipakpuri lackeding too shared to the district of Jaipakpuri lackeding too shared to the district of Jaipakpuri lackeding too shared to the district of Jaipakpuri lackeding the state of the I received the segar industry. The present form and the received in the princip I in the princip I in the princip I in the princip I in the principal manufacturing I introduce the Province of the State butty of the frontnee The first was a second of the first was reconstituted, ertain of the departments of the downs since it alors of the first was reconstituted, certain of the departments of the departments was reconstituted, certain of the departments the being placed under the control of Ministers there is no second of the first was a result of the departments of the department of the departmen succession of 5 d ye are which stated 1 d ye as a result of excessive production both of range of the passive production o Government

The unit of administration is the District Incar trate and Collector As Collector I e supervises the pathering of the re spue and Is the head of all the Departments connected with it, while as District Magistrate he is responsible for the administration of criminal justice in the district. The immediate superior of the District Ma, is trate is the Divisional Commissioner Commission slopers are the channel of communication between the local officers and the Government In cortain revenue mutters they are, in their turn, subject to the Board of Perenue in Cal cutti, in other motors they are under the and the six other p include others of the for direct control of Government

Justice

The administration of justice is entrusted to the High Court of Calcutta which consists of the Chief Justice (who is a Barrister) and 18 Puisne Judges, including three additional judge who are Barristers, Civilians or Valils Below the High Court are the District and Additional Judges, the Small Causes Court and Subordinate Judges and Munsifs Of these officers the District and Additional Judges and a certain District and Additional Judges and a certain 100cm Dates exercise considerable powers, when number of Subordinate Judges are also endowed with the powers of a Criminal Court while the remainder have jurisdiction in Civil matters only Criminal Justice is administered by the High Court, the Courts of Session and the Courts of the various classes of Masistrates of the various classes of Masistrates on its appellate side, the High Court disposes of over 1st 1501s he per annum On its appellate side, the High Court disposes of appeals from the order of a Court of Session, and it also confirms, modifies or annuls sentence of death passed by Sessions Courts Calcutta has six Stipendiary Presidency Magistrates, including one temporary Additional Magistrate in charge of the Traffic Court One of the Presi dency Magistrates is in charge of the Children s Court and is helped by Hony Women Marks It has also two Municipal Magistrates trates and it possesses a Court of Small Causes with Judges who dispose of cases of the class that are usually heard in County Courts in England

In addition a number of Union Benches and Courts have been established in selected rural areas for the disposal by honorary agency of petty criminal cases and civil disputes

Local Self-Government

By Bengal Act III of 1884, and its subsequent amendments, which hitherto regulated municipal bodies in the interior, the powers of Com-missioners of municipalities were increased and the elective franchise was extended Bengal Act III of 1884 was repealed by Act XV of 1932 by which material changes have been introduced, eg, the franchise of the electors has been further widened, women have been enfranchised the reportion of electors. been further widened, women have been enfran chised, the proportion of elected commissioners has been increased and the term of office of the Commissioners has been extended from garding roads, bridges, etc three to four years Municipal expenditure now comprises a large number of objects, including veterinary institutions, employment of health officers, vaccinators and sanitary ins Railways, and with Tramway projects

special responsibilities, the Governor corresponds pectors, the training and empty ment of female to a constitutional monarch. The service no medical practitioners, the provision of rodd longer find a place in the legislatures and are discling houses for the working classes the subordinate to the Ministers. Discretizing has holding of Industrie' sanitary and heat her disappeared and there is complete re-possible hibitions and the improvement of brees of ared a ed acta eronofelimine) and poyorein reard to the water supply end the regulation of buildings

> The Municipal Government of Calentia is governed by Act III of 1923. This Acc, which replaces Act III of 1899 makes the Corporation paramount in matters relating to murlifyst administration. The Act provides for the appointment of a Mayor, who replaces the critisism of the old let a liquid Mayor who replaces the Critisism of the old let a liquid Mayor on Executive Officer and two Digits I venue a Othern all the following the Mayor of the Cold I accuse Officer and the sky other numbers of the following of the followi percelon are subject to the approval of function nent. The total number of cour block is 42 with 5 Aldern in elected by the Councilions Of the 90 seets 55 are elected of which 22 are read for "linearing and the councilions remonanted by Government and the reads of the fed by the general or special constituencies. In order to improve the installation and council to the read councilions of the first the Collection. tary and conrested areas of the city, the Calcutta Improvement Trust has been created with extensive powers. In the modusall, district and local boards exercise considerable powers, with

> Bengal Act V of 1919 introduces the new 533 tem of self government by the creation of village authorities vested with the powers and duties necessary for the management of silling affairs and entrusted with powers of self-taxation the new village authority, called the union board, replaces gradually the old chaukidari punchayats and the union committees and deals with the village police, village roads, water supply, sanitation, primary schools and dispen saries. The Act also empowers Government to create out of the members of the union boards, village benches and courts for the trial of petty criminal and civil cases arising within the union The Act has been extended to all districts in the Province and up to March 1940 5,126 Union Boards were actually constituted and their receipts and expenditure both exceeded hs 100 labbs

Public Works

The Public Works Department consists of Public Works and Railway Departments and is under the charge of the Secretary to Government in the Department of Communications and Works and Publicity

There is a Chief Engineer who is the principal are still very inadequate there being only refessional adviser to Government 3 333 regi tered nurses and midwices 1 spite · professional adviser to Government

Marine

The Marine Department deals with questions connected with the administration of the port of Calcut.a and the Government Dockyard Karayanganj and inland navigation including the control and administration of Government launches except the police launches

Irrigation

The Irrigation Department deals with irriga tion navigation flood protection by means of embankments and drainage the latter including relief from congestion of drainage by regulating the available supplies of water to suit the re quirements of agriculture combined with the supply of water for irrigation in cases in which a supply is available

Police

The Bengal Police force comprises the Military Police the District Police and the Rallway Police The Bengal Police are under the tentrol of the Inspector General of Iolice tonico of the Inspector General of Josies the present Inspector General being a member of the Imperial Police Service Under him are Deputy Inspector General for the Dacca real Police of the Rajahahi range the Iresidency and the Rakargan range and the Bakargan range and range and range and range and range and range of the CI will be presented to the property of the CI was a support of the Branch Each district is in charge of a Superin tendent and some of the more important districts have one or more Additional Superintendents The Railway Police is divided into three distinct charges each under a Superintendent The cadre comprises Assistant Superintendente Deputy Superintendents Deputy Superintandents Inspectors Sub-Inspectors Sergeants, Assistant Sub-Inspectors Head Constables and Constables There is also a Village Police composed of daffadars and chowklast who will be the composed of daffadars and a village rollice composed of camagass such chowkidars who receiv a monthly salary which is collected from the villages or unions by the Panchayator Union Board There is a training college and a hool at Sardah in the district of Calcutta City Police is a separate force maintained by Government und r a Commis loner who is responsible direct to Government The Com missioner has under him Deputy Commi ioners Assist a Commissioners Inspectors Sub Inspectors Rergeants Assistant Sub-Inspectors Head Coustables and Co stables A school for the training of recruits for the Calcutta Police force has been established at Calcutta The a nual cost of the Police is over 300 lakhs

The h d of the Medical Department is the Surgeon G ner lwith th Gove nm nt of Be gal In the districts the Civil Surgeons are responsible In the districts the Gird surgeons are responsible to medical work. According to the latest commend work. According to the latest commend work. According to the latest commend with l

th fact that there are 10 training centres The war may re ult in som improvement in this reject. The preentage of deaths to in loo patients treated was 80

Education

I ducation I in titt tion in Bengal are con tolled by the Dej triment of I ducation the to Uni er ities of Calcutta and D cea the Board of Intermediate and Secondary I inca tion Drees litrit bord muni inditte di trict sel col boards an i a number of religious and I hillanthropic societi The control of general elication as also of engineering educa The control of tion is ultimately vested in the Mini ter of tion is ittimately vested in ti Miniter of function whereas medical education is controlled by the Department of Loral Self industrial education by the Department of Agricult tre and in lu tries. The Director of Agricult tre and in lu tries. The Director of Public In truction is the executive head of 10 Department soluted by an Agi Land Director another Agi stant Director for Muham Director another Agi stant Director for Muham Director another As 1 tant Dir ctor for summar madan I ducation, three Special Officers for 1 rim r; Sch luled C to and Secondary I duca tion and a Realer and Se retary Text Book Con utitee Eacl list ion is in charge of a Divisional Inspector assisted by a certain number of Additional or Becond Inspectors and Assistant In pectors for Mahoumedan Educa-tion according to the requirements of the several divisions Similarly the administrative charge of the primary education of each district is in the han is of a District Inspector assisted by Sub Divisional Inspectors and Sub Inspectors of Sci ools the latter class of officers being in some instances helped by officers of humbler status called Assistant Sub Inspectors and Inspecting Pandits and Maulyis

In 1941 there were in the Presidency 61 249 educational institutions with a total of 3 935 67 scholars distributed as follows—

RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES

İ		Institutions	Scholars
	Universities	2	3 382
i	Arts Colleges Professional Colleges	51	3 115
	Professional Colleges	17	6 06
	High Schools	1 338	361 017
	High Schools Middle Schools Primary Schools	111	215 107
	Primary Schools	40 36	5 1 77
	Special Schools	3 768	183 336
	RECOGNISED INST	TUTIONS FOR T	EMALES

Arts Colleges 11 1 979 I rofessional Colleges 51 High Schools 115 31 764 Middle Schools 189 2 938 P imary Schools Special Schools 11 184

also has a Taw Department attached to It of Hi, h schools in an unit telect by the ran Calcutta University is mainly an exemining ment t by Municipal Posed 7-7 an abled body, but has now made itself responsible for an idea for Middle schools it advanced teaching for which purpose it employs allowers are at 11 to best to have the schools it an agency which is mainly distinct from the scale 302 for Timus schools 67, 9 tit scale of the affiliated College. The Linearists 54, 20, 27 and 1977 and for Special shools at Dacca is of the re idential type. The Board 193, 7, 5, 2,419 and 121, for Secondary and Intermediate I duration at Dacca conducts the Midwelliation and In The I duration of I property is mailly one formediate Lyappingtons for the student of idential is reliable account and an arrival and the scale of the student of idential is reliable account. Decr. conducts the Mitrialation and In The Iducation of Iuropeans is malely conferenced to Examination for the student of ducted by private agency, assisted by Go era institutions at Diera and also the Islami ment grants for emirat however maintain Matriculations and Intermediate Examination of the 62 arts colleges 11 are maintained by special Inspector and else autocle for boys of the 62 arts colleges 11 are maintained by and a school for till floth real highest devernment, 26 are aided and 22 are analysed.

THE FINANCES OF BENGAL.

After a sequence of deficit budgets for several ven x, Ben at looket forward hopefully to an improvement in her financial position as a direct result of the special steps taken by the Central Government and by Parliament through the India Act to allow to them are pliched in his Productal Autonomy she was better off to the exent of Ps. 75 lakks a year than twiors. In the year 1935-36, despite the grant from Central resenues of an amount equal to half the process of the jute export duty, the budget showed a deficit of Ps. 512 latts. The Ni meyer report however, as subsequently implemented gave a further sam of Ps. 42 latts annually from an increase a share in the late export duty, and always an analysis of the 23 latts is to expecilled the Protings. as suscept neity impremented gave a further sain of 1's 4214 his annually from an increase 1 share in the jute export duty, and also an annual relief of its 33 lad 1 six cancelling the Provinces occurred lated debt to the Centre. Thus Bengal was able to face the future with more confidence. The Budget for the very 1937-78 was a surplus linded. The very 1938, however, mark of the beginning of another sequence of deficit budget. The budget for 1941 42 revealed a deficit estimated at more than a cross of ruples. Although the finances of the Irovince represented in the mated at more than a crose of supers. Atmosphene members of the Fronce was executed as an except a continuous improvem at the expanditure of the Province appears to have received a stop where it may be said the footenment are living well beyond their means. In ever 1915 if was misked by a considerable ris in income, but unfortunately flood and famine not only served to hamper normal development but resulted in heavily increased expenditure on relief and requistration measures. Another detects resulted, but discussions were instituted for assistance from the Central Government as the outlook wiseven worse for 1944 45. The assistance received however, proved fundequate to stop the rot, which was aggravated by economic conditions. A further request for assistance from the Centre has been made, but meantime the Prosince continues to budget for a deticit in 1915 16

ESTIMATED REVENUE I OR 1015 16 (The figures are in Thousands of Rupees)

Hends of Revenue	Revised Estimate	Budget Tstimate	Heads of Revenue	Revised Estimate	Budget Estimate
	104: 45	1015 16		1941-45	1915 48
	$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}$	Rs		Ils	Ils
Customs	1,20,00	1,20,00	Interest	32,76	32,92
Tales on Income	5,18,00	5,16,00	Administration of Justice	21,36	20,22
Salt	18	18	Jails and Convict Settle	11,10	10,60
Land Revenue	4,13,55	3,95,91	Police	15,83	10,71
Provincial Excise	6,38,11	6,60,36	Ports and Pilotage	1,94	1,95
Stamps	2,85,00	2,85,00	Education	11,58	14,68
Forest	70,31	61,64	Medical	11,06	13,55
Registration	50,00	50,00	Public Health	27,38	27,35
Receipts under Motor Vehicles-Taxation Acts	19,10	19,10	Agriculture	49,59	83,67
Other Taxes and Duties	1,00,25	1,19,25	Veterinary	1,07	1,04
Subsidised Companies	51	1,81	Co operation	0,00	5,81
Irrigation, Navigation.	~~	2,02	Industries	53,43	34,64
Embankment and Drain- age Works for which			Miscellaneous Depart- ments	2,34	2,31
Capital Accounts are kept .	-70	85	Civil Works -	17,61	23,07
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drain	10	1	Receipts in aid of Super- annuation	2,12	2,12
age Works for which	v	1	Stationery and Printing	5,36	5,36
Capital Accounts are ker		3,98	Miscellaneous	22,27	22,27

4 00 67

PSTIMATED	REVENUE FOR 1915 16-contd	
ESTIMATES	ere in Thousands of Rupces)	

(The figures	are in Tho	manifes of trapecs ,	Revised	Budget
	Revised Estimate	Budget Estimate	Heads of Revenue	Lstimate 1944 45	Estimate 1945 46
	1944 45 Rs	1945 46 Rs	•	Rs	Rs.
Grant-in sid from Central Government Miscellaneous Adjustments	7 00 00	-	Civil Deposits Other Accounts	10 08 80	10 08 80 18 38 1 06 9
between Central and Provincial Governments Extraordinary receipts	4 16 38 87	3 16 30 85	Advances Accounts with Reserve	1 09 85	• 03
Total Revenue Receipts	35 65 85	18 7° 75	Bank Suspense Accounts	5 56 40	5 208
Dett raised in India 1 State Provident Fund Famine Insurance Fund	87 1 41 6° 00 1 83	1379 5 6200 133	Loans and Advances by the Provincial Govern ments	1 34 04	1 61 48
Ford for Economic Deve lopment and improve ment of rural areas	_		Total Receipts	07 6	1 99 44 90
cheduled Castes Educa tion Fund			Opening Balance	3 06 61	31 55
District Funds Other Funds	1 54 00 18 00	1 54 00 18 00		10 69 33	01 76 54

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1915 46 (The figures are in Thousands of Rupees)

		. a are m Inc			
	Revised	Budget 1		Revised	Budget
Heads of Expenditure		Estimate	Heads of Expenditure	Estimate	Estimate
	1944 45	1945 46	,	1944 45	1945 46
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs
Taxes on income other than	ns	we l	Jalls and Convict Settle		
Corporation Tax	96	2 95	ments	1 10 54	1 11 57
Ealt	44	57	Police	3 30 8	3 39 5
Land Revenue	40 56	37 66	Ports and Pilotage	4 57	4 91
			Scientific Departments	. 80	30
Provincial Excise	27 08	29 43	Education —General	_ JO 89	64 5
ftamps .	7 03	7 05	Anglo India	n	
Torest	39 39	40 1	and Furopean	11 35	11 7 09 29
Red tration	5,51	26 73	Medical	89 06	95 45
Charges on account o		20 10	Public Health	1 77 03	2 04 80
			Agriculture		10 86
tion Acts	4 50	4 50	Veterinary	9 52	
Other Taxes and Duties	50	8 0 4	Co-operation	18 50	19 13
interest on works to	or .	~	Industries	89 5	~47 59
which Capital account	ts		Miscellaneous Depar	t 6 73	8 01
of the state of th	1 10	16 90	ments		1 84
other Revenue Expend	11		Civil Works	-11 19	30 55
OFGIDARY Revenues	1 18 12	1 19 6	Famine Relief	4 30 68	20 00
Unite Revenue avnon-	41	1 15 5	Superannuation Allo	1 19 03	1 300
	om:		ances and Pensions		85 61
The Meller Franci			Stationery and Printing	863	1 17 80
Construction of Irrigation	on		Miscellaneous		11.0
ne t and Drain	nk		Extr ordinary Char in India	Ees 18 39 77	10 6
-UIX	-		Commutation of Penal	023	
Interest on Debts :	and		financed from Ordin	ary 14 °	4
Other Obligations	5 49	1 13 38	Revenues	14 "	•

35 64

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Total Revenue Expendi

General Admit ! tration

Aimi_latration of Justice 1 18 97

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ESTIMATED INPRODUCED FOR 1015 46-contd

(The flaures are in Thousands of Rupees)

Heads of Expenditure	Revised Letimate 1944-15	Budget Latimate 1915-16	Heads of Expenditure	Islanda Islimata 1911-15	Ind. et Limite 1945 H
	Ro	Ha	!	Rs.	112
Outlay on Provincial scher			Deposits of Local I and	¢	
1939	31,62,60	22,71,84	District Lurds .	1,55,60	1,55,69
Construction of Irrigati			Other I unda	1, " (1)	1,57,00
ment r n d Drain			Civil Deposits	9.45,05	047,10
works not charged Revenue	- 9,97	n	Other Accounts	14,02	19,1
Civil works	not	1,	Advances	1,21,90	1,1,59
charged to Revenue Commuted value of pens (not charged to revenue		3,13	Accounts with Pears	2,211	2,20
Debt Raised in India	•	1,07,6113	Suapen*e	. 3,76,19	r,4 100
State Provident Fund	11,10			1(19),(19)	10,10,00
Famine Insurance Fund Subvention from the Re Development Fund		12,00	Loans and Advance by the Provincing Governments		1,14,20
Fund for economic devel ment and improvem of rural areas			Total expanditure	205, 57,78	1,94,05,4
Depreciation Reserve F		f.	Closing balances	2 21,55	2 40,72*
for Government presse Schedule Castes Lducat Lund		3,95	GRAND TOTAL	2 10,60, 3	2 01,76,54

^{*} Lachu-ne of securities worth 46.71

Administration

GOTTRYOR

His Licellency the Rt Hon Casey, G \mathbf{R} CH, MC, DSO

PERSONAL STAFF

Secretary to the Governor of Bengal, L G Pinnell, CIF,ICS

uty Secretary to the Governor of Bengal, H P Goodwyn, 1 C S

, nate Secretary to the Governor of Bengal, Capt J P Hughes

Military Secretary, Lieut Col W R B Peel

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Commandant, II E the Governor's Body Guard — Lieut Col W R B Peel, sul 19th Lan cers

Aides de Camp -Capt D M Clowes MC, Capt Greever and Capt Spowers

Indian Aide de Camp, Risaldar Major and Hony Lieut Nur Mohammed Lhan, Sardar Baha dur, 0 B 1

10115115

H S L Stevens 108 A de C Williams 168 I R lawers 108, O M Martin, 168 and R L Walker, 105

SHOLLTMINT

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal and Secretary Home Department, H > 1 Stevens, C & I , C I E , I (S

Addl Secretaries, Home Department, PD Martyn, OBL, ICS, and R A Dutch, OBL, ICS Joint Secretary, Home Department, S B Bapat, ICS

Deputu Scoretary, Home Department, W Saumarez Smith, M B I , I C S

Addl Deputy Secretary, Home Department, Rul Salieb D. M. Gupta

Under Secretary, Home Department, D Power, 1 (5

Commissioner, Civil Supplies, A de C Williams, CIF, ICS

Secretary, Revenue Department S Brierjee, 10 S (on leave) A B Ganguly, 10 S (officiating)

ADMINISTRATION-contd

Secretary Finance Department R-L Walker	I leutenant Governors of Bengal	
01X 10B		1854
	oun - aims	18 9
Series a Lemelotice Department G M Ratcliff	Occii arciidoa	186
1.05 (on leave) Sudhindra V th Mukherjec		1867
(off lating)	godike cumbacit	1871
	Sir Richard Temple Bart K031	1874
	2110 21011 21111117 211111	187
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108		1887
	pit bilatics and a series in a series	1890
	Sir A P MacDonnell E. S 1 (Offig)	1993
Secretary Commun cat one and Works and	Sir Alexander Mackenzie K C 3 I Retired 6th April 1893	189
Publicity Departments B B Satkar 103	Charles Cecil Stevens OBI (Offig)	1897
Public Services Commission	Sir John Woodburn KCSI Dled 21st November 190	1899
A J Dah off 109 Clarman Raj Suentra lath Ray Bahadur Bl P of Sh hil	J A Bourdillon CSI (Officials 9)	1909
	Sir A H Leith Fraser KOSI	1903
1 B Rudra \ cretary		1900
Miscellaneous Appointments	Lancelot Hare CSI CIE (Offig)	
1	F A Slacke (Officialing)	1906
Mender Board of Revenue L R Tawous	Sir E N Baker # 0 S I Retired *1st September 1911	1909
Di clor of P bl Instruction T Zakaria I E 9 Du clor of Public H alth Major M Jafar I M 9		1911
Inspector General of Police G H Manoock	The Office of Lieutenant-Governor of B. was sholished on April 1st 191 when B	enga
Commiss oner Calcutta Pol ce R E A Ray	was raised to a Governorship	
WERE ELF	GOVERNORS OF THE PRESIDENCY OF FO	ORT
Surgeon General Colonel W E R Diamond	WILLIAM IN BENGAL	
Collector f Customs Calcutta F M Innes	The Rt Hon Baron Carmichael of Skirling Golf Kong	191
loc unia i Ceneral M Bose	The Rt Hon Earl of Ronaldsshay	
I made a	GCIE	191
I spector Ge eral of Prisons Lt Col M A Singh LMS	The Rt Hon Lord Lytton	19 5
Postmanter Ceneral Col W E Harwood DSC	The Rt Hon Sir Stanley Jackson PC	19
Di mor of American	The Rt Hon Sir John Anderson PO	193
Di ector of Industries Dr A h tim	The Rt Hon Lord Brabourne GOIE MO	193
Du clor Fuheries Dr S Horn	Sir John Ackroyd Woodhead	1939
Thaker I. w. a. Lt -Col Re hav Shadashi	The Rt Hon Sir John Arthur Herbert	1939
perintendent Royal Botanie Garden, Calculta	Sr Ihomas Rutherford KOSI CIL	-
Ckra.o of Herborium Pour! Total D.	(Temporary)	194
Cura.o of Herbarium Royal Botanie Gardens	The Pt Hou R G Casey on Mc	1 4

BENGAL IEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker The Hon'ble Mr. Sved Nausher All

Deputy Specier Seed Jalaluddin Hashems

Maulana Muhammad Abdul Aziz, Mirza Abdul Hafter, Mia Abdul Hafter, Abdul Halem, Maulyi Abdul Hakim, Maulyi Md Abdul Hakim, Mi rampuri, Khan Sahib Muhammad Abdul Halim Molla, A. M. Abdul Hamid, Maulyi Abdul Hakim, Maulyi Abdul Hamid, Maulyi Abdul Hamid, Shah. Maulyi Abdul Jabber, Md. Abdul Majid, Dr. Abdul Kafer, Abdul Karim, Maulyi Abdul Latif Biswas. Maulyi Abdul Majid, Syed Abdul Majid, Dr. Abdul Mot leb Malik. Khan Bahadur Abdul Wahab Khan, Maulyi Abdul Wahab Bahadagari, Abdul Rashaood. Khan Bahadur Abdul Wahab Khan, Maulyi Abdul Wahab Bahadagari, Abdul Rashid Mahmood. Maulyi Md. Abdur Rastared. Khan Bahadur Maliyi Abdur Rastid Mahmood. Maulyi Md. Abdur Rastared. Khan Bahadur Maliyi Abdur Ratif, Khan Bahadur Shah Abdur Ratif, Maulyi Abdur Ratif, Khan Bahadur Shah Abdur Ratif, Maulyi Abdur Ratif, Maulyi Abdur Ratif, Khan Bahadur Maulyi Abdur Ratif, Maulyi Abdul Hashim, Abul Hossain Almed. Qazi Abul Masud, Maulyi Abul Quasim Aftab All, Khan Bahadur Maulana. Almed Mi Janathuri, Maulyi Abmed Ali Mridha Ahmed Hossain, Syed Ahmed Khan, Khan Bahadur Maulyi Alfaraddin Ahmed, Khan Bahadur Maulyi Maliyi Mahadha Manulyi Md. Amir All Miz. Khan Bahadur Md. Amarul Azim, Asmuddin Ahmed Chaudhur, Syed Badrudduja, Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee, P. Banerji. Pramatha Natif Banerjee Sibnath. Banerjee, Satara Priya Banerji Mohammad Barat Mi, Premhari Barma, Puspajit Barma. Babu Shyama Prosad Baran in Dyandra Nath Barman. Jatindra Nath Basu, Santosh Kumar Basu, Miss P. B. Bell Hart. Dr. Golunda Chandra Bhawnik. Sir Henry Birkunye, Bart, Babu Jakshimi Narayan Biswas, Rasil Ial Biswas. Surendra Nath Biswas, Sarat Chandra Bose, Jatindra Nath Chandhuri J. W. Chippendale I. A. Ciark, L. Corstorphine Balia Radianath Das, Rai Sahib Mommoham Das, Babu Debendra Nath Chandra Nath Das, Babu Mahamath Das, Rai Sahib Mommoham Das, Babu Debendra Nath Chandra Nath Dasa, Babu Bakumar Dutt, Miss Mira Dutta Gupta, Niharendu Dutta Mayumdar Upendranath I dear Kazi Embadul Haque, M. Farhad Raza Chowdhury Begum I ithat Bano Khanam. A. K. Fazlul Huq Khan M Farhad Raza Chowdhur. Begum I irlint Bano Khanam A K Fazlul Huq Khan Bahadur I'zlul Qadir, Lazlur Rahman Khana Bahadur I zzlur Pahman Mynensinch, I M Ferguson Pratul Chandra Ganguh, Atul Krishna Ghose, Gisauddin Ahmed, D Gladding, Ct I, Shih Seed Golom Sarwar Hosaini, Maulyi Golam Rabbaui Yhumad, R A Gomes, Tulsi Chandra Goswani, C Grifiths, Jogesh Chandra Gupta, J N Gupta, Damber Singh Gurung, Al Hadj Gyauddin Ahmed Choudhury, Nawab Bahadur K Habibullah of Dacca, Maulyi Habradin Choudhuri, Khan Sahib Hamiduddin Ahmed, K A Hamilton, Seed Hasan Ali Choudhury, Khan Sahib Hamiduddin Ahmed, K A Hamilton, Seed Hasan Ali Choudhury, Khan Sahib Haulyi Habradin Maulyi Md Hasanuzzaman, Khan Bahadur Maulyi Habrema Ili Khan Mished, M B E., Khan Sahib Maulyi Hatemally Jamadar, Rogers Hawwood, M A T. Hirtzel, O B F., Hubert Rowan Hodge, Maulyi Idris Ahmed Mix, M A H Ispahani W B F, Iswar Das Jalau Khan Bahadur Maulyi Jasimuddin Ahmed "Seed Jalauddin Hashemy, Khan Bahadur Maulyi Jasimuddin Ahmed "Seed Jalauddin Hashemy, Khan Bahadur Maulyi Jasimuddin Ahmed, Mulyi Jonab Ali Majumdar, Khan Bahadur Maulyi Kibiruddin Khan, Sahibzafa Kawan Jah Seed Kazem Ali Mizra, J G Kennedy, Debi Prosad Khaitan, Debendra Lall Khan, Atul Chandra Kumar, Nishitha Nath Kundu, Ashutesh Jahir, John Jeish George McIntosh, C B r Dr Mafizuddin Ahmed, Khan Sahib Maulyi Mafizzudin Ahmed, L T Mazure, Maharajadhraja Bahadur Uday Chand Mahatab of Burdwan, Nikupa Behari Muti, Adwita Kumar Maji, Bebu Janendre Chandra Majumdar, Mirs Hemaprova Majumdar Iswar Chandra Mandal, Marnit Lall Mandal, Banku Behari Mandal, Birat Chandra Mandal Mikahand, Mulia Mandal Jagendra Nath Mandal Krishna Prasad Mandal, Muliyi Maniruzaman Islamabadi, Maqbal Hossain, Al Hadj Muliyi Maniruddin Akhand, Mulian Mandal, Khan Bahadur Dr Sama prasad Mookerjee, George Morgan, Ciff, Maulyi Molammad Airal, Mulia Mahammad Sladique, Khan Bahadur Dr Sied Mulianmad Airal, Mulia Mahamad Solaman, Dhirendra Nathera, Sanua Mukeri, B Mulkerjee, Tara Nath Muliak, Naususah Hiliek, Naususah Hili Lall P

^{*} Deputy Speaker, Bengal Legislative Assembly. † Speaker, Bengal Legislative Assembly

Chandra Singha of Susang Srijut Mannadra Bi u an Sinha Bal u Litta Munda Sirdar J N Smart D C Smyth Osbourne A F Stark P A II Stevenson II S Sufrawardy Harendra Kumar Sur Tamiraddin Ehan C M Thorman Promatha Ranjan Thakur Maulvi Haji Tofel Ahmed Chou dhury Maulvi Vahur Rahman J R Walker W A M Walker C B F R B Whitehead W C Wordsworth C I E Youshi Mirza Yusuf Ali Choudhury Maulvi Zahur Ahmed Chowdi ury A M A Zaman Maulvi Ziblur Rahmann-Shah Choudhury

Seriousy to the Assembly R. All Afral Bur at Luw First and Second Assistant Secretaires R. R. Muhariji n. e. b.L. and I'han Saheb Quazi Muhammad Sariul Ola Registrar Mauly Munzura Quadari

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President The Honourable Sir Bijoy Prasad Sin h Roy KCIL

Deputs Pres dent Khan Bahadur Abdul Hamid Chowdhurs

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Seretary Dr S K D Gupta Ma (Cantab) LL M (Cantab) LL D (Dublin) Bar at Law Attestant Secretary S A E Hussain Bl. Fegistrar T M Paul B.A

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As in the case of Bombay Presidency, the province known hitherto as Bihar and Orissa has suffered a territorial diminution owing to the constitution of the Orissa Division as a separate province. The following details there fore appertain to the new Bihar province after the separation of Orissa as from April 1, 1926.

the separation of Orisia as from April 1, 1926

Bihar Hes between 20° 30 and 27°-30′ N
latitude and between 82°-31′ and 88°-20 E
longitude and includes the provinces of Bihar
and Chota Nagpur, and is bounded on the
north by Nepal and the Darjeeling district
of Bengal, on the eastby Bengaland the Bay of
Bengal, on the south by the new province of
Orissa, and on the west by the United Province;

Orissa, and on the west by the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and the Central Provinces.

The area of the territories which constitute the Governorship of Bibar is 69,348 square miles. The States in Chota Nagpur which were included in the Province have since the 1st April 1933 been transferred to the control of the Resident, Lastern States and no longer form part of the Province Chota Nagpur is a mountainous region which separates them from the Central Indian Plateau Bihar comprises the valley of the Ganges from the spot where It issues from the territories of the Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh till it enters Bengal near Rajmahal South of Bihar lies Chota Nagpur Following the main geographical lines there are four Civil Divisions with headquarters at Patna, Muraffarpur (for Tirhut), Bhagaipur and Ranchi (for Chota The headquarters of Government are at Patna The new capital which lies between the Military Cantonment of Dinapore and the old civil station of Bankipore is known as "Patna," the old town being called are at Patna "Patna City"

The People
The Province has a population of 36,340,151
persons Even so with 521 persons per square
mile, Bihar is more thickly populated
than Germany There are only four towns,
which can be classed as cities, namely, Patna,
Gaya, Jamshedpur and Bhagalpur During the
last ten years the population of Patna has
been steadily increasing Hindus form an overwhelming majority of the population Though
the Muhammadans form about one tenth of
the total population they constitute more than
one-fifth of urban population of the province
Animists account for 5 7 per cent These are
inhabitants of the Chota Nagpur plateau
and the Santal Parganas, the latter district
being a continuation of the plateau in a northeasterly direction

Industries

Although there is a great deal of mineral wealth in Chota Nagpur and important industries are developing in connection with it, still for the bulk of the population of the province agriculture continues to be the basic occupation. Over 80 per cent of the population depends wholly on Agriculture, while only 78 depends on industries.

The soil throughout the whole of that portion of the Indo Gangetic plain lying within the provincial boundaries is extremely fertile, particularly in North Bihar, in parts of which the density of the population is more than 900 people to the square mile The province occupies a transitional position between Bengal with its

damp climate so suitable for the paddy crop and the provinces to the north and west where large irrication schemes have had to be provided to enable the roil to produce its bounty. As in Bengal, rice is by far the most important crop as it occupies normally an area of approximately 12 million acres or about 52 per cent of the nest cropped area of the province. In 1942-43 the area under rice was 9,291,200 acres. As canal irrication is available only in the Sone valley and to a moderate extent in Champaran District, the importance of the south west monsoon to the province of Biliar cannot be over estimated.

In addition to the rice crop, however, other grain crops are grown on a tolerably large scale. Of the monsoon cereals, malro is grown in a normal area of about 16 lakhs of acres while in the cold weather wheat and barles are extensively grown and occupy approximately 13 lakhs of acres. The cultivation of ollseeds like castor, mustard and lineed forms a large and important part of the agriculture of Bihar, the normal area under spring ollseeds being estimated at more than 17 lakhs of acres. The areas under malro, wheat, barley and spring ollseeds in 1943 44 were 1,513,100 acres, 1,220,800 acres, 1,270,100 acres and 1,504,300 acres respectively.

After the United Provinces, Biliar is the most important white sugar area in India, some 26 per cent of the total production of white sugar in the country being turned out in Biliar factories. The importance of the agricultural aspect of the industry cannot be overestimated as nearly 1 crore of rupees have been paid to the grower in the past season 1942 is for case purchased and crushed by the factories. Apart from this, numbers of young graduates and a large labour force find employment at the factories from vear to year. The number of factories in the province has risen from 12 in 1931-32 to 31 at the present time.

Jute Is also an important crop and is confined almost entirely to the Purnea district on the Bengal border where about 95 per cent of the total crop in the province is produced. The total area under the jute crop was 202 200 acres in 1943 44 but little of the produce is manufactured within the province.

Tobacco is a crop of increasing importance in the province and one which is likely to expand in importance The area under the crop in 1043 44 was 110,000 acres There are two factories at present in the province

Opium was formerly, with indigo, the chief manufactured product of Bihar, but in consequence of the agreement with the Chiuese Government the Patna Factory has been closed At Monghyr the Peninsular Tobacco Company have erected one of the largest cigarette factories in the world and as a result tobacco is being grown much more extensively The Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur in Singhbhum district are also one of the largest in the world and numerous subsidiary industries are springing up in their vicinity. The most important of these are the Tinplate Company of India, Agricultural Implements, Ltd. Enfield Cable Company of India, Enamelled Ironware, Limited, and Indian Steel Wire Products. The population of Jamshedpur is rapidly approaching 100,000 and it consumes 1½ million.

iron mines in the world and supplies the iron and steel works in both Bengal and Bihar with raw materials but the raising of coal is still the most important of the mineral industries in the most important of the mineral measurements from the most from the most free both on account of the quality as well as the size offits output Manbhum Palamau Ranchi the Santal Parganas and Gaya are also the chief c ntres for the production of lac and the manu facture of shellac the I tter of which is exported from India to the value of ten crores annually Cement is the other important industry of the province which is produced from the lime stones available in Palaman and Shahabad

Administration

The Province on first constitution was ad ministered by a Lieutenant-Governor in Council thus being unique in India as the only Lieu i nant Governorship with a Council Under the Reform Act of 1919 it was raised to the status of a Governorship with an Executive Council and Ministers The principles of the provincial administration are fully explained elsewh re

Public Works

The Public Works Department in the Pro vince of Bihar consists of two separate branches ri—(1) the B lidings and Rosds which includes Railways Flectrical and Public Health Engineering Branches and () Irrigation. There is only one Chief Engineer in charge of both the branches who is also Secretary to the Provincial Government with a temporary Second Cilef E gineer and Additional Secretary and an Engineer Officer a Under Secretary in the Buildings and Roads branch and Deputy Clief Engineer who also acts as Dy Seer to Govt In addition to the bove there i another Deputy Secret ry in el rg of Fmergency Irrigation cheme inità ted by Govt i connection with the Grow M re by Gott i connection with the Grow M rej. Food Campaign: In Bihar and on Sestional. Section of the Irrication branch under him because it is the Irrication branch under him to be the Irrication branch under him to be the Irrication of the Irrication of the Irrication of the Irrication of the Irrication of the Irrication of the Irrication of the Irrication of the Irrication of the Irrication of the Irrication of Irricat staff of subordinate

The post-war Road D velopment & Plannin is carried out by n Fn ineer as special officer and a staff of subordinates

Justice

tons of coal annually. This part of the province the vever include the powers of a Small Cause has also some of the richest and most extensive | Court unless the c be specially conferred. The ordinary includiction of a Munsif extends to all suits in which the amount or value of the subject matter in dispute does not exceed Rs 1 000 thou h the limit may be extended to Rs 4 000 On the criminal side the Bess! as Judge hears appeals from Magistrates exercising first class appeals from hagistrates exercising first characters while the District Magistrate is the appellate authority for Magistrates exercising second and third class powers. The District Magistrate can also be though in point of fact he very tarely is a court of first instance. It is usual in most districts for a Joint Magistrate or a Deruty Magistrate to receive complaints and police reports cases of difficulty or importance being referred to the District Magist ate who is responsible for the peace of the district In the Santal Parganas and in the Chota Nag pur Division the Deputy Commissioners and their subordinates hear rent suits. In the Santal Parganas the Deputy Commissioner and his subordinates allo exercise civil powers

Land Tenure

Almost the whole of the province of Bihar is covered by the permanent Settlement of 1793 A number of estates are held direct by Government havin come into the direct management of Government in various ways Other estates are managed temporarily by the Board of Revenue under the Court of Wards Act while in Chota Nagpur a number of estates are managed by Managers appointed under the Chota Nagpur Fnoumbered Estates Act There Chota Nagury Froumbered Estates Act There see two Tenancy Acts in force in the Province—In Bihar the Bihar Tenancy Act is in force This is the same as the Beng i Tenancy Act 1885 with a number of important differences consequent on recent amendments of the Act to Chota Nagury which the Act to Chota Nagury In Chota Nagpur which is largely inhabitated by boriginal peoples the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act 1908 n Act specially adopted to their re quirements is in force It has also recently undergone several important amendments bene unuergone several important amendments bene ficial to the people of Chota Nagpur There is a third tenancy system in the Santal Parganas where the tenancy law is contained in Regula tion III of 187 and II of 1883 and the record of if his prepared in the settlement Tinally in a small part of South Bihar where there is a jarge aboriginal population a special chapter of the Bihar Tenan y Act designed to prevent allenation of land by aborigines is in force

Throughout the province a system of periodi settlements in vogue. In these settlements the maps and cadastral ledgers are revised and f ir rents settled in many districts the settlement records are now out of date and in one or two it is nearly 40 years since the last settlement was undertaken

In the greater part of the Santal Parganas and in many parts of Chota Nagpur the head The administration of leastler is continued by the High Co et of Judicature to below the High Co et of Judicature to below the High Co et of Judicature to below the High Edward texture of civil judicature to below the High Edward texture of civil judicature to below the High Edward texture of civil judice i addocts after deduction of a percentage as Courtsof Appeal the Subordinate Judica as the High Edward texture the High Edward text Police

The Departments of Police, Prisons and Regis tration are each under the general direction of Government, supervised and inspected by an Inspector General with a staff of assistants. The Commissioner of Excise and Salt is also In pector General of Registration

Under the Inspector General of Police are three Deputy Inspectors General and 21 Super intendents There are also 21 Assistant Super intendents of Police and 14 Deputy Superintendents. The force is disided into the District Police, the Railway Police and the Military Police There is a college for the training of officers and two Schools for the training of recruit constables Both the institutions have selected Police officers on their staff A Criminal Inves tigation Department has also been formed for the collection and distribution of information relating to professional criminals and criminal tribes whose operations extend beyond a single district and to control, advise, and assist in in vestigations of crime of this class and other serious action which its assistance may be invoked. There are 11 companies of Un mounted Military Police and one Squadron and two troops of Mounted Military Police which are maintained as reserves to deal with ecrious and organised disturbances and perform no ordinary civil duties

Education

The position of education in the Province, with the numbers attending schools, is set out in the section Education and the tables attached thereto (q v) showing in great detail the edu cational status of the administration The rand other suitable places in the province mass literacy movement which has been in augurated in Bihar for the education of adults is an interesting feature of the educational are supplied to other provincial Governments are supplied to other provincial Governments. programme of the province

There is a University at Patna, whose func under the Indian nto described Universities (o.t.)

Medical.

The Medical Department is under the control of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals who is a Member of the Indian Medical Service Under him there are 16 Civil Surgeons who are responsible for the medical work of the dis tricts at the headquarters of which they are 57 ho-pitals & Dispensaries are stationed. maintained by Government in addition to 632 Dispensaries maintained by Local bodles. 0.138,038 Reilu 178, private persons, etc. 6,138,098 patients including 1,17,757 in patients were treated in all the dispensaries in 1943 dispensaries maintained by income of the Government and Local Bodies including that of the private aided institutions amounted to Ra 38,31,101/8

There is a large mental hospital for Europeans at Ranchi receiving patients from Assam, Bihar, Bengal, Baluchistan, the C P, the NWFP, Orissa, the Punjab and the United Provinces and another similar institution for Indians for the treatment of mental patients from Blhar, Orissa and Bengal A sanatorium has been established at Itki in the district of Ranchi for There is a treatment of tuberculosis the Medical College at Patna with a large and well equipped hospital attached to it including an There is a institute for Radium treatment Medical School at Darbhanga which also has a large hospital attached to it Centres for anti-rable treatment have been opened at Patna

also for use in the prevention of epidemics

ADMINISTRATION

GOVERNOP

His Excellency Sir Thomas George Rutherford, RCSI, CIE, IOS

PERSONAL STAFF

Secretary to Governor, D H Croston, WWF, ICS Multary Secretary to Governor, Lt Col R A Desalia

Officer, R Cameron, (R A A E)

Honorary A D Cs, Lt Col W N R Kemp,
Lieut N Sinha & Risaldar Major & Hony
Capt Abdul Latif, Khan Bahadur, o B I, IDSN

ADVISERS TO H E THE GOVERNOR E C Ansorge, OSI, OIE, ICS, RE Russell, CSI, OIE, IOS and J W Houlton, OIE, ICS

SCORFTARIAT

Chief Secretary to Government, Political and Appointment Departments, J Bowstead, u C CIE,ICS

Secretary to Government, Finance Department, J S Hardman, OBF, IOS

Secretary to Government Supply & Price Control
Dept J S Wilcock, OBE, IOS

Secy to Gott Rev & Labour Dept, Khan Bahadur S M Amir

Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, W W Dulrid CIF, 108, Bar at-Law

Chief Ling & Secretary to Government, P W D, A E Green, OBE, MC, ISE

Second Chief Engineer (Military Works) & Addl Secy to Gott PWD, W L Murrell, OBE,

and Dy Secy to Gott, DyChief Engineer, Irrigation, K B Abdul Karim, IST

Dy Secy Emergency, Irrig tion, S A Amir, ISI

Secretary to Government, Education, Dev & Emp Departments, S N Mozumder, 108

Secretary to Government, Local Self Government Department, E T Priderus, OBE, IOS

Secretary to Government, Legislative Department, Ru Bahadur N C Roy

Public Service Commission (for Biliar, CP and Berar and Orissa), E A O Perkin, OIF, IP (Rtd), Chairman, Abdul Latif Khan, BA, LLB and Rajandhari Sinha OIF, Members Dr H C Seth, MA Ph D (Lond), Secretary

GOVERNORS OF BIHAR

Lord Sinha of Raipur PC KC Sir Henry Wheeler KC31 KC1E	1920 Sir Thomas Alexander Stewart R.CIE KCSI ICS	1939
Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson gosi goi.z	19 1 Sir Ti omas George Rutherford KCSI KCIE 108 Sir Pobert Francis Mudie KCIE CSI	1943
Sir James David Sliton KCSI KCLE ICS Sir Maurice Garnier Hallett GOIE	103 CIE OEF IOS Sir Thom. s George Rutherford R.C.S.I	1913
KCSI LOS	1937 CIE. 108	1944

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker 7 acant

Abdul Barl M A. Deputy Syealer

Secretary & S ivil Anwar Luscof Bar at Law

Deputy Secretary Babu Raghu Nath Prost ad MA BL (On deputation as secretary to the Bibar and Orl a National Service Labour Tribunal Patna) Asstt Secretary Babu Bisl eswar 1 rasad

Shrikrishna Sihla (South Sadr Monglyr General Pur I) Anurrah Narayan Siha (Aurasphad General Rural) Testan Sala (Marasphad General Rural) Testan Sala (Marasphad General Rural) Sala (Marasphad General Rural) Sala (Marasphad General Rural) Sala (Marasphad General Rural) Sala (Marasphad General Rural) Sala (Marasphad General Rural) Sala (Marasphad General Rural) Sala (Marasphad General Rural) Sala (Marasphad General Rural) Sala (Marasphad General Rural) Sala (Marasphad General Rural) Sala (Marasphad General Rural) Sala (Marasphad Marash) (Madh pur General Rural) Sala (Marasphad Marash) (Madh pur General Rural) Sala (Marasphad Marash) (Madh pur General Rural) Saladad General Rural) Saladad General Rural) Saladad General Rural (Marasphad Marash) (Madh pur General Rural) Shinan Sarasphad (Marash) (Marasphad Marash) (Marasphad Marasphad Marash) (Marasphad Marasphad (Marasphad Marasphad Marasphad Marasphad Marasphad Marasphad (Marasphad Marasphad Ma

Murmu (Pakaur cum Raymahal General Rural, Reserved seat), Brylall Dokama (Pakaur cum Raymahal General Rural), Ram Bhagat (Ranchi Sadr General Rural, Reserved seat), Hafiz Zafar Hasan (Patna Division Muhammadan Urban), Jadubans Sahay (South West Palamau General Rural), Ambika Charan Mallik (North Manbhum General Rural), Ram Prasad (East Bhar General Rural), Ambika Charan Mallik (North Manbhum General Rural), Ram Prasad (East Bhar General Rural), Royal Kishore Narayan Sinha (North Gaya General Rural), Sunder Mahto (South-East Samastipur General Rural, Reserved seat), Ram Baris Das (Madhipura General Rural), Reserved seat), Purna Chandra Mitra (Khunth General Rural), Rishore Sinha (North-East Palamau General Rural), Jitu Ram (North East Palamau General Rural), Reserved seat), Chakreshvar Kumar Jain (The Bihar Chamber of Commerce), Muhammad Islamu ddin (North-Last Kishangany Muhammadan Rural), Dr Sachchidananda Sinha (University), Munindra Nath Mookherjee (The Indian Muning Federation), Khan Bahadur Abdul Jahli (Tirhid Muhammadan Urban), Badrul Hasan (Hajipur Muhammadan Rural), Khan Bahadur Saghirul Haqq, M B E (Gopalgany Muhammadan Rural), Tajamul Husain (Sidamarih Muhammadan Rural), Hafiz Shilh Muhammad Sini (Betirah Muhammadan Rural), Khan Bahadur Nawab Abdul Wahab Khan (Bhagalpur Division Muhammadan Urban), Shilh Shifiqui Haqq (South East Purnea Sadr Muhammadan Rural), Saiyid Muhammadan Rural), Nawab Chiudhuri Mahammadan Rural), Muhammad Mahmud (Bhagalpur Sadr cum Banl a Muhammadan Rural), Khan Bahadur Chauduri Sharafat Husain (Shahabad Muhammadan Rural), Nawab Chiudhuri Mahammadan Rural), Shaikh Zhaur Rahman (Araria Muhammadan Rural), Muhammadan Rural), Muhammadan Rural), Shaikh Zhaur Rahman (Araria Muhammadan Rural), Muhammadan Rural), Muhammadan Rural), Muhammadan Rural), Muhammadan Rural), Muhammadan Rural), Muhammadan Rural), Muhammadan Rural), Muhammadan Rural), Muhammadan Rural), Muhammadan Rural), Muhammadan Rural), Ban Lal Kandarp Nath Shah Deo (Gunla cum Simdega General Rural), Kumam Rajishore Nath Sh Wilson Hugh, MI Muhammadan Rural), \mathbf{B} (Chota Nagpur ohem \mathbf{E} (The Bihar Planters Association) Muhammad Qusini (Singleral), Gulu Dhopa (Central Manbhum General Rural, Reserved Qusim (Suvan E G Munns (The Bihar Planters Association) Muhammad Qisim (Siwan Saur Muhammadan Rural), Gulu Dhopa (Central Manbhum General Rural, Reserved seat), Ignes Beck (Indian Christian), Bonifice Lakri (Gumla cum Simdega General Rural, Reserved seat), Khin Bahadur S Mohinuddin Ahmid (Chota Nagpur Division Muhammadan Urban), Ajit Prashad Singh Deo (Central Munbhum General Rural) Lady Anise Imam (Patna City Muhammadan Women's General Urban) Chandreshvar Prishad Narayan Sinha, OIE (Tirhut Division Landholders), Khan Bahidur Haji Shaikh Mahmud Hasan Khan (Hazaribagh Muhammadan Rural) Sinyid Naimul Haq (South Santal Parganas Muhammadan Rural), W H Mevrick, OBE (Patna and Tirhut cum Bhagalpur European), Saiyid Najmul Hasin (Last Gaya Muhammadan Rural), Khan Siheb Shaikh Muhammad Fizlur Rahman (North West Kishangan) Muhammadan Rural), Surya Mohan Thakur (Bh galpur Division Landholders) Zainuddin Hosain Meerza (South Kishangan) Muhammadan Rural), Shaikh Ramzan Ali (Ranchi cum Singhbhum Muhammadan Rural), Siyid Jafar Imam (Patna City Muhammadan Urban), Pandit Gobindpati Tiwari (West Gopalgan) General Rural), Natha Ram (Jamshedpur Factory Labour) Sadr Munns

BIHAR I FGISLA'LIVE COUNCIL.

President —The Hon ble Sir Rajivaranjan Prasad Sinha, kt, MA Secretary —Saiyid Anwar Yusoof, BAP AT-LAW

Rai Brijraj Krishna (Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly), Bansi Lal (Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly), Puney deo Shurma (Flected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly), Gajindra Narayan Singh (Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly), Radha Govind Prishad (Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly), Radha Govind Prishad (Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly), Shah Muhammad Umair (Llected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly), Gur Sahay Lal (Nominated), Ru Bahadur Satis Chandra Sinha (Hazaribagh cum Manhhum General), Brajnandan Prasad (Nominated), Abdul Ahad Muhammad Noor (Llected by the Bihar Iegislative Assembly), Saivid Muhammad Mehdi (Gaya cum Chota Nagpur Division Muhammadan), Shama Prasad Sinha (Llected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly), Khan Bahadur Nawab Saijid Shah Wajid Hussain (Elected by the Bihar Iegislative Assembly), Naresh Mohan Thakur (Bhagalpur cum Purnea General), Rai Sahib Samuel Purti (Nominated) Bishwanath Prashad Narayan Singh (Saran cum Champaran General), Saivid Moharak All (Tirhut Division Muhammadan), Mis Malcolm Sinha (Nominated), Rai Bahadur Maheshwar Prasad Narayan Singh (Muzaffarpur General) Rai Bahadur Shyammandan Sahay of E (Elected by the Bihar Iegislative Assembly), Rai Sahib Nalini Kumar Sen (Ranchi and Palaman cum Singhbhum General), Ramjiwan Himat Singha (Monghyr cum Sandal Parganas General), Raja Bahadur Harihar Prasad Narayan Singh, of Be (Gaya Geh ral), Khan Bahadur Saiyid Muhammad Ismail (Patna cum Shahada Muhammadan), Jamilur Rihman (Bhagalpur Division Muhammadan), Alan Campbell Combe (Bihar European), Jamilur Rihman (Bhagalpur Division Muhammadan), Alan Campbell Combe (Bihar European), Sanda Singh (Darbhanga General)

The Bombay Province

Bombay minus Bind

The Bombay Province now stretches along the west coast of India from Gujerat in the North to Kanara in the Bouth It has an area of 76 443 square miles and a population of 20 849 840 Geographically 20 849 840 Geographically included in the Province but under the Government of India is the first class Indian State of Barods with an area of 81 6 square miles and a population There are no States in politi cal relations with the Government of Bom bay as they are all now under the Govern ment of India

The Province embraces a wide diversity of soil climate and people. In the Irovince there are the rich plains of Gujarat watered there are the rich plains of Gujarat watered by the Nerbolds and the Tapit whose fertillity is so marked that it has long been known as the Gorden of India South of Bombry City the Province is divided toto two sections by it wetern Ghata range of hills running parallel to the coast Above Chata ser the Deccan build the Coast Above Chata ser the Deccan Chataland Coast of the South of these come the Karnatic Statics. On the sea side of the Siotats is the Econkan Chataland Coast of the Coastan Chataland C creeks which make communication difficult

The People

The population varies as markedly as soil and elimate. Gujarat has remained true to Hindulam although long under the dominion of powerful Mahomedan kings Here there is an amplitude of caste divisions and the people who although of the divisions and the people who although softened by prosperity are amongst the keenest trading races in the world. The Deccan peasant has been seasoned by adversity the saying goes has been seasoned by adversity the saying goes that the Buccan experts a famine one year in every three and gets it the population i much bimogeneous than in dujarat and thirty of the season of the guages are spoken d Kannada with Ur Guiarati Marathi and Kannada with Urdu a rough lingua franca where English has not penetrated. The main eastes and tribes number five hundred

Industries

The principal industry is agriculture which supports sixty four per cent of the population. In Gujarat the soils are of two classes the black cotton soil which yields the famous Broach cottons the finest in India and alluvial which under careful cultivation in Ahmedahad and Kaira m kes splendid garden land The dominant soil characteristic of the Deccan is dominant sou characteristic of the Decom is black il which produces cotton wheat gram Number of Looms in the and millet and in certain tracts rich crops of Viggreane The Konkan is a rice land grown I land and Ahmedabad) under the abundant rains of the submontane Island and Ahmedabad)

Consequent on the separation of Sind from regions and in the south the Dharwar cotton Consequence of the separation of cloth flow reviews and in the state of the Dinds the the the bond at the orat in India. There Bombay has suffered a diminuition territorially late no great personnial rivers suitable for irri and otherwise The following details relate to gation and the harvest is largely dependent upon the seasonal rainfall supplemented by well trigation. A chain of irrigation works consisting of canals fed from great reservoirs in the region of unfalling rainfall in the Chats Is the region of untaining rainfast in the olars it gradually being completed and this will ultimately make the Deccan immune to serious drought store than any other part of India the Frovince has been scourged by famine and plagoe. The evil have not been until and plagoe. for tribulation has made the people more self reliant and the rise in the values of all produce synchronising with a certain development of industry has induced a con iderable rise in the standard of living The land is held on what is known as the ryotwari tenure that is to say each cultivator holds his land direct from Govern ment under a moderate assessment and as long as he pays this assessment be cannot be dis possessed

Manufactures

Whilst agriculture is the principal industry others have no inconsiderable place. The mineral wealth of the Province is small and is confined to building stone salt extracted from the sea and a little manga nese But the handlerafts are widely distributed The handloom weavers produce bright coloured satis and to a diminishing ext at the exquiite kincobs of Ahmedabad and Surat Bombay silverware has a place of its own as well as the brass work of Poona and hasik But the tendency is to submerge the indigenous handicrafts beneath industry organised on modern lines. Bombay is the great centre in India of the textile trade. This is chiefly found in the headquarter city Bombay and in Ahme

66 179 Number of Looms to Bombay Island Number of Spindles in Bombay Island Number of hands employed in the

Textile Industry in Rombay Island (daily average)

Consumption of Cotton by the Mills in Bombay Island (in candles of 784 lbs) 965 Number of Spindles in Ahmedabad 179 99 Number of Looms in Ahmedabad 4 961

3 03 860 Number of Spindles in Sholapore Dist 700 Number of Looms in Sh lapore Dist Number of Spindles in the Bombay

Province Bombay (excluding 12 90 °17 Island and Ahmedabad)

Bombay Bombay

6 707

Administration

With the introduction of Provincial Autonomy on April 1, 1937, the administration of the proince has been largely altered at the top opting unusual circumstances, there is now a Governor and a council of seven Ministers to aid and advise him in all matters except in fo fir as he is required by the Government of India Act to exercise his function in his discretion. The executive power of the province extends to all matters in which it may legislate. The Ministers are appointed and dismissed by the Governor in his discretion, he fixes their galaries until determined by the legislature The Governor, as in other Provinces, has certain special responsibilities and these extend to (a) the prevention of menace to the peace or tran-(willity of his province or any part thereof, (b) the safeguarding of the legitimate interests of minorities, (c) the safeguarding of the rights of civil servants past and present and their dependants, (d) the securing in the executive sphere of protection against discrimination, (e) the securing of the peace and good government of areas declared to be partially excluded areas.
(1) the safeguarding of the rights of states and the rights and dignity of any ruler, and (g) the securing of the execution of orders given to him under Part VI of the Act (dealing with administrative relations) by the Governor General in his discretion

The Governor is assisted by a special secretarist staff presided over by a Secretary whose emoluments are fixed in his discretion

In the legislative sphere the Governor is assisted with two chambers, known as the Bombay Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council The Council is a permanent Legislative Council The Council State of the members retire each body One third of the members retire each three years and the Assembly, unless sooner three years and the Assembly, unless sooner three years. The strength of three years and the Assembly, unless sooner dissolved, lasts for five years The strength of the Assembly is 175 members of whom 30 are Muslims, 3 Indian Christians, 2 Anglo-Indians, 3 Europeans, 2 landholders, 7 Commerce and Industry, 7 Labour, 1 University and the remaining 120 are Hindus including 15 Scheduled castes and 7 Maiathas There are also six women

The Legislative Council will contain not less than 20 and not more than 30 members of whom not less than three and not more than four shall not less than three and not more than four shall be nominated by the Governor Twenty will be elected by the General Constituencies, 5 by Muslims and 1 by Europeans The senior of the Civilian Secretaries is entitled the Chief Secretary The Government is in Bombay from November to the end of May, and in Poona from June to November, but the Secretariatis always in Rombay Unbut the Secretariatis always in Bombay der the Local Government the Province is administered by three Commissioners, namely, administered by three commissioners, namely, the Commissioner for the Northern Division, with headquarters at Ahmedabad, the Central Division at Poona, and the Southern Division at Belgaum, Each district is under a Collector, usually a Covenanted Civi lian, who has under him one or more Civilians as Assistant Collectors, and one or more Deputy as Assistant Collectors, and one or more Deputy as Assistant Collectors, and one or more Deputy as Assistant Collectors, and one or more Deputy as Collectors A collectors, and one or more Deputy as Stration in Province as Market Collectors A collectors, and one or more Deputy as Stration in Province as Market Collectors, and one or more Deputy as Stration in Province as Market Collectors, and one or more Deputy as Stration in Province as Market Collectors, and one or more Deputy as Stration in Province as Market Collectors, and one or more Deputy as Stration in Province as Market Collectors as Collectors

whose whole revenues belong to the State The villege officers are the patel, who is the head of the village both for revenue and police purpose; the talati or kulkarni, clerk and accountant, the messenger and the watchman. Over each taluka or group of villages is the maniatdar, who is also a subordinate magistrate. The charge of the Assistant or Deputy Collector contains three or four talukar. Collector contains three or four talukas. The Collector and Magistrate is over the whole District. The Commissioners exercise general control over the Districts in their Divisions

Justice

The administration of justice is entrusted to the High Court sitting in Rombay, and comprising a Chief Justice, who is a barrister, and mine pulsne judges, either Civilians, Barristers, or Indian lawyers Of the lower civil courts, the court of the first limitation is that the Subordinate Judge. instance is that or the Subordinate Judge recruited from the ranks of the local lawyers. The Court of first appeal is that of the District or testing the court of the court o or Assistant Judge, or of a first class subordinte judge with special powers. District and Assistant Judges are Indian Civilians, or members of the Provincial Service or the Bar In cases exceeding Rs 5,000 in value an appeal from the decision of the Subordinate or Assistant Judge accision of the Subordinate of Assistant Sudge and from the decision of the District Judge in all original suits lies to the High Court Dis trict and Assistant Judges exercise criminal jurisdiction throughout the Province but province of the Assistant Sudges of hyoriginal criminal work is chiefly disposed of by the Executive District Officers and Resident the Executive District Officers and Levels and City Magistrates Capital sentences are subject to confirmation by the High Court In some of the principal cities Special Magistrates exercise summary jurisdiction (Bombay has alx Presidency Magistrates, as well as Honorary Magistrates exercising the functions of English Justices of the Peace) and a Court of Small Causes, corresponding to the English County Courts the English County Courts

Local Government

Local control over certain branches of the administration is secured by the constitution of local boards and municipalities, the former avaraging authority authority aut exercising authority over a District or a Taluka, and the latter over a city or town bodies are composed of members either nominated by Government or elected by the people, who are empowered to expend the funds at their disposal on education, sanitation, the construction of roads and tanks, and general improvements Their funds are derived from cesses on the land revenue, the toll, ferry funds and local taxes The tendency of recent years has been to increase the elective and reduce the nomi nated element, to allow these bodies to elect their own chairmen, whilst larger grants have been made from the general revenues for water supply and drainage

The Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act of 1925 works further advance in the matter of local Self-Government in the Province The Act provides more adequate basis for Municipal Administration in the larger cities of the Bombay Province The larger municipalities are now styled as Municipal Boroughs which are now 2 number. The executives of these Records The executives of these Borough

There is a chain of pre-edite interior works of single in reservoir in the tibal trivine works are the first a sister of single in the control of the first principal works are the vine Ca sister in principal works are the vine Ca sister in the principal works are the vine Ca sister in the principal works are the vine Ca sister in the principal works are the vine Ca sister in the principal works are the vine Ca sister in the principal works are the vine Ca sister in the principal works are the vine Ca sister in the vine Ca There is a chain of pro-ective infation works

Police The Police Force is divided into 3 entegories The Folice Force is divided into 3 categories at District Iolion Rails y 1 olice and the Theoretic Iolion Rails y 1 olice and the Theoretic Iolion Property is 1 olice and Ialitary Rollow City Folice The District and Ialitary Rollow City Folice The District Control of the Property Iolion Rollow R of Language and the third is in charge of the eximit of Language and the third is in charge of the control of the Februage and the Language and the Februage and the Language and the Province proper and in Sind is vested in a Superi tendent of Police in Bird is vested in a Superi tendent of Police in the Language and direction of the Magistrate of the Distribution common except in the case of the Railway Police. For the surroses of effective the Railway Police. For the surroses of effective the Railway Police. For the surroses of effective the Railway Police. For the surroses of effective the Railway Police. the suffrict concerned except in the case of the Railway Folios. For the purposes of effective The Educational Department is administered supervision over the investigation and prevention by a Director with an Inspector in each of time some of the intere districts are divided Division and a Deputy or Assistant Impector into one or more sub-divisions each under a in each district.

at the end of the 3 ar Ivi" it as compred with 18 -1 in 1911 i The number of pupils in record at in tit ations was 1 to 000 in the state of th

the University so as to make it adequately from time to time epresentative with a view to bringing into closer association with the public the industrial, experienced for proving the property of the continued for proving consercing and civic life of the people of the senctioned for providing medical relief in rural province to enable it to provide greater facilities for higher education in all branches of the first relates to the extension of a former than including Tachpology and to undertake earning including Technology and to undertake on a larger scale than herotofore post-graduate teaching and research, while continuing to exercise due control over the teaching given by colleges affiliated to it from time to time.

The new University Department of Chemical Technology was formally inaugurated by His Lycellency the Governor of Bombay on 15th November 1933 The authorities of the University, as now constituted, are chiefly the Chan cellor, Vice Chancellor, the Syndicate, the Academic Council and the Senate The Senate consisting of fellows is the supreme governing body of the University The number of fellows body of the University are 144 of whom 40 are nominated by the Chan collor and 11 are ex-officio. The Academic Council consisting of educational experts deals with all purely academical questions This body works in collaboration with the Syndicate which is the principal executive of University

IMS Officer Civil Surgeons stationed at each district headquarters are responsible for the medical work of the district whilst sanitation is entrusted to one of the Assistant Directors of entrusted to one of the Assistant Directors of entrusted to one of the Assistant Directors of entrusted to one of the Assistant Directors of entrusted to one of the Assistant Directors of entrusted to one of the Assistant Directors of entrusted to one of the Assistant Directors of entrusted to one of the Assistant Directors of entrusted to one of the Assistant Directors of mineral development, capitation in respect of mineral development, taxes, taxes on professions, taxes, taxes on animals, hoats, the and omployments, taxes on animals, hoats, the and omployments, taxes on animals, hoats, the and omployments, and sale of goods, advertisements, anusements, betting and ing entertainments, amusements, and sale of goods, advertisements, anusements, because of ingent of the above substances, taxing alcohol or any of the above substances, the injury of the injury of the above substances, the injury of the above substances, the injury of the injury of the above substances, the injury of the above substances, the injury of

Higher education in the Province is conpletely which was contained as Lunatic Asylums and 14 colled by the Bombay University which was recontained in 1857. The constitution of the institutions for the treatment of Lepers inversity has recontly undergone, however, considerable changes in virtue of a new enaction of the Director of Public Health ment known as the Bombay University Act of Sanitary work has received an immense stimulus This Act altered the whole constitution from the large grants made by the Government of the University so as to make it adequately from time to time

Two important schemes have been recently

scheme for subsidising medical practitioners in six Government have now relected rural centres Government have now decided to open, in all, 330 centres for medical aid in the Province by giving subsidies to private medical practitioners The subsidy will be given to Allopathic medical practitioners and to some Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners

Finance With the introduction of Provincial Autonomy the financial arrangements have been revised There is a clear cut division between the finance of the Federation and those of the Provinces The provincial sources of revenue in addition

to grants from federal taxation now include taxes raised by the local Government on land, as land revenue, taxes on land and buildings, hearths and windows, taxes on agricultural income and duties in respect of succession to agricultural land, duties of excise on goods manufactured or investigated in the province of countervalues duties. produced in the province and countervalling duti-The Medical Department is in the charge of the Surgeon-General who is a member of the I MS, and Public Health in that of the Director of Public Health, who is usually a non-Director of Public Health, who is usually a non-I MS Officer Civil Surgeons stationed at each district headquarters are responsible for the medical work of the district responsible for the medical work of the district responsible for the medical work of the district responsible for the district responsible for the medical work of the district responsible for the medical work of the district responsible for the medical work of the district responsible for the district responsible for the medical work of the district responsible for the medical work of the district responsible for the medical work of the district responsible for the medical work of the district responsible for the medical work of the district responsible for the medical work of the district responsible for the medical work of the district responsible for the medical work of the district responsible for the medical work of the district responsible for the medical work of the district responsible for the medical work of the district responsible for the medical work of the district responsible for the medical work of the district responsible for the medical work of the district responsible for the medical work of the district responsible for the medical work of the district responsible for the district responsible for the medical work of the district responsible for the medical work of the district responsible for the medical work of the district responsible for the medical work of the district responsible for the district responsible for the district responsible for the district responsible for the district responsible for the district responsible for the district responsible for the district responsible for the district responsible for the district responsible for the district responsible for the district responsible for the district responsible for the district responsible for

Estimated Revenue for 1945-46—(in thousands of Rupees)

1,740	porto		-a lint	housands of Rupoco	
	Estimated Revenue	for 1945-	46—(m	Embankment	, &c.
-	INCIPAL HEADS OF REVENU	je.	Irriga	tion, Navigation, Embankment	$\mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{s}}$
, v	Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax Salt Land Revenue	4,65,80 3.81.06	XVII	Works for which Capital Accounts are kept .	26,02
VIII VIII IX	Provincial Excise Stamp— A Non-Judicial B Judicial	6,50,00 1,07,10 63,02	IIIVX	Works for which no Capi- tal Accounts are kept	33,18
X	Forest Registration Registration Motor	1,59,56 26,61		Debl Service	63,04
IIIX	Vehicles A Con	46,90 3,97,59 23,87,64	XX	Interest •	-
	(Total	- 1			

	The 1	Bombay	Province	IOI
	Estimated Revenue for	1945 46-	(in thousands of Rupees)-confd	
		Rs	Miscellaneous	Rs
	Civil Adminutration	1	XLIII Transfers from Tamine	
XXI	Administration of	*3 01	Relief Fund	48
xxn	Justice Jalis and Convict Settle-	1	XLIV Receipts in aid of Superannuation	6 28
	ments	7 3	XLV Stationery and Printin	5 7
XXIII	Police	1 41	XIVI Miscellaneous	10 38
	Education	10		24 89
	Bledical	31 94	Total	~4 50
xxvm	Public Health	51 45	L Miscellaneous adjust	
	Agriculture	1 80	ments between Central and Provincial Gov	
	Veterinary	1, 1	ernmenta	10
	Co-operation	44	LI Fxtraordinary Receipts	6 15
	Industries	1 69	III B Civil Defence	0.15
XXXVI	Miscellaneous Depart ments	15 9	Grand Total	9 09 19
_			Excess of Re enue over expendi	
	Total	8 13 14	ture on revenue account Del ta heads -	4
			Debt Deposits and ad	
	Caral Works	- 1	vances Loans and ad	
XXXIX	Civil Works	39 16	vances by provincial Government etc	1 40 31 9
X	L Bombay Development	55 10	,,	
**	Scheme	15 87	Total Receipts	1 8 41 11
A	I Receipts from Electricity Schemes	4	Add	
		•	Opening Balance	43 93
	Total	5 03	Grand Total	1 8 85 04
	Vetimated Cananalis			
p	TRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVEN	re for 1	945 46-(in thousands of Rupees)	_
		Re		Rs
8 Pr	and Revenue to incial Excise	3 58 65 03	18(1) Other Revent e Expenditure Financed from Famine	
A 80	amps.	3 13	Relief Funds	98
	orest egistration	93 56	19 Capital Accounts of Irri	
1 C	harges on account of Motor	49	gation N vigation and	
	Vehicles Act ther T zes and Dufles	6 33 4 33	Drainage Works charged to Revenue	1
	Total	2 73 45		99
17 I	Irrig tion Reve u Account			

tb) about 53 lable belonging to the F mine Reller Fund invested in Government of India Securities and Forest S

2

23

41 81

99

71 8

Debt Services

Total

2 0 71

3 49 43

Interest on Debt and other obligations

Appropriation for reduction or avoids ce of debt

Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept-

no Capital Accounts are

Total

Irrigation Works Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordi ary Revenu —Works for which

18

			-	"	
	-		Rs		
	Cuil Admin	istration.		63 Lxtraordinary Charges .	
25.			1,22,01	64 A, Transfer to the Revenue Reserve (Post war Re-	
	Administration of Ju		82,06	construction) Fund	
27	Jails and Convict Se	Himonta	38,27	61 B, Civil Defence	
28		Celements	2,75,10	61 B, CIVII Deletic	
20	Police	••	2,7,7,0	Tot il	
80	Ports and Photage	. ••	1,32	Total Expenditure charged to	-
36	Scientific Departmen	its •			•
87	Education .	•	2,63,24		Ret:
\$8,	Medical		84,63		
89	Public Health	••	62,26	handed in Imparituate	
40	Agriculture		1,76,95	and Drainage Works	
41	Veterinary		8,31	20 Capital outlay on improvement	
42	Co-operation		16,0	of Public Henrin	
43	Industries .		22,70	80. Bombay Development	
47	Miscellaneous Depa	rtments		Scheme of commuted	
47	Migcottphoous mole			103. Paymones	
		Total .	1,27,10	A sea Assount of Civil	
	Ciril	Morke		Worls outside the news	
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	11 Olive	2,11,0	Account •	
- 50		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		lor 4 Combal Authan OB Province	
51	. Bombay Developm	ent Scheme		Schemes connected with the War, 1939	
52	-A Other Revenue Exted with electrical	penaiture (Ex Schemes	3,7	0	
,	a -tr-1 Outless on	Clockricity	,	Total	_
58	Capital Outlay on Schemes met out	of Revenue		4	-
	Contourne	Total	2,27,9	Debts, Deposits and Advances	1,
	7 francii	lancous		(Total of debt heads)	
	(25.31.4	tuut ona	1,5	O Total Disbursements .	1
- 54 - 51		Allowances	•	Clasing halance	
- 5	and Pensions		1,53,2 29,0	in	4
5		inning •	66,5	Grand Total	1
5	A Wiscousting	Total .	2,49,4	1	
		1000	20,20,3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

The Administration

	Tr to the Governor's Doug
Governor and Fresident in-Council	Commandant, II L' the Governor's Bouy
Governor and Frestwent in-Council	Major C C Guilliand Lacut D
	Major C C Guilland Aide de Camp — Flight Lieut D (Aide de Camp — Flight Lieut Kemeys Tyr
His Excellency Sir John Colville, GOIE, TD	Aide ac Camp Trant Kemevs IVI
His Escentance our source	Aide de Camp—Flight Inche Kemeys Tyr RAF, Flight Lieut Kemeys Tyr Wharton, RAFYR, Captain M So Wharton, RAFYR, Captain Major at
	Tribanton BAPPR, Captain in
Personal Staff	William The Cabedar Major at
Fersona Sug	Wharton, RAFVR, Open an stream Guards, Subedar Major at Stream Guards, Subedar Baha Capt Narayan Kadam, Sardar Baha
~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	
Governor's Scy -D Symington, CIE, BA	AIRO, Indian AD Capt W R
Gobernor	Hon Arde de Camp Crpt W R
(Ovon), ICE, JP	
Tient Colonel L C Palk,	RIN, Hony Naval ADC Lt
Mily Secretary Lical October 2	RIN, HOLL TO RIV REGIO
Mily Secretary—Lieut Colonel L C Palk, PSC, 7th Light Cavalry	
PSU	at Collinson, Bomoty Light
Turney Trainer A A Pullar, M B Ch B (U A	In Commission Roll, JP, 11
Surgeon Tag (Fdyn) INS	L A Paddon Row, JP, IP
Surgeon — Major A A Pullar, MBChB (UN Zea), rROS (Edm), IMS	
, ·	- Lalances

^{*} This is exclusive of (a)16,43,87 lakhs on account of investment of cash balances libils, (b) about 63 lakhs belonging to the Famine Relief Fund invested in Government Securities, and (c) about 17½ lakhs of the Depreciation Reserve Fund of the Nasik invested mostly in Government of India Securities, and (d) 75 lakhs invested in long datement of India Securities

Surgeon General - Major General Robert Hay

The Bombay Province

Advisers to H E the Governor

Sir Henry F Knight K CS L. CIE. 108	(Liverpool) VHS INS
Sir Charles H Bristow 012 109	Oriental Translator - J H Dave M A
CFS Collins CSI C.IE OBE MA	Clief Conservator of Forests -J B T Brooks
I H Taunton CIE ICS	Inspe tor General of Regultration and D rector of Land Pecords —4 Animuddin 1 C S
the Honble Mr Ganesh Vasudeo Maylankar BA LLB Speaker Bombay Legislative A sembly	Director of Agriculture -W J Jenkins CIE
arayanrao Gururao Joshi Deputy Speaker Bombay Legislative Assembly	Registrar of Co operative Societ es and Director of R ral Development —S M Ikram 108
The Hon ble Mr Mangaldas Mancharam Pakvasa President of the Bombay Legislative	Municipal Commissioner Bombay -U M Mirchandani I C 8
Council Ramachandra Ganesh Soman Deputy	Vice Chancellor of the Bombay University — B J Wadia M A LL B Bar at Law
President of the Bombay Legislative Council SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT	Pegistrar Bombay University -S R Donger kery B.A LL.B
	Commissioner of Pol ce, Bombay —II E Butler
Chief Secretary Political and Services Depart mnt—Dr H T Sorley CIE HA Deltt	D rector of P tolic Health - K A Gandhi DPB
(Aber) ics ip	Accountant General -T R Seshu Ayyar
Hom and Ecclesiastical Department—G G D ewe OBE ICS	Inspector General of Prisons Lt Col M G Bhandari DTM & H (Lond) IMS
Perente Department -M J Desal BA LLB	Post M ster General -R C Wrinch A E G
General and Educational Departments -M D	Collector of Customs - V G Matthews 1 C S
Bhansali ICS Fin nee Department — A D Gorwala B A	Collector of Salt Revenue -H E St Georg
ics Jr	Commissioner of France -T E Streatfield I C s
Legal Department and Remembrancer of Legal Affat : -P N Moos ICS JP	Cons it ng Surreyor to Government -G B Soparhar LCE FSI AMTP Inst (Lond)
Public Worls Department—W H D Garrod M Inst CE M R S n I MIE (Ind) 18E and R H Hammett M Inst CE 18E	Registrar of Companies - Byramji M Modi
Pe onstruct on Departme it -F W Perry CIE	Director of Information -C Scott
ics Offg Reconstruction Commissioner and	C nmiss oner of Labour -S \ Joshi B A (Cantab) JP
Public Service Commission for the Provinces of Bombay and Sind	HBF JP
•	Stenff -J B Greaves OBE
Chairman Sir Janardan Atmaram Madan Kt	GOVERNOES OF BOMBAY
Members - Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Ghulam Murtu a Khan Bhutto Cie Obe H \ Hampton MA (Dub) IES J.P	Sir Abraham Shipman 166. Died on the island of Anjediya in Oct 166
Secreta y-I B H D Warden BA BSc JP	Humfrey Cooke 166
MISCRILANFOUS APPOINTMENTS	Sir Gervase Lucas Died 21st May 1667
Com ussioner of Income Way 7 D 53	Captain Henry Garey (Officiating) 168
Director of Vicence of	Bir George Oxenden 1668 Bled in Surat 14th July 1669
Advocate Commit of the	Gerald Aungier 166 Died in Surat 30th June 1677
	Thomas Rolt 167
I spector ('ne al of Pol e-F W O Gorman	Sir John Child Bart 168
Durector of Publi Instruction -R P Patwar dh n B & (Oxon)	Bartholomew H rris 1694 Died in Surat 10th May 1694
	Daniel Anne-ley (Officiati a) 169-

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Sir John Gayer	••	• •	•	1691	Lord Liphinstone, och , r.c 1
Sir Mcholas Walte	• •	•		1704	Sir George Pursell Clerk, r c n (2nd time) 1
William Alshble .				1703	ele Henry Bartle Edward Frere, Kon 1
Stephen Strutt (Officiatio	17)	•		1715	The Right Hon William Pobert Seymour I
Charles Boone .		•	• •	1715	Verov I itzGerald
William Phipps		**		1722	but Phillip I denond Wodehouse, FOR 1
Robert Cowan Dlamisacd	• •	••	••	1729	Sir Richard Temple, Bart, KCAI 1 Lionel Robert Ashburner, CAI (Acting). 1
John Horre .	• •			1704	The Right Hon Sir James Pergusson, I
Stephen Law	•	•		1750	Unrt, Fext G
John Geek (Officiating)	••			1712	James Braithwaite Reil', C = 1 (Acting) 1
William Wale	**	••		1742	Buron Reay 1
Richard Bourchler	•	• •	•	1750	Baron Harris 1
Charles Crommelin	•	••		1760	Herbert Mills Birdwood, 051 (Acting) . 1
Thomas Hodges	•••	••	••	1767	Baron Sandhuret 1
Died, 23rd February	1771		•		Baron Northcote, CB 1
William Hornby		•		1771	Sir James Monteath, Fost (Aching) . 1
Rayson Hart Boddam	••		••	1784	Baron Lamington, GONG, GCIE 1
Rawson Hart Boddam	••	• •	••	1785	J W P Muir-Mackenzia, 081 (Acting) 1
Andrew Ramsay (Official)	(ng)	••	••	1788	Sir George Sydenium Clurke, GCMG, 1
Major-General William M		•		1788	GOIF (c)
Major-General Sir Robert K O B (a)	Abere	romby,		1790	Baron Willingdon, a c i F, 1
George Dick (Officiating)			••	1792	Sir George Ambrone Lloyd, a orr, D s o (d)1
John Griffith (Officiating)		•	••	1795	Sir Ladie Orme Wilson, Po. Gore, 19
Jonathan Duncan		_	•	1705	Sir Henry Staveley Lawfence 1 CAI,
Dled, 11th August 1		•	•		10% neted for two months and twenty- two days for Sir Ledle Wilson
George Brown (Officiation	g)	••	••	1811	Sir Frederich Hugh Sykes, Po, Goir, 1
Sir Evan Nepean, Bart	••	•		1812	GBI, KOB, OMG
The Hon Mountstuart E	-			1810	Sir Trnest Hotson, K C S 1, O B F, I C S, acted for six months for Sir F H. Sykes
Major-General Sir John		•		1827	The Rt Hon Michael Herbert Rudolf
Lieut -General Sir Thom with, K.OB Died, 15th January		ney Re	Ok-	1880	Knatchbull, Lord Brabourne, GOIL, MC 11
John Romer (Officiating)		• •		1831	Sir Robert Bell, ROSI. CIF, IOS, acted for four months for Lord Brabourne
The Earl of Clare .	•	••	•	1831	Sir I awrence Roger Lumley, GOIE, TD 19
Sir Robert Grant, G C H.		••		1885	Sir John Colville, GOII, TD
Died, 9th July 1838 James Farish (Officiating				1838	(a) Proceeded to Madras on duty in Aug 1: and then joined the Council of the Gov
Sir J Rivett-Carnac, Bar			•	1839	nor General as Commander-in Chief
Sir William Hay Macnag		3art (b)		200.	India on the 28th Oct 1798
George William Anderson			•	1841	(b) Was appointed Governor of Bombay the Honourable the Court of Directors
Sir George Arthur, Burt				1842	the 4th Aug 1841 but, before he could to
Lestock Robert Peld (O	fficiatir	19)		1846	charge of his appointment, he was assar nated in Cabul on the 23rd Dec 1841
George Russell Clerk		-		1847	(c) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Sydenha
Viscount Falkland				1848	1
					·

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Spealer The Hem Mr Cane h Lair of Atlantar RA LLB

Fir Abdul Latif Haji Hajini Kian (Stelop r D trid H Anemad P rel) Jirapea Suthana Allale (5) Jap r North Part General Parch) All I also for Balance I han (f mbay Cur both and Bom og Suburion District W 1 mer an !) It Let nail 1 irrao Arte War (St light C y Cher I febr) Dattating Trintak it by ha the (th aper to & West General Doral) Abov abor Isla I darw! He do (Lord & City to 19 lut menstant da ? Khang beb Abd La Hall Ita Li arat (Lanck Mal , & b.I ca, V tanne f re | Melalo Molamed A Blaff (Ko. as Budnet Michael & I h I smelan to Laft ram I bartira (Il d Phande h La t G e al P al) Lar kil tra il agarara Matarkar (Flows cort Cen ral Pural) Hal tarn Ramii Libor (Prona Wed General I al) Courinty Lather Learn to (Iwo ty City cum Poming Su arbon Dur Let Petre and 11 a 1 1720 Id aut o Clakratatayan (f eng ture Alesed over Ind an Clean an F to) Dianali Sara Clawal ti IF t RA 4 1 Last General Burgh Parish ottam Lalif Charban (cat Direct C real 1 ref) Fir ((1 agr 1) Cli attat Madboniel Bart (Outgrat Confere Inom tes ad Loud ware) I a linka for Cureth Krithan Child Ba LLE (theretag tr Sont (even I fl ex) trant the jak Chi te (fut are tech Ge erol Par I) Ismail Ibrah er Ci in rient (tienelet a Die et Alle imme et P ent). De Je erh Alilloo Coll to I'm & 8 (Loombay Luly Ind and mit on Let 1 ft 11 and what It mar | Cor Rt (Sitira North General Prof.) Fiel I Currier (In the m t Ind n) In thi Bharatel 131 Dallil (K og Dutriet f ernt I reft Vi mil baman Dan kar (Tinna bort) General Rirath Sir All Mahomet han De day 1 (ert and I dr Ci a Mu mem lan Urfa) Dinkerrao Sartheram Desai (Leorch & b-D ie en Ceneral Lv al) Rao ant b Cines ebiliappa h dappa Desaill's priorit Gree off rath heartstal hearfilme if theef tal Textile Un on Inbowe) Morarit Banchi odit Desai (aret Dureit (a cal ft rate 1 ardhit Prasanvadan De al (5 at Didwiet Ge stol 1 of) Planks Prago Ila alir arra ouda 1 Detail (Plpe So-th Ge erat I ent) Festav Balmant Imite ikt (thmednamer both Gener I F roll) Mrs. Annayurna Gopal Deel makh (F mbay C ty C vm Bowen a Ce erol U 66) Anianepya Doyanayya Delmeti (D arear North General I rol) Fair Mahamad Than Mahotatkhan pa Barat Law (Fal Durid M A meal a Lurch) Joseph berreita (Thona e m Bo boy Substron Dariet I din Ch s'un l' raff 1 undanmal Sobbact and Phodea na LLB (threed our South G eral P roll) It ayak Atmarara O dkart (I cong East Ge eral I wal) Dhaurao Kri hu rao Gaikwad ('s it West Ceneral Pool Man hial Maganial Gaudhi (fo & Motole West Go et I Post) Pharkar I ri) raji Garankar (I atnogiri co th General I ral) Camaill at Da horam Clatge (I a a iri to th Ceneral Rural) [Abdulmajeed Abdulkhadar Ot eenale (Pel m m Intried Mulammadan R ral) Dr Cham Takial I klaudas Ghia (5 rat a d l'ander Citi e l'eneral I roan) H. C. Chia find an Vereta te Clamber Commerce and Ind stry) Dr Mancl rel a Dhanfibhoy Glid r HD (Liombay City Bycallis and laret Ge er I Crea) Gulatain" Ililia Ciras y (He ! Tha Jest Last Ge eral Bu al) Pamchandra Bhagawant Cirmo (Ahreed aga North Gen al I ral) Kentan Corind Gokhale na (Bel aum S ul General I ral) Mahableshwar Gunpatl Bhatta Copi (Kan a A Dist set General Ru al) I B Creaves CBE (Lombay Char be of Commerce and Lombay Presidency Trades Associat o Commerco and Industry) Bhalchandra Mah hwar Gupt MA LLB (Poona Cil) Ce etal Ur'an) I han 8 sheb Abdul Ralim Baboo Hakeem (Varik District Muhammadan R ral) Mingappa Fakeeraspa Hallikeri (Kanara Dutrict Gene al Rural) Abdul Farim Aminaab Hanagi (Digreer Ditiet Muhammadan Pural) a Shatkh Mohamad Hasan Rarat-Law (Fort Lh desh Durich Muho madon Firel) Donald G IIII (Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Bomba, Presidency Trades Association Commerce and Industry) Dhaurao Bakharam Iliray Ba LLB (\aril East Ge eral P ral) Allisa \alies Ilkal BA LLB (B jopu Dist ut Muhas madon Rural) Daulatrao Gulaji Jadhas va (F st Klandech Bast General Rural) Tul. i las Subi anrao Jadhav (S/ol p r Aorth Fast C ne at R ral) Dad /a heb Khaserao Jagtap (Bombay City & d Sub than Textile Unions Labour Trade U 10n) Parappa Chanbasappa Jakaty (Belgaum Sort! General Rural) Thaleclulia Abasaheb Janvekar BA LL D (B japur Duired Muhammadan Rural) Shavaksha Hormusji Jhabvala (I ailica J Unione Labo r) Ilnabhal Parvatishankar Joshi (Bomba J City Ryculls and Parel General Urban) harayanrac Gururao Jeshi (Belgaum Korth General Rural) Vishwanathrao Narayanrag Jog D & LLB (Dharwar

General Read) Rao Saheb Bhareaheb Thorat (Vank Last General Rural) Pao Lahadur Vilhalrao Lamanino Thube (I oma West General Pural) ; Mrs. Lam Ilai Ganesh Thuse (Pona City Woman a General Urban), Jishi Vilhal Tulpule n.a. ILin (Pona West Central I ural) Mrs. Shall O Tyabii (Bombay City Gi geon West Central I ural) Mrs. Shall O Tyabii (Bombay City Gi geon West Central Lam) Tilhamial Lyachtada Valid (Ab edoba City General Erban) Tilhamial Lyachtada Valid (Ab edoba City General Erban) Rossent Hamman Varial (Eleja m Vorth General I ural) Govind Diarmaji Varkat (Tilan Vorth General I ural) Gavind Diarmaji Varkat (Tilan Vorth General I ural) Santa Natayanno Ganpatoko Vinchocora Cine. Ra. (Deccan Satista ad Jamadari Vand kolden). I hvalal Kalidas Vyas n.a. (4k ned ked South General Pural). R. Wadekat (I Khandeth Last Ceneral Pural) Purbottam Wandeo Wachif Pin ziri South General Rural). Baliy Bhawan. Waltskay (Comboy City North and Bombay Suburlan Dutret (eneral Urban). Pavid Vatton (Prende cy European). Khan Bahadur Vasud Abdulla (Satara Dutret Milamandan Pural).

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President -- The Hon Mr M M Inky sa

- Men bers

A M Atawane (Kolaba eum Rainag ra Ceneral Rural) D \ Belvi B A ILB (Sholapur cum Belgaum cum B japt r General Pural) Madi avrao Coppleso Bhoele (f ast hl andesh et m West Ehr d th General Rural) Bir Currimbl oy I trahim Bart (Bombay City eum Fombay Suburban Dulftet Mi hammadan Urbar) 1 rof S R Davar Bar at Lan J P (Pombay C ty ei m Pombay Suburban District General Urban) \ D Deodh kor BA LL li (Thana eum bank e m thmed nagar General Pural) D 1 Desal (41 med b d cum kaira General 1 (ral) 3 9 Desal (Dhancar cum kanara Ge erat P ral) R M Gandhi (B mbay C ty cum Bor bay Si burban Dutrict General U ba) S R Haldipur (Dharwar et m Aan ra Ceneral Purol) Dr I A Hamled B Se MA. Ph D (Berlin) A.I. 1 R C 8 (Lond.) (Bombay City cum Bombay S & ba & District Muhammada i Urban) S O Joshi M A LL B (\omi at a) \agappa Bandappa Lada ii (Slolapur et m Bel gaum eum B japur G neral R crat) B N haranjia (I' mbay C ty et a I ombay St burban D strict Gene al Urlan) hhan Saheb Abdul Kadir Abdul Aziz hhan MA II B Advocate High Court (Central Invision M thammadan Pural) Dr G S M hajsul M A Pl D (Poona cum Sat ra General R raly C L. Mehta (Al medabad eu : Laura General Ri ral) Mis Hansa Jivraj Mehta (Bombay City et a Bon ba) Subu ban District Ge eral Urbai) The Hon He Mr Mangaldas Mancharam Jakrasa (Broach and Janch Malals eum Surat Ge er ! Rural) Major Sardar Bhirarao Nagojir o Patankar (\cominated) & H Shol Solicitor BA LLB (Proach and Panch Mahale eun Surat Gener I l' ral) Dr Purshottamral G Solanki LM & S JP (\omnated) R G Soman (Poo a eum Satara General Tural) Sir Fred ri k Stones O.B L. (I render cy Furopea) M A W M Tambe (Soullern Division Mulammadas Rural) M B Virkar B A LI B (holaba eun Ratnagiri General Rural)

The Central Provinces and Berar.

The Central Provinces and Berar compose a great triangle of country midway between Bom bay and Bengal Their area is 1,18,710 ag miles, of which 80,766 are British territory proper, 17,800 (tiz Berar) held on perpetual least from HEH the Nizam and the remainder held by Feudetory Chiefs The population is 16,813,581 in CP British Districts and Berar Various parts of the Central Province and the several parts were amalgamated after the Mutiny, in 1801, into the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces Berar was, in 1853, assigned to the East India Company as part of a financial arrangement with HLH the Nizam for the maintenance of the Hyderabad Contingent, and was leased in perpetuity to the Central Provinces in 1903, as the result of a fresh agreement with HEH the Nizam.

The Country.

The Central Provinces may roughly be divided into three tracts of upland, with two intervening ones of plain country. In the north west, the Vindhya plateau is broken country, covered with poor and stunted forest. Below its precipitous southern slopes stretches the rich wheat growing country of the Nerbudda valley. Then comes the high Satpura plateau, characterised by forest-covered hills and deep water out ravines. Its hills decline into the Nagpur plain, whose broad stretches of "deep" black cotton soil make it one of the most important cotton tracts of India and the weal thiest part of the C.P. proper. The Eastern half of the plain lies in the valley of the Wainganga and is mainly a rice growing country. Its numerous irrigation tanks have given it the name of the "lake country" of Nagpur. Far ther east is the far reaching rice country of Chhattisgarh, in the Mahanadi basin. The south east of the C.P. is again mountainous, containing 24,000 square miles of forest and precipitous ravines, and mostly inhabited by jungle tribes. The States of Bastar and Kanker lie in this region. Berar lies to the southwest of the C.P. and its chief characteristic is its rich black cotton soil plains.

The People.

The population of the province is a comparatively new community Before the advent of the Aryans, the whole of it was peopled by Gonds and other primitive tribes and these aboriginal inhabitants fared better from the Aryans than their like in most parts of India because of the rugged nature of their home But successive waves of immigration flowed into the province from all sides. The early inhabitants were driven into the inaccessible forests and hills, where they form nearly a quarter of the whole population of the Central Provinces being found in large numbers in all parts of the province, particularly in the south east. The main divisions of the newcomers are indicated by the language divisions of the province Hindi brought in by the Hindustani speaking peoples of the North, prevails in the North and East, Marathi in Berar and the West and centre of the Central Province Hindi is spoken by 56 per cent of the population and is the lingua franca. Marathi by 31 per cent and Gondi

7 per cent The effects of invasion are curiously illustrated in Berar, where numbers of Moslems have Hindu names, being descendants of former Hindu officials who on the Mahomedsminvasion adopted Islam rather than lose their positions. The last census shows that a gradual Brahmanising of the aboriginal tribes is going on The tribes are not regarded as impure by the Hindus and the process of absorption is more or less civilising

Industries

When Sir Richard Temple became first Chief Commissioner of the C P, the province was land The only road was that leading in from locked Jubbulpore to Nagpur The British adminis tration has made roads in all directions, the two trunk rally as between Bombay and Calcutts run across the province and in the last few years a great impetus has been given to the construc-tion of subsidiary lines. These developments have caused a steady growth of trade and have aroused vigorous progress in every department of life. The prime industry is, of course, agriculture, which is assisted by one of the most admirable agricultural departments in India and is now receiving additional strength by a phenomenal growth of the co operative credit movement The land tenure is chiefly on the malguzari, or landlord system, ranging with numerous variations, from the great Feu datory chiefships, which are on this basis, to holdings of small dimensions A system to holdings of small dimensions. A system of land legislation has gradually been built up to protect the individual cultivator. Berar is settled on the Bombay raiyatwari system 16,084 square miles of the C. Is Government Reserved forest, in Berar the forest area is about 3,335 square miles, the total forest area being one fifth of the whole Province. The rugged nature of the great or part of the country makes forest conserved. er part of the country makes forest conserva-tion difficult and costly Excluding forest and waste, 67 per cent of the total land is occupied for cultivation, for the two most advanced districts in the Central Provinces, the proportion averages 81 per cent, while the average figure for the Berar Districts is 73 per cent The cultivated area has extended almost continuously except for the temporary checks caused by bad seasons Rice is the most extensive single crop of the Central Provinces, covering nearly 33 per cent of the cropped area. Wheat comes next with over 13 per cent, then pulses and other cereals used for food and oil seeds with nearly 49 per cent, and cotton nearly 5 per cent. In Berar cotton is 35 per cent and juar 39 per cent, respectively and then come pulses and other cereals and oil of the cropped area. In agriculture more the half the working normalistics is famely. half the working population is female

Commerce and Manufactures.

Industrial life is only in its earliest develoment except in one or two centres, where introduction of modern enterprise also on railway routes has laid the foundations for future developments of the natural wealth of the province. Nagpur is the chief centre of busy cotton spinning and weaving industry. The Empress Mills, managed by Messrs T. Sons Ltd., were opened there in 1877 and

yarn experted from the Province during the years 1938 39 1939 40 and 1940 41 was 1 567 -50 446 and 296 40 maunds respectively

The largest numbers engaged in any of the modern industrial concerns are employed in mandances mining which in 1940 employed 930... persons and raised 65° 5 tons Then follow coal mining with an output of 1 806 313 tons and 15 518 persons employed the Jubbulpore marble quarters and allied works the limestone quarries and the mines for pottery clay soap stone etc

The total number of factories of all kind legally so described was 1 °0 and 1 08 in 1943 and 1914 respectively the latest period for which returns are available and the n mber of people employed in them 84 696 and 100 C 0 respec The same economic influences which are operative in every progressive country during its transition stage are at work in the C P and Berar gradually sapping the strength of the old vill ge industries as communications improve and industries are fading as ay a large develop ment of trade has taken plac. The last pre war reports showed an increase in volume by one third in eight years

Administration

The administration of the Central Provinces and Berar is conducted by a Governor who is appointed by the Crown He is assisted by eight Secretaries and six Under Secretaries Under the provisions of the Govt of India Act 1935 the administration is conducted by a Governor with a council of ministers chosen and summoned by him and sworn as members of the council but due to the arising of a situation which made it impossible to carry on the Government of the province in accordance with the provisions of the Government of India Act 1935 the normal working of the Constitution has been suspended with effect from the 11th November 1939 by a proclamation under section 93 of the Act and the administration is carried on by the Governor with the help of the

This Province which has a unicameral Legisla ture consists of 112 members distributed as follows -

Class of constituency	OT	constituencies-
General Urban		
Canada Orban		10) No seats
General Rural		74 84
Mah mmedian orban	-	2
Mah mmadan Bural		12
		-5
		1 seat
Backward areas & Tribes		1
Cackward areas & Tether		3
Commerce Commerce		± .
		2 seats
Labour		8
Canonia		` "
University		•
		1 seat
Of the 84 General seats	. 0	seats are reserved

for members of the Scheduled castes

general prosperity of the cotton trade has led Commissioner Thedivisions are sub divided into to the addition of many mills here and in other districts each of which is controlled by a Deputy parts of the province The total amount of Indian Commis loner immediately subordinate to the Commissioner Tile principal heads of Procommissioner Tre principal neads of 170-vincial departments are the Commissioner of ettlements and Director of Land Records the Chief Con ervator of Forests the Inspe tor General of Civil Hospitals the Director of Public Health the Inspector General of Police the Inspector General of Prisons the Director of Public Instruction the Txcise Commi stoner and Superintendent of Stamps and Inspector General of Registration and Registrar General B Deaths and of Births Marriages the Director of Agriculture the Registrar of Co-operative Societies the Director of Indus tries the Legal Remembrancer the Director of Veterinary Services and a Chief Engineer Public Works Department Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches Commis sioner of Food Supplies and Post war Recon struction Commis ioner The Deputy Commis sioners of districts are the chief revenue authorities and District Magistrates and they exercise the usual powers and functions of a district officer The district forests are managed by a ometer and district forests are managed by a forest officer o er whom the Deputy Commissioner has certain powers of supervision particularly in the saffecting the welf re of the people Euch district las a Civil Surgeon (except Mandia Drug anl Bajagint where texcept financia Drug and Daugh it where there are As ist at Surgeons) who is gener lly also Superintendent of the Di trict Jail except at Central Jails at Nappur and Jubbulpore and District J lis at Ralpur Naringhpur and Akol where there are whole time Superintendents and whose work is also in various respects supervised by the Deputy Commissioner The Deputy Commissioner Is also Marriage Registrar and manages the estates of his district which are under the Court of Wards In his revenue and criminal work the Deputy Commi loner is assited by (a) one or more A istant Commissioners or members of the Indian Civil Service (b) one or more Ext a Assistant Commi sioners or members of the Provincial Civil Service including a few Anglo Indians and (c) by Tabsildars and halb Tabsildars or members of the Subordinate purvion. The distributivities to administrative purposes into tabsils th average area of which is 1 500 square miles In each village a lambardar

or representative of the proprietary body is Justice

executive headman

The High Court of Jadicature at Nagpur which was established in January 1936 it the highest court of appeal in civil case and also had to the court of the court

Subordinate to the High Court are the District and Sessions Judge (9 in number) each of whom exercises civil and criminal jurisdic ar members of the Scheduled castes

The O P are divided for administrative purposes into three division in and Berar constitutes a division. Each of these is controlled by a Local Self-Government.

Municipal Administration was first intro-luced under the Punjab Municipal Act and the Municipality of Nagpur dates from 1864 Several revising Acts extend its scope and the P Municipalities Act passed towards the end of the year 1922 has considerably mercased the powers of the Municipal Committees The C P Municipalities Act has also been Viewed generally, municipal extended to Berar self government is considered to have taken root successfully. The larger towns have municipalities, there being 82 such bodies

m the Province Under the Central Provinces Total Self Government Act passed in 1920 as unended in 1931 there is a local board for each tabil and a district council for each district excepting Hoshangahad Chlindwara and Saugor districts each of which has two district councils local pourd consists of elected representatives The constitution of the district of circle council is a certain proportion of elected representatives of local boards, and of members selected by those representatives. If the members elected on the local board or the district council do not include a Muslim, a Harijan and a woman the elected members of the local bond of the district council as the ease may be have to select a Muslim, a Harijan or a noman as may be required to be a member, and if they fail to do so the Provincial Government can appoint a Muslim, a Harijan or a woman as may be required

The district councils in the Central Provinces have power of taxation within certain limits and local boards derive their funds in allotments from the District Councils The new Central Provinces Total Self Government Act has also been applied to Berar The office bearers of all the district councils, and with few exceptions of local boards, also up non officials

Rural education sanitation, medical relief and rural communications are among the primary objects to which these bodies direct their attention, while expenditure on famine relief is also a legitimite charge upon the District

Council funds The Central Provinces Village Panchavat Act was passed in the year 1920 So far 1 089 Pinchavats have been established As the result of a recommendation of a Committee appointed in 1925 to look into the question of Panchayats, a Village Panchayat Officer was appointed to guide the developments of the Panchayat system. This post was kept vacant on account of financial stringency for more than two years. It has now been filled in with effect from the 24th May 1933. The post has again been kept in abeyance with effect from the date the Village Panchavat Officer made over energe until further orders

Public Works

The Public Works Department, which comrises Bulldings and Roads and Irrigation Branches, is under the control of the Chief Engineer. There are two Superintending Engineers who between them supervise the work of both branches. The Province is fairly well served by a network of roads, but in a number of cases they are not fully bridged and are therefore impassable to traffic at times during of cases they are not trained at times during the rains

State Irrigation was introduced early in the present century mainly as a result of the re-commendations of the Irrigation Commission (1901-03) During the last forty four years a sum of Rs 7 25 crores has been expended on the construction of irrigation works, of which the more important are the Wainganga, Tandula-Mahanadi, Kharung and Maniari canals'

Three works, tiz, the Mahanadi and Wainganga Canals and the Asola Mendha tank, were sanc tioned originally as productive works and the remainder were all sanctioned as unproductive works. The three works sanctioned as productive works. ductive have all failed to justify their classifica-tion in that category and have now been trans ferred to the unproductive list The conditions in the province are such that irrigation works cannot be expected to be productive and their construction is justified only on account of their value as a protection against famine normal area of annual irrigation is at present about 7,22,000 acres, mainly rice and the income from these works more than covers the expenditure incurred on their maintenance and management

Police

The police force was constituted on its present basis on the formation of the Province, the whole of which including the Cantonments and the Municipalities is under one force The the Municipalities, is under one force strength is equal to one man per nine square miles of area The superior officers comprise an Inspector General, whose jurisdiction extends over Berar, three Deputy Inspectors-General, for assistance in the administrative control and supervision of the Police force, including the Criminal Investigation Department, and the usual cadre of District Superintendents of Police, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents and subordinate officers On railways special Rulway Police are employed under the control of two Superintendents of Railway Police with headquarters at Raipur and Police with headquarters at Hoshangabad There is a Police Hoshangabad There is a Police College under the control of a Superintendent of Police at Saugor and Constable's Schools under the control of Deputy Superintendents at Nagpur and Judiciples of Constable of Constabl and Jubbulpore A special Armed Force of 924 men is distributed over the headquarters of eight districts, for use in dealing with armed disturbers of the peace in whatever quarter they may appear There is a small force of they may appear There is a small force of Mounted Police consisting of 1 Head Constable and 7 Constables for the escort of His Excellency the Governor The Central Provinces has no rural police as the term is understood in other parts of India The village watchman is the subordinate of the village headman and not a police official and it is considered very desirable to maintain his position in this respect

During the war there has been an expansion of the District Police and the special Armed Force and the formation of a battalion of special armed constabulary

Education

The Education Department of the Central Provinces and Berar is administered by a Director of Public Instruction assisted by (i) a Personal Assistant, (ii) two Deputy Directors of Public Instruction—one for Primary and Secondary education and the other for Technical Education, the former being assisted by two DRUY for Fost War Reconstruction Science (iv) a Other in-harge of Musilin I ducation (t) four Dlu-klonal Superintendents of Education (t) four Dlu-klonal Superintendents of Education seventy for the Superintendent of Schools as slated by seventy seven 4-rsl tant District Inspectors of Schools as I also Schools (t) a Deputy Directires of Tublic Totructum and (tul) two Inspectores of School assisted by als DLIrtit In prectress of Schools

The Director of Public Instruction is no longer the Secretary to Government in the Education Department has now an ICS Secretary like other, D partments of Government and an officer, of the Education Department acts as Under Secretary

schoos are divided into (a) schools for general education and (b) schools for special education.
The latter are schools in which instruction is grace in a special branch of technical or pro-lessional education The main division of schools for general education is into Irimary schools for general education is into I rimary and ecoodary. In the Trimary Schools tending is conducted wholly in recoming a tending is conducted wholly in recoming and the schools are also as the proposed of the province and the schools are also as the province and the schools are shools are divided into Middle and Schools are divided into Middle and the Schools are divided into Middle and the Middle Schools in which in truction is given in the school of the school of the schools are divided into Middle and the schools are divided into Middle and the schools are divided into Middle and the schools are divided into Middle and the school of the school (4) monly in a recognised and an image (b) mainly in a recognised Indian lan uage with the option of E clish as an addition I language or Indian En li h Mildle Schools in which instruction is given in a recognised Indian laugua but English is a compulsory subject. In the III h School classes instruction is given through the recognised Indian languag since 10 but for the convenience of purils whose mother ton ue is not a recomis d Indian la guage of the locality as also for those who otheruse desire to learn throu h English a few Inglish med um sections are still main tainet tainet. For admini trative purposes sel ools are further divided according to the r manage are firther dictional tractices from the consequent must lute others according to the ranange ment that choose according to the consequent and shools controlled by private management and shools controlled by the consequent and (b) schools controlled by the consequent and (c) schools controlled by Local Debug and the consequent and (c) schools without the consequent and consequent and consequent and schools without without schools all all schools under management all aided schools and all management all aided schools and all management all aided schools and all provides schools and conform in the consect of the consequent conformation of the consequent conformation of the consequent conformation of the consequent conformation of the consequent conformation of the consequent conformation of the consequent conformation of the conformatio to inspection by the departmental officers and to to inspection by the departmental officers and to in Frentzi rules for effin set coles of this type. In the properties of the coles of the set of the coles of the set of the coles of the set of the coles of the set of the coles of the set of the coles of the set of the coles of the set of the coles of the set of the coles of the set of the coles of the set of the coles of the set without the previous sanction of the Depart

Techni al As islant (111) an Officer on Special | Control of Di trict Coun ii Municipa Duty for Post War Reconstruction Science | Committees and Notified Area Committees Municipal The Primary Lducation Act empowers I cal authorities to introduc compul ion and this is in fo ce in several areas

Among the schools for special education are the Government Lucineerin School Naupu and the Government Schools of Handieraft and twelve aided Industrial Shools The-In incering School teache upto the diplom standard in Civil Mechanical and Automotile Ingineerin, and Is all hated to the Nagiur University The Schools of Handierafts Indu trial Schools have recently been tran ferre I to the Lducation Department from the Commerce and Industry Department and tea h carpentry making making cotton weather carret and during making toy maling and lacquer work cane and ba let manufacturin They are under the Administrative control of the Director of Pullic Instruction who is assi ted by an Inspector of Industrial Schools

Higher Ineati n in other the centrol of the vague University of all 1 the follow Marris Colle e the Auto al Collec the Colle, of Science Hillop Collec the Iavani Narayan Tet nadovela. Institute City Collec the Articulture Colle o (under 110 Variculture Preparational) the britarcity Collec of Jaw the Centr I College for Women and the University Traini g College (for teach r) at Jubbi ipore the Robert on College tl e Hitharini City College the Stence Training Coll go (for ten her) and the Hitlarini Law Colle e at Amra ta tho I ing Faward Colle e at Wardha the Com merce Colle e at Akola tie Berar Att Colle e at Leipur ti Chinttis arh Ar s College and at Blia pu the Sheo Bhagwa i Pameshwar Lal Arts College Ti ere is allo Medical School at Nagrur under the Medical Department

Secondary Education I under the control of the Board of HLh School Education on which the University is represented The Director of Public Instruction is the Let of no Castman of the Board and is as 1 ted 1 y, a The HI h School Certificate a varde t Secretary The HI h School Certificate a sarde t by the Poard qualifies for entrance to the Toniz eralta.

M die I

Ti e Medical and Pul be Healti services of the Province are respect vely controlled by the In pector General of Civil Hospitals and Dir ctor of Publi Health The Med cal Department has made some progrems since the year 1011 A striking adv nce has been nale in recent years with u ban an tation and the ope i g of a Medical School at Angpur in 1014 supplies a lon felt ne d The p incipal me lical supplies a lon felt ne d. The p increal me lited in-titutions are the Wayo II to pital at Angrur (opened in 1874) with commodat on for in prittents the Victoria Ho pital at Jubbulpore (opened in 18 6) with accommod trun for 10 in patient the Daga Memorjal (Dufferin) Hospital and the Muro M mori II Hospital at Augur and phe Lady Elpin Hospital and the crump children shospit lat Jubulpore thee last four being ir woman and children ment Primary Education of the Depart these case four owing a fine patients

In addition to these, hospitals for vomen exist in rural sanitation at Chindwara, Gondia, Saugor Khandwa ment is mainly concerned with the uplift of the Amraoti, Murtizapur Shegron and Khamgaon masses and in raising the health conscience of the and at all district headquarters where no separate women's hospitals exist, sections have tions working under the Department are been opened at the mun hospitals for the treat The Mayo ment of women by women doctors Hospital at Nagpur was provincialised in 1923, the Irwin Hospital at Amrioti in 1925, the Victoria Hospital at Jubbulpore in 1926 and the Silver Jubilee Hospital at Raipur in 1928 In accordance with recent policy 167 out of 223 local fund dispensaries have been trans ferred to the administrative and executive control of local bodies. With the object of bringing medical relicf within easy reach of the ruril population Government has sanctioned (*) suc-ldising 22 inedical practitioners (allo patule) one in each district council (7) theil (42) (2) establishment of 83 Avurveduce and Union dispensives in each tablil (46) (The figures in brackets indicate the number is actual operation at present). The Province is actual operation at present) The Place or Vental Hospital at Naupur tuberculosis clinics have been opened at Nagpur, Jubbulpore Rupur and Amraoti during year 1937 and 40 beds have been reserved at the Pendra Road Sanitorium for the treatment of pitients sent by Government. There is a great deal of eve disease in the province and the problem is receiving special attention. The Central Provinces and Berar Blind Relief Association is doing propagands work and helping the blind. So far 25 assistant medical officers have been given training in eye work for the months at the Mayo Hospital, Nagpur These specially trained officer, are posted to eve centres in the Province. Anti-rabic treatment is now available at 12 centres in the province, 112, Nagpur, Jubb dpore, Rupur, Al ola, Wardha He hangabad, Saugor Chanda, Caliladuara, Khandwa, Leotmal and Amraoti

Public Health

The Public Health services of the province are controlled by the Director of Public Health 1010, a separate cadra of Sub Assistant Health Officers was sanctioned by the Govern An appreciable advance has been made 38,985 villages respectively

The Public Health Départment is mainly concerned with the uplift of the

- The Central Provinces Vaccine Institute which was founded in the year 1915 Here, small pox vaccine lymph is manufactured for the whole province and the neighbouring feudatory states Vaccinators are also trained at the institute
- Public Health Institute established in the year 1928 undertakes the examination both chemical and bacteriological, of samples of water and food stuffs under the Food Adulteration Act
- There is a Health School at Nagpur, where Health Visitors are trained
- The problem of leprosy is being tickled in the province and the diputment has a leprosy specialist who if in charge of treatment, propagands and survey work. There are 27 leptosy Sub vho are Officers Assistant Health running 56 leprosy centres 6 centres are run by the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association (Provincial Branch)
 - There are 82 Sub-Assistant Health Officers in charge of epidemic dispersaries (One in each Tahsil)
 - One mechanised travelling dispensary in charge of a Sub-Assistant Health Officer with a trained compounder is working under the department This dispensity visits roadside villages and renders medical aid to the aboriginals
- A scheme for eradicating the discise of Yaws is in operation in Chand; and Bilaspur districts where the incidence of Yaws is high The results are satisfactory

Vaccination is compulsory in 105 towns and 16,843 villages out of a total of 119 towns and

FINANCES OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES

LIMITODS O	I IND OF	TITLIAN LAOVING	
ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 10	4 46 1	Debt Heals	Rs
Principal Heads of Revent		Debt Deposits and Advances-	
Principal Means of Merchi			
	Rs	Lermanent Debt	
Taxes on Income other than Cor	·]	Floating Delt	00 00 000
poration Tax	1 0 0 0000	Loans from Central Govt	J1 90 000
c. It	,		
land Levenue	26 10 000	Unfunded Debt	4 0 000
Provincial Excise	-13 6 000	Appropriation for Reduction or	
		avoidance of debt	30 34 000
g amba	56 63 000	Famine R lief Fund	18 000
Forest	1373 000		10 000
Beristration	10 90 000	Post war Reconstruction and	* ** ** **
Leceipts under Motor Vehicles	10 00 000	Develor ment Fund	1 90 00 000
Ari	10 99 000	Depreciation Reserve Fund-	
Othe Taxes and Dutt a	4 51 000	Government Presses	1 000
Othe laxes and Dutt 2	101 000	Deposits of Local Funds	1 15 00 000
Total	8 30 95 000		
Total	8 30 00 000	Civil Deposits	3 88 48 000
		Other Accounts	17 31 000
Irrigation		Advances Repayable	8 58 000
In stion Asvi ation Embank m nt and Drainage Works for		Lermanent Advances	000
m at and Drainage Works for		Accounts with the Reserve Bank	1 000
which no Capital Accounts are		Account with the Covernment of	
kert	15 99 000	Burma	5 000
	_		6 9 000
Debt Services		Su_pen_e Accounts	
		Cheques and bills	1 10 00 000
Interest	5 10 000	Cash balance Investment Account	4 95 000
		Departmental and Similar	
		Accounts and Similar	80 000
Civil Administration			60 000
Administration of Justice	8 63 000	I oans and Advances by Provinci 1	
Jal's and Convict Settlements	1 4 000	Hovernments	1 00 000
Id -e			
	11 4 000		1 33 51 000
Ed e tion	9 03 000	Contract to an economic to	
liatical .	1 _5 000	Total Debt Heads	9 93 CO OLK)
I a He Health	3 000		_
Agriculture			8 41 4 000
	1 18 000		3 0 50 000
Tererinary	1 1000	Openi lalince	20 2.000
Co-operation	1 000		414 0 000
ledesates	13 000		414 0000
Electiancous Departments			101c tc
meeria nenas Defarementa	8 000		
		Direct Dema ide on the P to	nue
Total	54 83,000	0)	Ps
		Land Pevenue	2 0 000
Ciril If orks		Provincial Excise	10 R 000
Cal Works	10.00	Stamps	1,81 000
	10 00		98 000
		Forest	
Miscellaneous		Re istration	n 4 999
Tra ders from Lamine Relie		Charges on Account of Motor	
		Tallalas tata	1 000
Ere I tain aid of supersunuation	7 00	Oth r lax san 1 Dutl	4 (00)
tail sys 4 Printing	11700		
Lac abrous	15 43 00		1 ~ 31 000
	15 1100	٠,	
Total	1 300	0 Irrantion	r
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River		Re enue Account of Irri tion	
Miscelle ones Ad unimens between the rail and I revenent G com-			
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		Drainage Works-	
They to make make		O Other Levenue Expendita.e	
Firm thany Ikms Civil Delen-		Drainage Works— O Other Levenue Expenditu.e Enerced from Ordinary	
Firm thany Ikms Civil Delen-	e °43 00	Drainage Works— Other Levenue Expenditue Enerced from Ordinary Executes	
Entry thany Items Civil Defen- rated Provincial Revenue		Drainage Norks— Other Levenus Expenditue Enarced from Ordinary Extenues	12 (~wo
Firm thany Ikms Civil Delen-	e °43 00	Drainage Works— Other Levenue Expenditue Enerced from Ordinary Executes	
Firm thany Ikms Civil Delen-	e °43 00	Drainage Norks— Other Levenus Expenditue Enarced from Ordinary Extenues	12 (~wo

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1945-	46-contd 1	Capital Expenditure	
Welltainn II Mimiliam 10% 20 10	Rs		$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}$
Debt Serrices		Capital Account of Civil Works	
Interest on Debt and other	10 10 000	outside the Revenue Account Capital outlay on Electricity	-42,000
obligations	12,46,000	Schemes, Thermo electric Schemes	90,000
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoid inco of Debt	29,25,000	Miscellaneous—Capital outlay not	28,000
		charged to Revenue	•
Total	41,71,000	Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions	25,000
		Capital outlay on Provincial	•
Guil Administration	50 73 000	Schemes connected with War 1939	-1,16,41,000
General Administration	86,72,000		-,,- ,
Administration of Justice	30,05,000	Total . —	-1,16,80,000
Jails and Coarlet Settlements	15,98,000		
Police	1,09,09,000		
Scientific Departments .	21,000	Debt Heads.	_
Education	71,51,000	Debt, Deposits and Advances—	Rs
Medical	23,11,000	Floating Debt Loans from the Central	2,00,00,000
Public Health	8,66,000	Government	69,52,000
Agriculture	37,21,000	Unfunded debt	19,00,000
Veterirary	6,55,000	(Appropriation for reduction or	10 15 000
Co operation	3,57,000	Avoidance of debt) Sinking Fund Investment	12,15,000
Industries	6,87,000	Account Investment	9,33,000
Miccellaneous Departments	1,21,000	Famine Relief Fund	27,000
		Post-war Reconstruction and	13,12,000
Total	4,00,74,000	Development Fund Deposits of Local Funds	1,14,00,000
		Civil Deposits	3,87,61,000
Cuil Works		Other Accounts	17,12,000
Ch ll Works	79,45,000	Advances Repayable	80,36,000
Miscellaneous		Permanent Advances	3,000 15,000
Famine—A —Famine Relief	F 000	Accounts with the Reserve Bank Account with the Government	15,000
Superannurilon Allowances and	7,000	of Burnia	5,000
Pension 3	59,57,000	Suspense Accounts	62,67,000
Stationery and Printing	6,73,000	Cash Balance Investment Account	2,00,00 000 1,10,00,000
Mi-cell meous	28,74,000	Cheques and bills Departmental and similar	1,10,00,000
		accounts	80,000
Total	95,14,000	Loans and advances by Provin- cial Governments	1,22,40,000
Fririo-dinary Items-		Remittances within India-	12,32,21,000
I xpenditure connected with Post-		Other local remittances .	000و لمقرند لهوند 1
fint Planning and Develop	2 23,000	Total Debt heads	26,50,79,000
Trap ar to the Persone Reserve	•	,	_
(D) clopment) I und	1,90 00,000		25,33,09,000
	1,60,000	Total ernanditure and dishurse	n
Acroset	0,40,57,000		31,80,56,000
	esar, or julio	State of the state	6,00,74,000
Carlied Friendling		Grand Total	41,47,30,000
I "ir ital I'm ennel or le- Lo est ar lotter Capital outlay not		Revenue Surplus	+1,57,000
rlarged to Heredge		2001 Cado Burgado	4 24 17

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

A GOVERNOR

Administration

His Freell ney Sir Henry Twynam & C.S.1 CIE. 10.8 ADVISERS	Commissioner of Settlements Dir ter of Land I ecords Registr r General of Birl's Deaths and Marriages and Inspect r te teral of Registr two B A Baml awale ICS
	Regatr tion B A Rami awaie ics
Sr Geofrey Pownal Burton ECIE	Cluef Conservator f Forests H S Geor e
If C Greenfield out our ica	HA (Cal) BA (Oxon)
f P Pam den CIF 108	Excise Commussioner and Si perintendent of Stamps B A Bumbawale I C S
FINANCIAL COMMI SIGNEP	Commissioner of Income tax W I Wall OBF
C C F Ramslen cir ics (Offg)	Postmaster Gen ral M D Murtile
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SECRETARIÁT	Jatar Ula Deo Las
Chif Secretary T C S Jayaratnam C < I	Inspector General of Police D G Watson IP
F a risk Secretary and Secretary Public Works	Director of Piblic Instruction I G D Silva
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CHIEF CO	MMISSIONERS
Cola el E K Elliot 18	61, Confirmed _7th January 1895
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, Mr. H. A. Crump, C. 1, 104 1912 End proten from 1 th January 1912 to 16th Lebruary	H I Str Hydo Gowen, Fest, cir,	1930
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CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker —The Houlds Mr. Chearlyum Slock Gupta Dy Speiker - Wrs Announded Lide

(Vacant) (Napput Civ), II I Nandern (Intervel Sea') C Jasani (Napput Civ), II I Nandern (Intervel Sea') C Jasani (Napput Civ), II I Nandern (Intervel Sea') C Jasani (Napput Bhandara), K G Mahghabi (Cland World), N P Mishita (Jul) depor Cuy), K R Nandern (Jul) dipor Saugar Sea n.), Dr. J G Wahadaya (Hordang Led Mandran), P Singli (Intervel Sea n.), Dr. J G Wahadaya (Hordang Led Mandrand), P Singli (Intervel Mandrand), P Singli (Intervel Sea n.), Dr. J G Wahadaya (Hordang Led Mandrand), D Singli (Intervel Sea n.), Dr. J Kedu (Intervel Sea n.), R I Chendak (Katol Saaner), A N Udhoji (Intervel Sea n.), Dr. J Kedu (Arri), P Kochir (Illeganghal Wardha), D L Palil (Intervel Sea n.), Canani (Chanda Bralmy pr. n.), D R Nobergade (Reserved Sea n.), N Doutale (Waron), D Bindjanguro (Stor cha Garchard), D L Gothi (Betal bhansalch), R D Patel (Malan), G C Chandhara (Clandara Saa arr), P Randholl ar (Reserved Sea n.), N Doutale (Waron), D K Mohta (Intervent Asta), N Doutale (Waron), D K Mohta (Intervent Asta), N Pandli D P Misra (Jubbulpara Paran) M C Mehra (Le erved Sea), K P Pande (Sebon), N Hanumant Rao (Merand) (r K Johnas (Seagor-Khura), Jalausinkh Noti (Reserved Sea), M Choudhary (Mendla), L C Shah (Aneas Dudor), L Singh (Hothangsaba Shadaguri), D B Nali (Harda Sean Malare), S Choudhara (Arasinghpur Gadarcara), R Agulbho) (Leserved Sea n.), R M mallol (Lika adu), M R Mujundar (Barhayur-Harsud), Mr Anantram (Rappur), (Nacun) (Likerered Sea n.), M Laxminara andas (Dhambara), Pandli Rayi Shanhar Shukh (Baloda bazar), M Anlades (Recered Sea n.), T Chopda (Mahasamund), (Vacunt) (Balaspur), M Sukritas (Lecered Sea n.), T Wanasa (Mangel), A G Goval (Reserved Sea n.), M Sukritas (Lecered Sea n.), T T Thombe M C Sanjara, Mr Kanhakalal (Baladra), T Ranasa (Waraseon), G Pande (Bhandara Sai olu), R G Gobalichore (Reserved Seat), Y Tamasa (Waraseon), G Pande (Bhandara Sai olu), R G Boshmukh (Linavi), L N Kathe (Ellichpur Darjapur Melahat), M P Kolle (Linavi), M R Deshmukh (Inavian), L N Kathe (Ellichpur Darjapur Melahat), M P Shil

The Madras Province

The Madras Pre Mency oc uples the whole scathers portion of the lenkuola and earluding the Indian States all of which have now one under the direct control of the Government of Indian Batars all of which have now one under the direct control of the Government of Indian has an area of 1 4 6 32 square ment of Indian has an area of 1 4 6 32 square and a cast the one of even on the layer of Indian States and Indian states of Indian States and Indian States of Indian States are and Indian States are all the states of an importance the ports with the exception of Madras and prinaps of Cochin and Yuza with the Indian States and prinaps of Cochin and Yuza with the Indian States of the Indian States of Indian States and Indian States of Indian States and Indian States of Indian States and Indian States

Population

The population of the Presidency was returned at the cenus of 1911 as 49 840 501 an Increase of 5 131 8 0 over the 49 840 501 an Increase of 5 131 8 0 over the 49 840 501 an Increase of 5 131 8 0 over the 49 840 501 and Increase was not uniform. The districts which had unifored m st 10 101 tended to at ow large increases in 1921—Bellary and Agencies were the statement of the contractions of the antique of the contraction of the statement of the statement of the 1921 and 1922 and 1922

Government

The executive autho ity of the Province is exercis d on behalf of His Majesty by the Governor He is aided by four Advisers

Agriculture and Industries

The principal occupation of the gravince is agriculture engaring about 65 per cont of the population. It e principal food crops are rice i lam ra land kambu. The Industrial crops are cotton surarrana ani groun inut. The agricultural education is rapidly progressing in the Presidency. The activities of the Agricultural Department in matters educational consist in the running of a college at Colmbators arbitated to the University of Madras for farm labourers schools an i numerous demonstration farms. Asit was found that it o present course of middle school education does not satisfy the needs of the rrots the only school maintained by the department at Tailparamba was closed with effect from 188 April 199 hort practical courses in farm management and allied subjects have been institut 1 at t! Agricultural Colle e While pad by which is the stapl food of the population occupies the large cultivable area cotton and sugarcane are by no means inconsiderable crops of the posince and are receiving class attention at the hands of the local agricultural authorities. The area under 14 cotton irrigated and unirriested was 14 acres in 1913 44 and as in the case of paddy efforts are being made to produce better strains of cotton suited to different localities strains or cotton suited to digerent localities by means of both selection and hybridi-zation from existing good staple areas inproved rittes to a been systematically introduc 1 A special fair of the a ricul-tural activities in the first in cy is the lurs. tural net 4tt's in the Ire II ncy is the lar, it dustry which the plantin community law built up contributing under the project They commerced the project They commerced the project They had under the till of The United Finater. Vacid then of South India on which are represented coil et a rubt ranl a few other union planting front is The assure, they cannot planting front is The assure, they cannot planting front is The assure, they will be a server of the project of the server of the se There ar clos upon 18 8 square miles of reserved forcats

Sixty at laning and weaving mills were at work durin 1943 44 vith 653 looms and 109 400 spin 1943 40 vith 653 looms and 109 400 spin 114 rh number of ptot mills varie as four At the the co of the year 1930 the number of the other factories in the Pre idency was 1.76 The consisted of oil mills one of the prin 1941 industries of the Presi terrey. Typoth of ta med hidse of clined from 6 0 ton valued at Rs 13 93 lakhs to 6 03 tons valued at Rs 140 34 lakhs The manu facturin actifities which are under the direction of the Deprin min of Industries are mainly

confined to the production of the and in the Continue of the expectation of the enterior liver oil. There are a much or of indicate that the angent of the enterior Crotes and two much factories run on cott. Have It is for fellow, showly becoming recommised that the Maria. Presidency is one of the most untill a great India for such reme cultivation and the Duseveral deep rooted warf the of conclude his bary little water are expectly eater that puts very little water are expectly eater to the conditions which obtain in a sc. him is eff the Presidency where they from botter that in the north. This departments of Industric and Agriculture and to this development of the sugar industry by dem a tritter of the methods of inapulacture of a little ciker by a notice also he getting trained surer technologies, by the eward of scholarships no by ine thertin schemes for starting sugar fectors.

Ed tention

There were at the end of the arrived a ur 10'3 11 about 37 511 public metitution r nele from alliage primary schools to gets and proficional collages their total strong their total strong their sound to provide education for boys defending to the communities eligible for help by the Leibert The total expenditure of the province on Lduction is in the neighbourhood of R 722 labs. The principal educational institution in the province are the Madras Andhra and Annamalai Universities, the Presidency College, the Christian College, the Lovol's College, the Pachalyappa's College the Lay College, and the Queen Mary's College for Women, Andres, the St. Joseph's College, Irichinopoly the St Joseph's College, Irichinopoly the American College, Madura, the at Alove's use College, Mingalore, the Government College, Kumbakonam, the Ceded Districts College, Anantapur, the Government College, Rajah mundry, the Victoria College, Pulsh at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, the Veterl mary College, Midras, the Madris Medical College, the Stanley Medical College, Rivapperam (Madras), the Andhra delical College Vicagapatam, the Linginetring College at Madras (Guindy), the Textlers College Saldanet, the Lord Willingdon training College. Madras (Gundy), the Teathers College Saldapet, the Lord Willingdon Training College Women, Madras and the Covernment Training College, Rajahmundry

Local Administration

The Madras City Municipal Act, 1910, was amended by a comprehensive Amendment Act in 1936 and the main changes effected by the Amending Act which was brought into force on 21st April 1936, were as follows

- (1) the redistribution of the existing thirty divisions into forty territorial ones .
 - (2) the provision for a Deputy Mayor,
 - (8) the provision for aldermen.
- (4) the increase in the maximum strength of the council from 50 to 68 members consisting of 60 elected councillors, five aldermen elected the council from 50 to 68 members consisting district boards, it was decided to of 60 elected councillors, five aldermen elected bifurcate them. Up to the end of 1935, the by the council and not more than three special number of district boards bifurcated was four councillors appointed by Government for special subjects. subjects,

- (6) the villent g of the frarchise.
- (7) the about too of the system of representaflower filrecity re impatter by nomination,
- (6) the prostrious for Letter control over their and hutting grounds,
- (D) the provision for the larger of a tax on a twentier ite
- (10) the fair, of the minimum and rualmem tates of I sy of the property tax at 15% and 20 per cent respectively of the arnual value of builtings or throds, and
- (11) the constitution of a new Taxation App. 18 th the Committee with a Chairman appointed to Government

Of the five rate to ared for labour, one is to in Core i by a ron votor latour electorate not the others, whom latour electorate.

at Act of 1939 elmultareous trianglal charts a to all its to is illibrate in the city te club whice i

The Malran District Muricipalities Act, 1020, as amended by Madras let X of 1900, and

Tun Madme Local Boards Act, 1920, as ame ided to the Meders Act XI of 1020

The amending Let of 19.0, which came into force on the _6th August 1950, provide, welce alia, for the abolition of the system of nomina tions to local lodies, for the inclusion of village penchasats within the scope of the Madras Local Boards Act with a view to making the village the unit of local roll government, for direct elections to illatrict Loards, for the crea tion of a municipal and local boards service for the Presidency of Madras, for the removal of the disqualification of women as such in respect of elections to municipal councils and for the certation of office of the President of a district board or Chriman of a Municipal Council on a motion of non-confidence being passed against him by a prescribed majority. The Acts have undergone subsequent amendments relief Boards have been abolished with effect Local bodies in the Madras Presidency are Faluk Boards have been abolished with effect administered under the following Acts — from the 1st April 1984 from the 1st April 1984

In the interests of administration, commissioners have been appointed to all the Municipolitics in the presidency and these have replaced non-official chairmen as executive authorities

Under an Amending Act of 1934, the taluk boards were abolished with effect from 1st April 1934 This stop was undertaken as these bodies became financially embarrassed Their functions have been entrusted to district boards, with a view to avoid extreme controllisation of admi-1036

But, it was actually found later on that many of the bifurcated district boards were financially untable so much so that the Government had to have recourse to a reversal of the policy of bifurcation and to amalgamate all of the bifurcated district boards

By an Act of 1935 the local boards in the presidency have been divided into three groups for the purpose of elections so that elections will be held to a third of the local boards every year. The object of this legislation was summistrative convenience

By an Act of 1936 ordinary courts of law have been debarred from issuing injunctions restrain ing proceedings which are being or about to be taken for the conduct of elections to local bodies and preparation of electoral rolls in connection therewish

By an Act of 1938 the franchise of the territorial constituencies of the Madras Le is lative assembly were assimilated to that of the local bodies in the Province of Madras inclusive of the Corporation of Madras with a view to widen the franchise of local bodies and to effect economy in the cost of preparation of the electoral roll of local bodies.

By an Act of 1939 Chairman or Vice-Chairman or dinnicipal Council and Presider is and vice Presidents of local board who have been temoved were made inclicit for election to either of the said offices for a period of six months from the date of removal or until the date on which notice of the next ordinary election is published.

By Acts passed in 1940 and 1941 persons who are in arrears of any kind due to any local body inclusive of the Corporation of Madras are disqualized from standing for election or holding office as a member thereof

By an Act of 1941 a new provision was made in the Madras Local Boards Act 19 0 enabling the Government to superseds District Boards upto a period of three years

By an Act of 194 the term of office of Counciliors and Aldermen of the Corporation of Madras of Connelliors of Mindicpalities and of members of Di triet Boards which expired on 1st bor 194 westerneds to 1st Aovember 1943 and power was all o taken by the Proli clai Cor Imment to advance or postpone the d te

By the same Act the Provincial Government have taken power to pupolity when reconstituting all members of appoint when reconstituting all members of appoints with a position on the date on which the Act came into diction on the date on which the Act came into diction on the proposed or dissolved after such date to be supersided or dissolved after such date than the term of their office to reduce the structure of the reconstituted fundicipal Council which is the presentative of the reconstituted fundicipal the reserving seats for any community or for woman.

The assistant engineers of the District Boards were constituted into a Local Fund Service for the Province known as the Madra Local Fund Assistant Engineers Service The Manicipal Envirorers in some of the Manicipalities and the Electrical Engineers in some of the Municipalities

and I unchayets have also been constituted into separate services known as the Madrar Municipal Ludineering Service and the Madra Lo Authorities Electrical In ineers Service respectively. The existing system of control and spectively of the existing system of control and population was recognized in 1940 and the Chief Earlineer (Communications) as made he head of the Diff tiel Board En Incern Service and three posts of Saperintending Funers (Communications) were created. The constitute important steps in Improving the state in the constitute important steps in Improving the state of the main services of the main services of local board employees.

By the amendment Acts of 1043-

(a) The provisions of the City Municipal tor relating to the powers of the standing committee in respect of establishment were placed on a line with the M D M and M LB Acts prohibilin these commutees from con siderin any proposals for the amendment of the establi himent schedule except at the instance of the executive authority.

(b) The M D M tot was amended in a comprehen is o manner remotin certain administrative difficulties which were found necessary

() Poner was vested in the Board of Revenue to returne an endo vment the management of which had been transfer ed to a local board and prot I on was also n ade for fi Ing the rent value of lands in proprietary estates for a triennium instead of for every year.

(d) Power was taken for the appointment of executive officers to punch yets

By the amendment Acts of 1914-

(c) Power was taken for the Collector to appoint any member of a local board or municipal council as president or vice-president or chair man and vice chairman re peet! ely when presi dents vie presidents or chairman or vice chair men are absent on account of their being detailed in prison

(b) Power was taken for Govt to direct any municipal coun it to levy property tax at su h rates and with effect from uch dates as may be specified in the order if the finance of the council are not enough to discharge its nobligations.

Co operation

Th year 1943 44 was one of marked progress The number of sect ties increased from 15 or to 15 540 their member hip from 14 51 94 to 18 833 the o Anne capital from Rs 255 31 lake the loats 1 oued from 18 055 32 lake the loats 1 oued from 18 055 32 lake the loats 1 oued from 18 055 32 lake the loats 1 oued from 18 15 1 lake 10 78 lakes The coll ctions by Central Banks were very good and the jercentage of overdness was 18 88 as against 18 44 in 194 43 which its If was the lowest for the pree ding 17 years There was a shrinks of in the loan business for The State 1 of the loan business of the state o

both the primaries and the wholesales reached the peak figure of Rs 184 crores. There were 1,198 primary stores with 692 branches or depots. Their purchases and sales amounted to Rs 806 96 lakhs and Rs 832 36 lakhs as against Rs 315 75 lakhs and Rs 298 49 lakhs, respectively, in the previous year. The trade of the wholesales also recorded a striking increase, the purchases and sales amounting to Rs 554 43 lakhs and Rs 518 93 lakhs against Rs 96 36 lakhs and Rs 80 05 lakhs, respectively, in 1942 43. Some of the important features of the working of the stores were their participation in schemes of statutory rationing and procurement, their sales to non members (60 per cent), formation of stores societies for the benefit of industrial labourers and extension of the consumers' movement in rural areas.

The total deposits and borrowings of the Midris Provincial Coop Bank fell from Rs 292 27 lakhs to Rs 272 27 lakhs on account of the bank s cautious policy in accepting deposits. There was a marked increase in its loan business (from Rs 56 04 lakhs to Rs 161 33 lakhs). By virtue of its position as the apea consisting of central banks. The working capital of central banks increased from Rs 673 16 lakhs to Rs 750 53 lakhs. Their total profits substantially increased from Rs 3 83 lakhs to Rs 5 04 lakhs. On account of the conditions created by the War the loans issued by the Madris Coop Central Land Mortgage Bank Ltd, decreased from Rs 23 66 lakhs in 1942 43 to Rs 18 26 lakhs in 1943 44. The maximum amount for which Government have guaranteed the debentures of the Bank s Rs 350 lakhs.

both the primaries and the wholesales reached the peak figure of Rs 13½ crores. There were 1,198 primary stores with 692 bianches or depots. Their purchases and sales amounted to Rs 806 96 lakhs and Rs 832 36 lakhs as against Rs 315 75 to give short term advances to the Bank, Iakhs and Rs 298 49 lakhs, respectively, in whenever required

Law and Order

The Superior Court for Civil and Criminal Judicial work in the Presidency is the High Court at Madras, which consists of a Chief Justice and thirteen puisne judges The existing order pro-vides for a maximum of 15 puisne Judges For the administration of criminal justice there are 30 Sessions Judges in the Mufassal (including Additional agency tracts) Assistant Sessions Judges being provided to assist Courts in which the work is heavy there are the District Magistrates, the Subordinate Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates
The administration of civil justice is carried on by 26 District Judges, and 34 Subordinate Judges and 140 District Munsiffs In the Presidency Town there are a City Civil Court consisting of two Judges and a Smill Cause Court consisting of a Chief Judge and two other Judges Madras is a litigious province and the records show one suit for every 174 persons The Police department is under an ın 1943 Inspector General who has six deputies, four in charge of ranges of the Presidency, one in charge of the Railway Police and the Criminal Investiga-tion Department and one in charge of the Madras City Police as Commissioner of Police A Superintendent is stationed at each district The sanctioned strength of the Permanent Police Force is 27,783 including the Malabar Special Police

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MADRAS BUDGET

Heads of Accounts	Budget Estimates 1945 48	Heads of Accounts	Budget Estim tes 191 46
Revenue	Re	DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE 7-Land Revenue	Rs > 43 700
IV -Taxes on Income other	4	f	{
than Corporation	3 60 60 000	8 Provincial Exc! e	4 10 00
VII,-Iand Revenue	}	9 -Stamps	1 16 .00
	5 69 000	10 -Forest	6 55 900
VIII —Provincial Excise	14 10 8 00	11 -Registration	35 0 400
IX.—Stamps	8 "500,	1 -Charges on account of	}
X.—Forest	1 29 60 00	Motor Vehicles Acts	68 000
XI —Registration	58 6 00	13 -Other Taxes and Dutles	1 99 600
XII Receipts under Motor		Total	* 83 89 300
Vehicles Acts	72-46 600	Revenue Account of Irr gat on	ļ
XIII.—Other Taxes and Dutles	574 1000	N vigat o Emb akm at and Drainage Works	
Total	3 03 41 00	17 -Irri ation-Interest on	
lengate n N vigation Embank ment nd Drain ga W rks		works for which Capital Accounts are	
ment ad Drain ge W rks		kept	90 79 000
XVII - Irrigation Navigation Embankment and]	18-Irrigation-0 ther	
Drainage Works for which Capital]	Revenue Exp ndi ture financed from	
Accounts are kent-) '	Ordinary Revenues	60 09 000
Gross Receipts	1 74 91 100	10 -Construction of Irriga	
Deduct - Working Expenses		tion Navigation Embankment and	
	- 4 100	Drainage Works	1 5 000
Net Receipts	1 0 69 000	Total	15 40 000
XVIII—Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works for Which no Called		Debt Services	
Which no C pital Accounts are kept	958 900	-Interest on Debt and other Obligations	67 80 00
Total	2 16 4 900	3 -Appropriation for Re	
D bt S rvices		duction or Avoil	1 00 90 600
XX.—Interest	89 01 800	Total	-33 10 400
Total	88 01 800		
Civil Admini tr t on.	į	Civil Adm ni tr t n	3 7 7 600
	1	Justice Justice	1 18 28 600
	33 53 100	3 - Jalis and Convict Settle ments	6 0 600
XXII.—Jalls and Convict Settlements		9 Police	47 07 000
7711 Delte-	10 59 800	30B —Ports and Pilotage 36 —Scientific Departments	1 37 300
XXVI-Fdrank	8 88 400	36 —Scientific Departments 37 — Education 38 — Medical 39 — Public Health	4 64 56 600 1 50 17 600
XXVII.—Medical	11 2 900	39 —Public Health	469 400
	14 9 800	40 —Agriculture	6 19 700



HEADS OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates 1945 46	Heads of Accounts	Buiget Estim tes 194 46
RECEI : Excess of Revenue over Expenditure (from Stat ment B)	' Is 8014 00	DISDURSEMENTS I vcc.s of Expenditure over Revenu (from Statement A)	Rs
i ubile Debt Incurred— I — Fermanent Debt II — Floating Debt— Treasury Bills Other Floating Loans III — Loans from the Central Government	3 00 00 000 1 00 00 000 12 00 000	Capital Accounts outside the literane Account— 63 Construction of Irrigation Navigation Tembankment and Druhage Works Capital Outlay on Industrial Preciopment of Circle Works outsile the Reve no Account of Circle Works outsile the Reve no Account of Circle Schemes 51 Capital Outlay on Hiedricity Schemes 52 Payments of Commuted	03 (00 13 100 3 39 900 81 46 100
Total	41 00 000	Value of Pensions 854 Capital Outly on I rovinct I Schemes e nuected with the War 1939	100
Unfunded Debt-		Total	1 5 61 700
etate Provident Funds	69 5 500	Put lio Debt Discharged IPermanent Debt IIFloating Debt Trevaury Bills Other Floating Loans	5 5 000 3 00 00 000 1 00 00 000
D posits and Advances— I —Deposits Bearing Interest—		III -Loans from the Central	49 80 000
Deposits of deprecia tion reserve of Gov ernment Commercial concerns II —Deposits not bearin.	50 600	Total Unfunded Debt— State Provident Funds Total	4 54 05 °00 56 40 000 56 40 000
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt F mine Relief Fund	10 73 800	Deposits and Advances— I —Deposits Bearing Interest— Deposits of Depreciation Re erve of Government Commercial Concerns II —Deposits not bearing	300
Fund for the Deve lopm nt of Rura Water supply Province I Road Fund— Other Account	10 00 000	Intere t Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt (Sinking Funds) Sinking I und Investme t Account Famine Relief Tund	5 25 000 43 00 000 3 00 000
Revenue Reserve Fund Depreciation Reserve		Fu d for tile Development of Rural Water upply P vincial Ro-d Fund—	1 41 300
Fund—Electricity sp cial Reserv Fund— Electricity	13 %0 600 5 5 400	Oth r Account Revenue Reserve Fund Investm at Account Depreciation Re erre Fund— Liectricity	1º 03 84 000 13 76 300



HEADS OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Fstimates 1945-46	Heads of Accounts	Budget Estimates 1945 46	
Receipts—contd	RS.	DISBURSEMENT conid Deposits and Advances contd	Rs	
Deposits and Advances—co td		•		
III—Advances not bearing Interest—	04.00.400	Depo it Account of Crant from the Central Govern ment for Grant of Bon for gro in, food crops in		
Advances Repayable Permanent Advances	84 09 100 50 000	leiu of cotton Depo it Account of grant.	5 0 100	
Accounts with the Government of	30 000	made 13 the Indian Res arch Lund Association		
Rurma Accounts with the		III —Advances not bearing Interest—	ĺ	
Reserve Bank IV —Buspense—	59 000	Advances Repayable Permanent Advances Accounts with the Govern ment of Burma	9 55 900 60 000	
Cash Balance Invest		Accounts with the Peserve	60 000	
ment Account Other Suspense Ac	1° 03 84 000	Bank	£0 000	
counts	35 6 000	IV -Suspenso-		
Cheques and Bills Departmental and Simi	4 13 0 000	Cash B lance Investment	p 30 00 000	
l'r Accounts	10 000	Other Guspen e Accounts Cheques and Bills	30 6 600 4 11 30 000	
V —Miscellaneous— Miscellaneous—Govern		Departmental and Similar		
ment Account	5 5 000	Accounts	107000	
Total	63 97 99 00	V—Miscellaneous—Govern Miscellaneous—Govern ment Account	14 67 00	
Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government		Total	6 98 400	
Loans to Municipalities Port Funds Cultiva		Loans and Advances by the		
tors etc Loans to Government	87 40 600	Provincial Government— Loans to Municipalities Port		
Servanta	-0 00	Funds Cultivators etc. Loans to Government	86 43 000	
Total	87 70 00	Servants .	000	
Remittances-	ĺ	Total	86 0 000	
Cash Remittances Reserve Bank of India Remittances	57 51 00 000	Remittances— Cash Remittances Reserve Bank of India	57 4 0 0 0 000	
Adju ting Account with Railways		Remittances Adjusting Account with		
Adjusting Account between Central	ì	Rally avs		
(Non Rallways) and Provincial Govern		Adjusting Account between Central (Non Rail says) and Provincial Governments		
ments Inter Provincial Sus Pense Account		Inter Provincial Suspense Account		
Total	7 51 00 000	Total	57 40 00 000	
Total-Receipts	1,27 97 42 300	Total-D bursements	1,28 09,29 900	
-Op ning Cash Balance	61 98 461	V -Clo mg Cash Bal nee	50 10 861	
Grand Total	1 28 59 40 761	Grand T t l	1,28 59 40 761	
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	ue the garder John Arbutt not, Rest, CIF	1472
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Litaard Harrison		1872
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Nathaniel Flyick	2) Tre D ke of Buelinghen and Chandon,	1878
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	ereation)	1890
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	on the control of the	1908
Lard Macartucy, F B	Hon, Sir Arthur Lawley, GCSA, GCIT,	1906
The state of the s	Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, GCSA, GCIF, FCHO.	1908 1911
Governors of Madras	Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.A., GCIF, FCHO Sir Thomas David Gilson Carmichael, Sir Thomas David Gilson Carmichael, 1912	1908 1911
Governors of Madras Lord Macretacy, K.B	Hon. Sir Arthur Lawier, GCSA, GCIF, FCHO Sir Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, Bart, GCSA, GCIF, ECHO Con Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, Bart, GCSA, GCIF, ECHG, (b) 1912	1908 1911
Governors of Madras Lord Macertney, KB	Hon, Sir Gabriel Stokes, KC * 1., C * 1 (Attay) Hon, Sir Arthur Lawley, GCSA, GC 17, FC * 10 Sir Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, Bart, GOS 1, GC 17, KO M G. (b) 1912 Became Governor of Bengal, 1 April Gir Murray Hammick, KC * 1, C 1 * 1817	1906 1911 1912
Governors of Madras Lord Macerthey, K B Alexander Davidson (Acting) Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, K B 1 John Holland (Acting)	Hon, Sir Gabriel Stokes, KC * 1., C * 1 (Attay) Hon, Sir Arthur Lawley, GCSA, GC 17, FC * 10 Sir Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, Bart, GOS 1, GC 17, KO M G. (b) 1912 Became Governor of Bengal, 1 April Gir Murray Hammick, KC * 1, C 1 * 1817	1908
Governors of Madras Lord Macertney, K.B	Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, GCSA, GCIF, FCHO Sir Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, Blart, GCSI, GCIF, FCHG. (b) 1912 Became Governor of Bengal, 1 April Gir Murcy Hammick, KCSI, CIE (4eing) Baron Fentland P.C. GCSI, GCLE 700 Sir A G Cardes, FCSI (Acting)	1908 1911 1912 1913
Governors of Madras Lord Macertney, K.B	Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, GCSA, GCIF, FCHO Sir Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, Blart, GCSI, GCIF, FCHG. (b) 1912 Became Governor of Bengal, 1 April Gir Murcy Hammick, KCSI, CIE (4eing) Baron Fentland P.C. GCSI, GCLE 700 Sir A G Cardes, FCSI (Acting)	1906 1911 1912
Governors of Madras Lord Macertney, K B	Hon. Sir Gabriel Stokes, KC\$1., C\$1 (Acting) Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, GCSA, GCIF, FCHO Sir Thomas David Gilson Carmichael, Bart, GOSI, GCIF, KOMG. (b) 1912 Became Governor of Bengal, 1 April Gir Murray Hammick, KC\$1, CIR (Acting) Baron Fentland P.C. GCSI, GCLE (Acting) FOO GIR A G Cardes, FOSI (Acting) FOO FOO FOO FOO FOO FOO FOO FOO FOO FO	1908 1911 1912 1913 1019
Governors of Madras Lerd Macertney, K.B	Hon. Sir Gabriel Stokes, KC\$1., C\$1 (Acting) Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, GCSA, GCIF, FC WO Sir Thomas David Gilson Carmichael, Bart, GOSI, GCIF, KOMG. (b) 1912 Became Governor of Bengal, 1 April Gir Murry Hammich, KCSI, CIE (Acting) TOO Baron Fentland P.C. GCSI, GCLE GCII, GBT, GCSI, FC, GCMG, GCII, GBT (c) TOO Sir Charles Todhunter, FCSI (Acting)	1908 1911 1912 1913 1019
Governors of Madras Lord Macertney, K B	Hon. Sir Gabriel Stokes, KC\$1., C\$1 (Acting) Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, GCSA, GCIF, FCHO Sir Thomas David Gilmon Carmichael, Bart, GOBI, GCIF, KOMG. (b) 1912 Became Governor of Bengal, 1 April Gir Murray Hammich, KCSI, CIE (Acting) Baron Fentland P.C. GCSI, GCLE (Acting) Baron Willingdon, GCSI, FO, GCMG, GCII, GBT (c) Sir Charles Todhunter, FCSI (Acting) TOS Visionant Goschon, FC and GCSI,	1908 1911 1912 1913 1019
Governors of Madras Lord Macertney, K B	Hon. Sir Gabriel Stokes, KC41., C21 (Acting) Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, GCA1, GCIF, FCHO Sir Thomas David Gilmon Carmichael, Bart, GCB1, GC1F, KOM G. (b) 1912 Became Governor of Bengal, 1 April Hir Murry Hammick, KCA1, C1E (Acting) Baron Pentland P.C. GCS1, GCLE	1908 1911 1912 1913 1019
Governors of Madras Lord Macertney, K.B	Hon. Sir Gabriel Stokes, KC\$1., C\$1 (Acting) Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, GCSA, GCIF, FCMO Sir Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, Bart, GCBI, GCIF, KCMG. (b) 1912 Recame Governor of Bengal, 1 April GRI Murry Hammick, KC\$1, CIE (1cting) Baron Fentland P.C., GCSI, GCLE Paron Willingdon, GCSI, FC, GCAG, GCII, GBF (c) Sir Charles Todhunter, FCSI (Acting) Viscount Goschen, FC and GCSI, GCII, CBF (Acting) Viceroy and Consequent Goneral, 1929)	1908 1911 1912 1913 1019 1024
Governors of Madras Lerd Macertney, K.B	Sir Gabriel Stokes, KC\$1., C\$1 (Acting)	1908 1911 1912 1913 1019 1924 1929
Governors of Madras Lord Macertney, K B	Hon. Sir Gabriel Stokes, KC41., C21 (Acting) Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, GC21, GC17, FCHO Sir Thomas David Gilmon Carmichael, Bart, GC81, GC17, KCM6. (b) 1912 Became Governor of Bengal, 1 April Hon. Hutray Hammick, KC21, C1K (Acting) Baron Pentland P.C., GC31, GCLE (Acting) Baron Willingdon, GC31, FC, GCM6, GC11, GH7 (c) Sir Charles Todhunter, FC31 (Acting) CG11, GH7 (Acting) Honout Goschen, FC and GC61, GC11, CH7 (Acting) Viceroy and Governor-General, 1929) Sir Norman Marjoribanks, KC31, KC1E (Acting)	1908 1911 1912 1913 1019 1924 1929
Governors of Madras Lord Macertney, K.B	Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, GCSI, GCIF, FCMO Sir Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, Bart, GCBI, GCIF, ECMG. (b) 1912 BECAMA GOVERNO of Bengal, 1 April Sir Murry Hammick, ECSI, CIE (Acting) Baron Fentland P.C., GCSI, GCLE 104 105 107 107 108 108 108 108 108 108	1908 1911 1912 1913 1019 1924 1929
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Governors of Madras Lerd Macertney, K B	Sir Gabriel Stokes, KC41, C21 (Acting)	1908 1911 1912 1913 1019 1924 1929
Governors of Madras Lord Macertney, K.B	Hon. Sir Gabriel Stokes, KC41., C21 (Acting) Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, GCSA, GCIF, FCHO Sir Thomas David Gilmon Carmichael, Bart, GCE1, GC1F, KCM G. (b) 1912 Became Governor of Bengal, 1 April Gir Murcy Hammick, KC, I, C1E (Acting) Baron Fentland P.C., GCSI, GCLE GCII, GBT (c) Sir Charles Todhunter, FCSI (Acting) GCII, GBT (c) Sir Charles Todhunter, FCSI (Acting) GO: GO: GO: GO: GO: GO: GO: GO: GO: GO:	1908 1911 1912 1913 1019 1024 1924
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Governors of Madras Governors of Madras Lerd Macertney, K.B	Sir Gabriel Stokes, KC\$1., C\$1 (Acting) Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, GC\$1., GC\$17, FC\$10 Sir Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, Bart, GO\$1.,GC\$17. KO\$6. (b) 1912 Recame Governor of Bengal, 1 April Sir Murry Hammich, KC\$1, G\$2 Sir Murry Hammich, KC\$1, G\$2 Sir Murry Hammich, KC\$1, G\$2 Sir Murry Hammich, KC\$1, G\$2 Sir Charles Tothunter, FC\$1 (Acting) Baron Fentland P.C.,GC\$1.,FO.,GC\$1. Sir Charles Tothunter, FC\$1 (Acting) Sir Charles Tothunter, FC\$1 (Acting) Sir Charles Tothunter, FC\$1 (Acting) Sir Construction (Acting Viceroy and G\$2\$1.,C\$1\$2 G\$2\$1.,C\$1\$2 (Acting Viceroy and Governor-General, 1029) Sir Norman Marjoribanks, KC\$1.,KC\$1\$2 (Acting) Lieut Col the Right Hon'ble Sir George I rederick Stanley, FC, G\$2\$1\$6, C\$4\$6 1084) Khan Bihadur Sir Muhammad Usman, Salib Bahadur Ko\$1\$2. (Acting) Lord Ersline, G\$7\$7. Rai Bahadur Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu, Ko\$1 (Acting)	1908 1911 1912 1913 1019 1024 1924
Governors of Madras Lord Macertney, K B	Sir Gabriel Stokes, KC\$1., C\$1 (Acting)	1908 1911 1912 1913 1019 1024 1929 1931 1931 1936
Governors of Madras Lord Macertney, K B	Sir Gabriel Stokes, KC\$1, C\$1 (Acting)	1908 1911 1912 1913 1019 1024 1929 1934 1936 1936
Governors of Madros Lord Macertney, K.B	Sir Gabriel Stokes, KC\$1, C\$1 (Acting)	1908 1911 1912 1913 1019 1024 1929 1934 1936 1936
Governors of Madras Lord Macertney, K.B	Sir Gabriel Stokes, KC\$1, C\$1 (Acting)	1908 1911 1912 1913 1019 1024 1929 1934 1936 1936 1936
Governors of Madros Lord Macertney, K.B	Sir Gabriel Stokes, KC\$1, C\$1 (Acting)	1908 1911 1912 1913 1019 1024 1929 1934 1936 1936 1936
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Governors of Madros Lord Macertney, K.B	Sir Gabriel Stokes, KC\$1, C\$1 (Acting)	1908 1911 1912 1913 1019 1024 1929 1934 1936 1936 1936

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

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Deputy Speaker Mrs & Rukmini Lakshmipathi

Sultan Abdul Hamsed Khan (Madeas Civ Mulammadan Liban) Arakal Abdor Rahman All Rajah (Chirollif Mulammadan Prof) khan ahib D At lal Rawool (Bellary Muhammada Bural) P M Adikesasahi Saleket (Madras Ch./ Soth General Erban) M Ahmed I al ha Salii (Soth Arce Mu amm d v Srimathi G Ammarna Raja (Plote Tuen Women Cenent Leton) Ananiachar (Nospet General I weal) Srimati i taja, ai transi (Cid'alore liom n f nero P ral) h Annamalal Pillal (Tir rannamalai Ceneral Pural) Itiwan It I a lur A Appa lural Pilat (Madres eum C) n lep t Ind an Christia) I so Paha lur II B Atl Gowd r (Th Adjuris General Rural) Muthu hr Ar Kr Aruna h lam Ch ttlar (5 aga 2 Cener ! I real) Khan Bahador P M Attakoya Ti angal (Colort M femmed o Rivel) S C Bat ke huan (Paln General Pural Schell led Castes) M Raplaced : (Fil re Ge eral F ral) Bant eer Ahmed Sayeed (Chi lep t eum South treet Milamme an 1 rol) M Illaktarat al ra (Tururallur General Rural) B Bhakthavath alu bayudu (Langet Ge eral Pur f) h Bhathyam Affinari (Clin leput Ceneral Pural) 3 \ A Bhaikara Hao Mahasayo (Lul Lonis Ceneral Purel) E H M lower 15,0 (4 olndinn) P lu bilpa Vayucu (0 ve Gene al I ural) A Chandramoull (Tena General Prat) C Cheliagratt! Clettl (Tertile We kers Trade Union Madras Lanus) O Clergam Pilial (Terscall r G vent Rural S. hed led Cartes) S Chilambara Ayyar (I ill p ram G rai I raf) I Clinnamuth (Korlpatti General Rural Scheduled Caste) T & Clorkalingan Pill ! (Tn erely General Real) M P Dambolaram (Kof'ayara Gene I Iwal) M Doralkanni (Tratani Ceneril Rural Sel d led Castes) A R. A S Doralwanni Andar (Twi om Oznal Purol) V Girl (Pokk) Ceneral Iran) B Gopala Reddi (Karal Doralkannu General Pural) D Govinda Does (Lellary Ce eral R r I Scheduled Carter) C 1 Covin dan Kayar (Kurumbrana ! General I ral) William Grant (L ropean) \ J Gupta (I u.a apa am General Ru at) E Guruvulu (Chiencole General P ral S hed ! d Castes) \ Halasyam Ayyar (Trichinop ly General R rat) Khan Sahib H S Unssain (Mangilore Muhammada Purat) D R Isaac (Vorthern C rears Indian Christian) h. Isawara (Coo d poor Ce eral Pu al Sebe duled Castes) Mrs. Jebamoney Masiliamoney (Tennerell; cum I alan cottah cu n Teticore) Towns Women Indian Ciristian Urban) Allu Jori Nayudu (Itaiana ea 1 General Ru al) A K haderkutti (I ottoyam Muha imada Pural) D Kadirappa (I enulon la General Rural Sched led Castes) A I aleswara Rao (Bezuada cum Masulip am Toicns C neral Urban) K. Kamaral Nadar (S. ur. G. neral Pural) F. Kaman (Malappuran Ceneral Rural) Soled led Castes) K. R. Karant (I uttu Ceneral Pural) A. Farumakara Menon (Idalapuran Ceneral Pural) puram General Pural) Mrs khadila Lakub Hassan (Mairas City Women M hanin ad Urba) K Kolandavelu hayanat (Mannary di Ge e al Riral Sel eduled C stes) I Koti Reddi (Cuddapal General Pural) G I rishnamurti (Pall ea , Trade Union Labo r) 8 1 rl huan (Pollachi General Pural Seled I d Castes) O Krishna Rao (North ra Central I and K. Kulasekaran (Tind conam Ge eral Riral Sched led Ca tes) Kumararaja Sir M. A Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettin d (The Natiulottai Lagaratha : Associ t on) Aumar nami Baja (Spridi) putur Ge cent Burah Hajea I kunhammad Jutty (Cal est cum Camanore cum Tellicherry Towns Muha imadan Urban) I Juppussami Azjas (Duda-mi) Chamilton Camanore cum Tellicherry Towns Muha imadan Urban) I Juppussami Azjas (Duda-Reforeb) gul General Rural) V Kurmayya (Bandar General Pu ! Schel led Castes) Luttimalu Amma (Tell herry cum Cal cut Towns Women P Lakshmi Amma (zetti nerry etm Cas cus a sensi I Lakshmi Ammai (Sermaderi General Piral) Srimathi I Likshmi General Srimathi I L. kshml Ammal (D n digul Women General Rural) Dr h Laksi mi Devi (Bellary **Women** P Madhavan (Chirakkal General Rural) R S Manickam (Sattur Sched led Castes) M Marlemuthu (Tanjore Gener l R al Sched led Castes) 8 T P Marimuthn Pillal (Musici General Ru al) R Maruthal (Any lur General R ral Schedul Castes) Mir Akram All (1: agapatam cur: Fast Godaver: Muhammadan Pural) P K Moldeen Kutty (Palghat Mul an madan Rural) Muhammad Abdur Rahman (Malapparam

Mulamriadan, Ruraly, Dr. Mulammad Abder Salvia evener Meta proofen, Resch; That Rahadur Muhammad Sehamnad (P. flur, Molecule des, Lord), F. Muhammad Rahmebhal (Ananlopur, Muhammadan, Rure), V. I. Muniseral Pillal (Tarulla, flur, General, Revol. Scheduled Cartes), B. S. Muril (Compada General, Portly & Autol. Castes), V. Mathronmalleri Tevar (Raianad, General, Inal), h. A. Nochhanga Gouder (Oncher General, Inal), A. Pl. N. A. Nadimulim Pilial (Ten en Central, Pinel). S. Sagapia (Rinterl, General Rural, Scheduled Carte.). S. Social As an ar (in cellal, General Pinel), S. Nagla. (Cuddepah, General, R. et a. Sell I Central), h. S. Freelages Guider, (f. Inchesty elas an General, Rural), P. L. Landman Polit (Livin from Ceneral Lored), C. Narral 1300 (Chieceole, General, Reval) N. N. Nandahan (Meri God ever ever A time e is Galif-Factory Labore, Latury), K. Nanda a Mac (Low I., therest, Rev. I., M. G. Natesa Chettiar (Learner of Court, Perty C. Ott Love (drentime, Gover, Lordy & C. Polanismand Counter (east time times, I well, I K I stones of Counter (Pollacki General, Paral) It I Polis (see their Inchitees) I Polloca Itaja, (tomosto, General Rund, C. R. Parthusarathi Ax am ar (C. 1962), C. need. Loretty, E. S. P. deserral Gorador (Leodi General, Reval) R Pearly and Gamer (Tr. Buegeta, General Rural); M. P. Perlaas and (Namalkal, General, I - 1. Saletated Certes), N. P. Pen mal Cheffer (Salem Town, General, Urbur); B. Permand. Sans L. Urbulakur General Rural), T. Prakasam (Mauras Celu, South Centrel, Gen at Urlay, D & Prof d (Pear Le, General, Lurd), R Raghana Monon (Palghat, Ceneral Rosolt), Rose is the I Rata Pap for the enter better, Int or Christian), A. L. A. Ramachandra Priddir (c. et a. 2011 General Peral), R. B. Pamaleldina Raju (Tirutta i, General, Level), T. 2. Recall that Redll, (Mederipalle, General, Rural), D. Ramalinga Peddiar (C) et General, Level), K. S. Pamar vivol Goordan (Palladam, General, Rural), V of Roman and Muddler Wellore, General, Local), A Ranga Reddi (Rajampet, General, Rural), 19 M I M I M (Forager Conserver), J L P Robbe Victoria (Tin tetelly, Indian Of retien), Mer. A. Pubrul if I had graft (Depthy Speaker) (Medica City Women, Ceneral, Urban), A & Schoonnonds & all (Chib at eran, General Lural, Seleduled Caster), D. Silved Ibrahim, (Renerd, Morning da., Ricol), R. Sakthivadiseli Gounder (Perchabiliam, General, Rucol), V. I. Savia Intel (South treet en Trustropoly eur. Salei cum Combatore, Indian (Iristical, Dr of I Samul (Center Increas, Irdun Clinical), Sankaran Kamondripod (Perrant, Gerer I Berell, P. R. K. Sarma (Madras City Doct and Factory Letoir excleding Textile and Romany Interior, Labour). K C Supthanishi Reddiar (Southern Control Landockless), It Suttanatha Karayalar (Konfolk, General, Rural), B T Sechadricharyar (Guluatters, Ceneral, Rural), S K Shak Rowther (Palghat, Muharimadar, Peral), K Shinim im (Gi bie General, Rural, Scheduled Castes). K A Shanmuga Mudillar (Tiruppattur North Arto' Ceneril, Pural), Khan Sahib K A Sheikh Dawood (Salem cum Combatore cum Il e Adarra, Mulau madan Rural), V & T Shelk Man oor Thraganar (Tennecelly, Muhammadan Lural), H Slivama Reddl (Pellara, General, Rural), J Sivashanmugham Pillal (Madras Citu, South Central, General, Urban, Scheduled Castes); D Scholasa Ayyar (Conjectery alanyam, General, Pural), P 5 Scholasa Ayyar (Conjectery, General, Rural), Kallur Subba Rao (Penulonda, Ceneral, Rural), Marina Subba Rao (Rajahmendry, General, Rural), N M P Subboraman (Madura Town, General, Urlei). Dr P Subbarayan (Tiruchengode, General, Rurel), P Subblah (Ongole, General, Rural, Schilded Castes), C P Subblah Mudallir (Counhatore Town, General, Urban), A M P Subbrava Chettir (Negapatam, General, Rural), K V R Swami (Rajahmundry, General, Rural), H S Town (Furopean), Khin Sihib V I Unnikammoo (Malappuram, Muhammadan, Rurel), V S R M Valliappa Chettlar (Trruppatur Ramnad, General, Rural), K Varida chariar (Chandragiri, General, Rural), N. S. Varidichiri (Madras (ity, South, General, Urban), A. Vedaratnim Pilla (Mannargudi, General, Rural), S. V. Venaudavi Gounder (Dharapuram, General, Rural), G. Venlanna (Filore, General, Rural, Scheduled Casles), Chandra Vanlata Boddi (Furnal), Chandra Chandra (Furnal), Chandra (Furnal), Chandra (Furnal), Chandra (Furnal), Chandra (Furnal), Chandra (Furnal), Chandra (Fu Chandra Venkata Reddi (Kurnool, General, Rural), Gopavaram Venkata Reddi (Nandyal General, Rural), K Ramakotisnara Rao (Narasaraopet, General, Rural), B Venkatachalam Pillai (Ariyalur, General, Rural), B Venkatanarayana Reddi (Gudur, General, Rural), S C Venkatappa Chettiar (Salem, General, Rural), R Venkatappa Nayudu (Gootu, General, Rural), K Venkatappaya Pantulu (Guntur cum Tenali Towns, General, Urban), P Venkatappaya P Venkatarama Ayyar (Kumbal onam, General, Rural), Kala Venkata Rao (Amalapuram, General, Rural), R Venhatasubba, Reddiar (Tindicanam, General, Rural), Venkatasubbayya (Nellore, General, Rural), T Viswanatham (Vizagapatam Town, General, Urban), K P Yagneswara Sarma (Tinnevelly cum Palameottal Towns, General,

Urbo / Zamindar of Chillapalli (Zabdatul Agran Sreemanthu Rajah Larlagadda Siya Pama Prawad Bahadur Zamindar) (Bandar General Rural) / Zamindar of Mirzapuram (Sri Raja Meka Venkatarindah Appa Rao Bahadur) (Vordern Landhédder II)

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North-West Frontier Province.

rontier of the Indian Empire It is in form have resulted in the establishment at Razmak, a in irregular strip of country lying north by position dominating the Mahsud Waziri country, east and south by west and may generally be of a permanent garrison of 10,000 troops drawn lescribed as the tract of country, north of mostly from stations lying in the plains immediately below the hills. A circular road from the Durand boundary line with Afghanistan Branu, through Razmak to Sararogha, Jandola Branu, through Razmak to Sararogha, Jandola To the north it extends to the mountains of and back to the Derajat provides communication Hindu. Kush. From this range a long tions transport with this force and facilitates its broken line of mountains runs almost due south, mobility. The effect of this measure has been dividing the province from Afghanistan, until a mari ed improvement in the internal peace of the Sulaiman Range eventually closes the south of the Province from Baluchistan. The south of the Province from Baluchistan The greatest length of the province is 408 miles its greatest breadth 270 miles and its total area about 39,276 square miles, a little more than hilf of Bonibay, or more than three liftles of the size of England without Wales. The territory falls into three main geographical divisions the Cis Indus district of Hazara, the narrow strip between the Indus and the Hills, rontaining the Districts of Peshawar, Mardan, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, and the rugged mountainous regions on the north and west between those districts and the border line of Afghanistan Hazara and the five districts in the second division contain 14,290 square miles. The mountain regions, north and west, are occupied by tribes subject only to the political control of H. E. the Governor in his problems of the Province from the control of the Punjab administration in 1901. To it was added the political Agent of which had never been submodified control of H. E. the Governor in his and Agent to the Governor General, with head ore occupied by tribes subject only to the political control of H E the Governor in his capacity as Agent to the Governor General The area of this tract is roughly 24,986 square miles and in it are situated, from north to south, the political agencies severally known as the Mala kand, Khyber, Kurram, North Waziristan and South Waziristan Agencies Each of the Deputy Commissioners of the six administered districts is responsible for the management of political relations with certain tribes or sections of the tribes across the frontier A few hundred miles of the transborder territory are internally administered by the Political Agents, but the bulk of the transborder population is free from any internal interference, so long is offenced are not committed and the tribes

The North-West Frontier Province, as its and the protracted punitive operations against name denotes, is situated on the north-west the Waziris and Malisuds in 1919 1920. These

quarters at Peshawar, in direct communication with the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department In April 1932 the Province was constituted a Governor's Province In political questions there is no intermediary between the Governor and the local officer, an arrangement deofficer, an both of references and the utilisation of the expert knowledge of frontier conditions for which the head of the administration is to prompt signed selected The advisability of re uniting the Province with the Punjab was much discussed in certain Indian political circles and as a result of the views expressed upon the matter in the offences are not committed and the tribes of erve the conditions on which allovances are paid to many of them

The Ley to the history of the people of the N-W F P lies in the recognition of the fact that the valley of Peshawar was always more closely connected politically with Eastern Iran than with India, though in pre-Maho medan times its population was mainly Indian by race Early history finds the Iranians dominating the whole Indus valley Then came the Greek invision under Alexander the Greek invision under Alexander the two great waves of Mahomedan invisions of the Salas, and of the White Huns and later the two great waves of Mahomedan invision that the great waves of Mahomedan invision the Frontier Territory was annexed by the British in 1849 and placed under the control of the Punjab Government Frequent warfare curred with the border tribes. The most serious phases of these disturbances were the war provoked by the aggression of Afghanistanin 1919. that i.ne The Hin ius argued that a separate members writing each a separate report favour able to the Hindu viewpoint already explained and the majority of the Committee comprised of all its other members, recommending advance on a Provincial basis. Their principal recom mendations were for-

Retention of the Settled Districts and Tril al Tracts as a separate unit in charge of a n inor administration under the Government of India

barly creation of a Legislative Council for the Settled District and appointment of Mem ber of Council and Minister

Appointment of a second-Judicial Comn is sioner which has since been sanctioned and reform of the judicial administration in various directions including interchange of officers with the Punjab so that the mem bers of the Service in the smaller Province should have the advantage of experience in the larger one

If (concluded the Majority) the Pathan nationality is allowed self-determination and given scope for that self development within the Indian Empire under the Reforms Scheme after which it is now striving we are as ured that with a contented Frontler population India can face with calm resolution the future that the Frontier has in store for her

The People

is 5 415 666 made up as follows -

Trans-Indus Districts 41 83 Trans-Border Area

mal s in the towns and 887 6 females per 1 000 males in rural areas

This disproportion of the series cannot at person to the argained in the N W F P any more than their parts of Northern Iods wholly from agriculture. The Province is where it allowed the parts of the province is there than is any other parts of the province is the province in the parts of the province in the parts of the province is the province in the province is the province in the province is the province in the province is the province in the province is the province in the province is the province in the province in the province is the province in the province in the province is the province in the province in the province in the province is the province in the province in the province in the province is the province in the province in the province in the province is the province in the province in the province in the province is the province in the province in the province in the province is the province in the province in the province in the province is the province in the province in the province in the province is the province in the province in the province in the province is the province in This disproportion of the sexes cannot at

to a status corresponding with that enjoyed by administered districts according to the last other Provinces of India and to immediate re lavalial to ometal reports is 2 6 and the d.ath _ formainitiating and provide in corpresses along just 22 10.

The dominant language of the Province is Pathan Province on the Frontier would course and the province of the theorem and the population contains several fulfa with healing a towards the allied radal elements outside British India The answer to the population but numerically and by would be a valuable butters against both would be a valuable butters against both would be a valuable butters against both the feeling across the Border The Committees de blottling across the Border The Committees are blottling to the tributter of the tributers of the tribu divisions Gurli as have recently settled in the Province The Mahomedan tribes constitute almost the whol population Hindus amounting to only 5 per cent of the total and Sikhs to a few thousands The occupational cleavage of the population confuses ethnical divisions

> (Under the North West Frontier Province Law and Justice Legulation of 1991) custom governs all questions re ardin successions betrott al marria e divorce the separate betroti al marria e divorce the separate property of women dower wills gifts parti tions family relations such as adoption and guardianship and reli ious usages and insti-tutions provided that the cu tom be not con trary to justice equity or good conscience In the e matters the Mahomedan Law where the parties are Mahomedans and Hindu Iaw where the parties are Mindus is applied in so far as that law his not been altered or abolished by any legislative enactment and is not of posed to the provisions of the Jegula tion and has moreover not been modified by any custom

The climatic conditions of the \ W.T.P.
wlici is mainly the mountainous region but includes the Pe hawar Valley and the river in tracts of the Indus in Dera Ismail Khan Dis trict are extremely diversified The latter district is one of the hottest areas of the Indian continent while on the mountain ranges the weather is temperate in summer and inten ely The People weather is temperate in summer and innea cry
Cold in winter. The iri's generally dry and hence the annual ran es of temperature are
5 415 605 made up as follows —

Hanna 786 50 when most unuel is bounded in the Province has two wets easons one the S W Monson season when most unuel is bounded in the Province has two wets easons one the S W Monson season when most usual is bounded in the Province has two wets easons one the S W Monson season when most usual is such as the province has two wets easons one the S W Monson season when most usual is the province has two wets and the province has up from Aradian Sea and the Bay of Bengal the other in winter when storms from Mesopo This last floure also include estimated whether the president flower and president flower and president flower and president flower and president flower and president flower and president flower and president flower and flower and of supply are precargions and not infrequently taken. There were no census was likely are precargions and not infrequently taken the president flower and a standard flower and the president

Trade and Occupations

are already largely utilised by the Tribal inhabitants for motor traffic Prices of agricultural produce have in recent years been high, but the agriculturists, owing to the poor means of communication, have to some extent been deprived of access to Indian markets and have therefore been unable to profit by the rates prevailing On the other hand, high prices are a hardship to the non agricultural classes effects of recent extensions of irrigation have been important Land tenures are generally the same in the British administered districts as in the Punjub The cultivated area of the land amounts to 25 per cent and uncultivated 75 per cent

The work of civilisation is now making steady progress, both by the improvement of communi cations and otherwise Relations with the tribes have generally improved, tride has advanced, free medical relief has been vastly extended, police administration has been reformed and the desire of people for education has been judiciously and sympathetically fostered, though in this respect there is complaint against the limitations imposed by financial embarrassments In the British administered districts the total percentage of male scholars to the total male population is 5 0 and that of female scholars to the total female population is 1 6 the total female population is for the year 1942 43 25 per cent males and 7 per cent females of the total population The are returned as literates figures for males denote a very narrow diffusion of edu-cation even for India Those for females are cation even for India Those for females are not notably low, but they are largely affected by the high literacy amongst Sikh womer, of whom 13 3 per cent are returned as literate The mauguration of a system of light railways throughout the Province, apart from All considerations of strategy, must materially improve the condition of the people and also by that means strengthen the hold of the administration over them. The great engineering nistration over them The great engineering project of the Upper Swat River Canal, which was completed in 1914, and the lesser work of the Paharpur Canal, also completed a few years ago, will bring ease and prosperity to a number of peasant homes

Administration.

administration of the North-West Frontier Province is conducted by H E the Governor and Agent to the Governor General with the Council of four lamsters as follows

- Hon'ble Dr Khan Sahib (Chief Minister)
- (2)Hon'ble \mathbf{D} Bhana Ram Gandhi (Minister for Tinance)
- (3) Hon ble Q Ataullah Khan (Minister for Education)
- Hon ble Mond Abbas Khan (Minister for Industries) (1)
- (1) Officers of the Indian Political Service
- (2)Officers of the Indian Civil Service
- (3) Members of the Provincial Executive and Judicial Service
- (4)Members of the Subordinate Civil Services
- (5) Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police.

Officers recruited for the service of (6) special departments requiring knowledge-Militin, Enginee Education, Medicine and Forestry Engineering,

The cadre posts reserved for officers coming under the 1st head above are -

Secretary, Chief Pevenue and Divi Commr. Secretary, Development Departments Administration Home Secretary Dy Commissioners Political Agents Asst Commissioners and Asst Political Agents The Hon'ble Judicial Commissioner Hon'ble the Judi-The Hon'ble Addl Judicial Commiscial Commissioner sioners' Court . Three District and

Sessions Judges

Two Additional District

& District

Judges

and Sessions Judges districts under the Deputy sioners are divided into from two to three subcollectorates in charge of tahsildars, who are invested with criminal and civil and revenue powers, and are assisted by naib-tahsildars, who exercise only criminal and revenue powers Some sub divisions are in charge of Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners The vil lage community characteristic of some parts of India is not indigenous among the Pathans Its place as a social unit is to some extent taken by the tribe, which is held together by the ties of kinship and ancient ancestry, real or imagi-Modern municipal local government has been introduced in the towns The district is the unialso district boards The district is the unform police, medical and educational administration and the ordinary staff includes a District of the control of trict Superintendent of Police, a Civil Surgeon, the Superintendent of Jail and a District Inspector of Schools The Province forms a single educational circle and only possesses of Hazara one forest division, that P W D of the Province carries out duties connected with both Irrigation and Buildings & connected with both irrigation and buildings & Rords It is organised in two circles (in all seven Divisions) under a Chief Engineer, PWD who is also ex-officio Secretary to H E the Governor The administration of the civil police force of the districts is vested in an Inspector-General There is a special force of Frontier Constability. Of the Agencies Of the Agencies force of Frontier Constabulary Of the Agencies only Kurram and Tochi Valley pay land revenue to the British Government revenue administration of all six administered districts is controlled by the Revenue and For the administra Divisional Commissioner tion of civil and criminal justice there are three Civil and Sessions districts each presided over by a District and Sessions Judge The two Judicial Commissioners are the

controlling authority in the Judicial branch, Inspector General of Ct il Hospitals and of the administration and tielr Courts are the Inco: -Lt Cl I II S Smith 01 F highest criminal and appellate tribunals in this Province

FINANCES

In order to meet the exce s in expenditure over the income of the Provinces a subvention of Ps one crore per annum is given by the Government of India out of Central Revenues

Budget

deficit of Rs 12 4 000 is anticly ated in the budget estimates of the Province for 1945 46 Tie tot 1 re enue for 194 46 i expected to yield Ps " 6 40 000 and ex penditure is e t mated at Rs

The estimates for expenditure incl de c pit ! expenditure totalling I 6 61 000 on account of expenditure totaling 1 6 61 000 on account of Irritation Works (8 000) Liketitelty Schema (4 68 000) on 1 Commutation of Prin. (1 67 000) which is being mot firm renue If these items of a lital are a little three would be a defit of R. 63 000 on y

The total provincial hal nee at the end of - - 1015 46 is e timated at Rs 1 6 000

The Administration

The principal officers in the present Administration are -

E the Governor and Agent to the Governor Ge eral—H P Sir George Cunningham KOSI KOIE OBE (Assumed charge DBE (Assumed charge 2nd March 193)

Secr tary to Gov mor-M for O C B St John

Judicial Commis oner-Hon ble Sir James Almond Bar at-Law 105

Add t onal Jud et ! Commiss ner-The Hon ble Khan Bahadur Kazi Mir Ahmad I han BA LLB

P ven te and D r stonal Com niss oner-1 D F D nda CIE 108 Under Se 1 Perenie-S Q R. Omir S. gh

Under Sey Local SIf Governme t-I it liah Jan

Ch 18 cret ry-Lt Col D G H de la Far ine IPS

Se retary to Cov rai f De opint Dpft me ts-Ma or R N Baco 1 O B L Hom Se eta j-k B Mohd Dil war I lan W B.L

Financ 1 S cretar .-- A-P Low o B + 10 9 Ad ocat Gener 1 and Se reta , to Government

Logislatire Depa iment-Mal k hhuda Bahheh Khan BA LLB

As usant Secrit ry (Pitical) to G ernre -Sk Abd il Ha nid I I au

isste Fina cial S t u-L Devi Dis 1 B 1 A sit e / Dev D pt -B Tek Ch nd I dian Person 1A sistant to H B th Governor-

h B Abl as Ali khan Secretary Public W rks Department-G A M Brown die obe

1 11

I ispector General of Police-1 F Perrott GIE Frontier Constabulary-0 G Commandant Grac CIF OBF IP

of I He Inter ton-11a1 Bhilir Si h Nam I han M & LLI PLS

Superintendent Archæolog cal Survey Frontier Ci cle-Dr Muhd \azim Ph D (Cantab) Det t t I S sio + Jidj - M 1

10 (1b) iditional Ditret and Sessons Julie Leshawar & Kohat-h Mohd Ibralim khan Additional

BA LLB Did n Judge Drif-I B Will
Sit 11 n (o le) I S Will Glifur
Khi K Abbillati I b n

DIAS Ji Ji ri-Mr R I C Broadt at te (lunjl)

Polytical Agents

B N 1 Sk Millut Al Klan OBC Dir St t and Clatal Major (A Cole I later

M for Sir B D G Brombe d B rt OBl Yo th W zim ta 1

Major 1 D S B li 1 P outh Warract n Mr (C S Curti BF

Deputy Commissioners

Millor 9 M Klir III 1 1 war Major II D Ru Iton Ha ar Mr R H D Low M for A I D Dr lg war Campr

W for J O S D mall D all fills Cut J & Ster rd Marda

Farmer Chief Commissioners

Hon ble Lieuten nt-Colonel Sir Harold Deane KCSI from 9th November 1901 to 3rd June 1908 Die l th. July 1908 Li utenant Colonel The Hon Sir G or e

Roo Keppel GCIE rCSI from 4tl Jun 1908 to 9th September 1919

The Hon ble S r Alfred Hamilt n Grant K C KCIE from 10th Sept mber 1919 to 7th March 19 1

The Honble Sir John Lo der Maffey KCV o OST OIR ICE from 8th March 10 1 to 6th July 19 3

The Hon ble Sir Horatio N rman Bolton KCIE CSI ICS from th July 19 3 to

0th April 1930 The Hon ble Sir St uart Pears r CIE CSI 0.1 from 10 h May 1930 to 9th September

1931 The Hon ble I leut Col R D H Griffth CIE f om 10 9 30 to 17 4 3

Forme Governor

H E Sir Raigh Griffith Ross CIT from 18th April 1932 to 1st March 1937

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Elected Members

Rai Bahadur Mehr Chand Khanna, BA, GII (Peshanar Cantonment, General Urban), Lafa Bhanju Ram (Dera Ismail Khan Town, General Rural), Dr Charuchandar Ghosh (Peshawar West, General Rural), Lala Jamna Das (Peshawar Last, General Rural), Ru Bahadur Lala Ishar Dass Sawhney, MA, LIB (Hezara, General Rural), Lala Hukam Chand (Kohat, General Rural), Lala Tek Chand Dhingra (Dera I noil Khan, General Rural), Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar, BA, IL B (Peshcuar City, Muhtermadan Urban), Naw ib Nastullali Khan (North West I contier Province Towns, Michan nadan Usban), Licut M Muhammad Zaman Khan (Tanaval, Muhammadan Rural), Pir M hammad Kamran (Abbottabad Best, Muhammadan Rural), Khan Sahib Raja Abdul Rahman Khan (Abbottabad Last, Muhammacan Rural), Sardar Bahadur Khan (Haripur Central, Muhammadan Rural), Raja Manuchehr Khan (Haripur South, Muhammadan Rural), Abdur Reshid Khan (Huripur North, Muhammadan Rural), Khan Muhammad Abbas Khan (Manuera North Muhammadan Rural), Khan Sahib Muhammad Attai Khan (Upper Pakhi, Muhammadan Rural) , M Lagura Khan (Jouer Pal hlt, Muhammadan Pural) , Qazi Attaullah Khan (Bura Mohmands, Muhammadan Rural), Khan Buhadir Sher All Khan (Khalils, Muhammadan hural), Khan Abdul Ghafoor Khan, Bar-at-law (Hashtnagar North, Muhammadan Rural), Dr Khan Sahib (Hashtnagar South, Muhammadan Rural), Arbab Abdur Rahman Khan (Doaba Muhammadan Rural), Mian Jaffar Shah (Nowshera South, Muhammadan Rural), Khan Muhammad Samin Jan, BA, LLB (Noushera North, Muhammadan Rural), Khan Zarin Khan (Baizar, Munammadan Rural), Khan Amir Muhammad Khan (Kamalzar, Muhammadan Rural); Khan Abdul Aziz Khan (Ulamannama, Muhammadan Rural), (Ruzzar, Muhammadan Rural), Khan Allahdad Khan (Amazar, Munammadan Rural), Khan Sahib Malik ur Rahman Khan, MA (Hangu, Muhammadan Rural) Pir Sayed Jalal Shah (Kohat, Muhammadan Rural), Khan Muhammad Afzal Khan (Teri South, Muhammadan Rural), Khan Nasrullah Khan, BA, LLB (Bannu East, Muhammadan R cral), Khan Akbar Ali Khan (Bannu West, Muhammadan Rural), Khan Fuzullah Khan Ghazni Khel (Lalli East, Muhammadan Rural), Nawab Muhammad Zaffer Khen, Weliwal (Laklı West, Muhammadan Rural), Nawabzida Muhammad Said Khan (Tant, Muhammadan Rural), Khan Sahib Asadullah Khan (Kulachi, Muhammadan Rural), Nawab zada Allah Nawaz Khan, Bar at Law (Dera Ismail Khan South, Muhammadan Rural), Khan Abdullah Khan (Dera Ismail Than Dis Abdullah Khan (Dera Isme il Khan North, Munammadan Rural), Sardar Ajit Singh (Southern Dis tricts, Silh Rural), Ishar Singh, Bar at Law (Hazara Mardan, Silh Rural), Khan Bahadur Sandullah Khan (Peshawar Landholders), Sardar Muhammad Aurangzeh Khan, BA, LLB (North West Prortier Province Landholders), Min Ghulam Hussain (Peshauar City, Muhammadan Urban) K Mohd Avub Khan (Mardan of Pallo Gudham Constituency), L Kewal Ram (Bannu), L Hans Ray (Bannu) , (Sikh, Peslawar Dist)

-- Orissa

Like Sind Ories was constituted a grante province on April 1926 If Bind was a separate goverables! ethnological and linguistic unit inside the administrative boun lary-of logunity Presidency the n w province of Ories is if even of the amalgumation of various Origin and the second of the amalgumation of various Origin the second or the s

The Oriyas are an intensely ratioleteropic who beargrathove fortheir cultures and languar They have always opposed any move to dimember the Oriya speaking tracts for political or administrati e consider tions. The Oriyas trace tief tradition far lack to its days of kingdom of Ukal embrac nor a wida territory now known an Orisas Throuch success ive conquests and annexations in known history it of Uriyas passed through varyingf run s until at the time of the Moch il conquest the Orizac country was brok a up and the people common language and literature continued to act as a link.

Pau consciousness was revived with the spirit of education under the British regime and after the great I mise of 1868. Sir Stafford vorthoots surgested the separation of Orista from Bengal. The proposal was turned down but the particular fer un underlying the new move p raisted and gave rise to a series of domands.

History of Separation

The agitation for the unitestion of Oryan testing in a graph of the properties in 1993 when the Government of India accepted the principle of bringing in the scatter described at the O tys spe is a population under a single brown bit in a comparable of the Oryan when the organization of the Oryan and Oryan and Oryan an

The firststage of success was achieved in 101 then the area of modern Oris's was separated form shapst and a malagamated with Bilbar to the propose of the p

The Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council end the did a of malagamation but the Mairus Council held an inconclusive debate. The Mairus Gov rament was againt the surrender of any of its territory while the C 1 Government had an open mind.

Tie Government of Julia then appointed that is call 1 bit a hillip-Duff Committee to make local inquiries 1 tha view to secretaining it attitude of Orlya spaking people in the orld Madras Presidency on the quist in of their union with Orlsa. Mears of L. Philip and A. C. Duff reported that there was a greatly long standing and Orlya clarks of the Orlya spaking the orlya clarks of the Orlya spaking the orly a spaking the orly of the ore

The next stage came with the appointment of the Simon Commis ion in 10 A sub committee of the coronal ion pre ided over by 10 re title recommended the creation of a pre rates immistrative unit for Orises agreef a vitte the Origas contentian that under the autonomous conditions proposed by the Commission the Origas would be an ineffective minority in Mairas Ben al Bihar and Orisa and the OF

Round Table Conference

When the idea of a f 1 r tion of a tenomonus units dawed at the first Roual I able Conference the Orlyas demand was pre-ceted in a crystallised form by the Mahar Ja (then Risk) of Earladined it would be seen to the Conference of Earladined it was a constant and the seen of the Conference of the Conf

The O is a demand derived adventitious support from the stren th of the Mu lim claim forth a constitution of Sind assates rate province Those who betcked up the c. so of Sind could not oppose the Origos claim with their fore came to be recomised at the Round Table Conference

In September 1931 the Government of India appointed the O Donnell Committee to ex mine and report on the lin netal and other consequences of scitting up a sparste administration cases of scitting up a sparste administration in the second of

In J nuary 1926 an Orde in Council v s isa ed by Illa Majest, a Giovernmont con tituting Orlss as a separate province to be brought i to lie with other p vincial units on the I auguration of Provincial Autonomy on April 1 1937

Extent of Province

The following are the areas comprised in the new province of Orissa -

- That portion of the Province of Bihar and Orissa which was known as the Orissa Division thereof
- Areas transferred from the Presidency of Madras -
 - (1) The Ganjam Agency Tracts,
- (11) The following areas in the non-Agency poition of the Ganjam district, viz, the taluks of Ghumsur, Aska, Sunada, Rodah and Chatra-pur, so much of the tiluks of Ichapur and Berhan pur as nes to the north at west of the bound iry line,
- (11.) So much of the Parlakimedi Estate as lies to the north and cast of the said line, and
- The following areas in the Vizagapatam district, that is to say, the Jeypore (Impartible) Lstite and so much of the Pottingi taluk as is not included in that estate
- the Central Aleas transferred from Provinces -
- (1) The Kharrar Zamindan in the Raipur district, and
- (a) The Padampur Tract in the Bilaspur district, that is to say, the detached portion of that district consisting of 54 villages of Chandrapur Padampur estate and also of the following 7 villiges, viz, Kuhakunda, Badimel, Panch-pudgia (Soda), Barhampura (Malguzari), Panchpuragia (Palsada), Jogni and Thakurpal (Jogni)

Agriculture

Agriculturally and industrially, Orissa is a ackward region—It has suffered as the result backward region of being tacked to one or the other of many provinces for administrative purposes. This explains why there are no big factories in Orissa, This exalthough there are a large number of indigenous cottage industries bespeaking the people's artisanship Among the cottage industries may be mentioned handloom industries brass, bell metal silver filigree, cutlery, wood and paper pulpand form atticles Sugarcane and jute are it o important commerce berops in Orissa, and neas under both these tre already increasing The Ori, a torests can supply a large quantity of valuable timber and fuel. Fisheries too are in importest industry of Orissa The two rale ble acurces of supply are the extensive Child life and Puri where on an average 9,000 mounds of cured fish and 50,000 maunds of uncured fish respectively are exported to Calcutta every year

The chief mineral resources of Orissa are iron, coal, limestone, manganese and mica Ironore is mostly found in Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, and Bonai, all States The deposits in this area are remarkable for the enormous quantity of extremely rich ore they contain. More than 60 per cent of the ore extracted in In lia comes from these areas of Orissa for which there is a really demand from the Teta Iron and Steel Works in Jamshedpur and Mesers Bird in principle and derogatory to the presti

Orissa cannot boast of such & Co of Calcutta extensive coal mines as those of Bengal and Bihar, but coal has been found in Angula, Sambulpur and in the States of Gangpura, Talcher and Athmalik Talcher has the largest conffields and they are being progressively exploited. The Agricultural and the Industries Departments which remained under the control of the Revenue Commissioner till November 1936 was taken over by the Director of Develop ment A Deputy Director of Agriculture was appointed for Orissa By the amalgamation of the ox Madras and ex Central Provinces areas 15 additional factories were added to those already in Orissa Division and four fish curing yards with their staff were transferred from the Madras Presidency

Administration.

Sir John Austen Hubback, Kosi, was ap pointed to be the flist Governor of the infant province of Orissa

Under paragraph 19 of the Order in Council, the Patn't High Court is the High Court for the Province To enable the High Court to hear on Circuit, cases of the Ex-Madras and ex-Central Provinces areas, Clause 35 of the Letters Patent was amended by Regulation XII of 1936 A new Court of an Agency Sub-Judge at Jey pore, a Munsif s Court at Nawapara and three addition al Criminal Courts, consisting of a District Magistrate's Court and two sub divisional Magistrate's Courts, were established in 1936

The Cadre of the Indian Civil Service was provisionally fixed at 17 including 13 superior posts and 4 inferior posts As it was considered undesirable to form a separate Cadre for such small number the Cadre is joint with Bihar

Provincial Autonomy—The first general elections under the constitution which estab lished Orissa as a separate province resulted in a clear majority for the Congress Party Out of 56 elective seats in the Assembly (four are nominated, making a total of 60) the Con gress counted 36 as its adherents. The Governor thereupon summoned the leader of the Congress Party to form a Ministry but the latter, in obedience to the directions of the party beadquarters. the party headquarters, declined unless he were given certain assurances by the Governor (See chapter on Indian National Congress) After a piolonged controversy this point was a microbly settled, and the Congress Party leader of Columbia. formed a Cabinet I ate in 1937 the legislatur decided that Cuttack should be the capita of the province

The working of self government in the infan province was threatened with interruption twice in 1938—once early in the year an later in the summer The former did not relate directly to Orissa, but the latter did In the charter was an early in the latter did not not be the charter was an early with the In this chapter we are concerned only with the latter Sir John Hubback wished, for reasons, health, to go home on leave In his place to Revenue Commissioner, the seniormost civilic in the province, was appointed to act for period of four months. The Premier oppose this appointment on the ground that it was be this appointment on the ground that it was by

Orissa 137

of the Ministry to sak it to work under a Governor We if ink, that our duty to the country out who till the other day took his orders from the balling the same of the same of the substantial points of the same of the substantial post. The Orisis Tremels complaint was storn up public the same of the substantial post. The Orisis Tremels a complaint was storn up by the took at one fit autumn win it was read it. Congress and Mir Gandhi An all India cri is was threatened on this issue but it was ave ted through the goodness and self-sacrifice of Sir

ohn Hubback who postponed his leave Thus assured of a period of peaceful provices the province continued to be adminitered by the Congress Ministry for a number of months till the autumn of 1930 when its fortunes were blighted by the political crisis which overtook I riakim it called a 11 ctin all the Congress governed provinces T Oriso. lott from it clips that a 1 ctin [118 supporters that the congress of the congres formation of an alternative Government with any reasonable chance of stability the Governor Government of India Act By a resolution of Parliament in April 1940 this act of emergency was approved and the period of its operation extend d by a year In the al ence of a Ministry the Covern r administered the pro vince with the ald of an Adviser

New Ministry

Some of the Courtess Party mem! is soon f it that the official policy of th f it that the official poncy or a to tow rds the war was wrone Both in the tow rds the war was wrone to it Tow his the war was wrong now in the little Troulls 1 til 131 bitherests of provided sails extended to little to Troulls 1 til 131 bitherests of provided sails extended to the wind the 1 til 131 of til 11 to replace the gudernatorial rule 1 va populur a nour ber of (re re 1 rt) no nets of the administration which model and to the left had been for rested and jutify do the task of marshallin the res urces nel man power of the province for an all-out effort a in t the Axis powers

With this of ject in view this section be n to work for a popular front the first their effort we re not t k n seriously because ther se med Party in the Assembly Moreover the first ma ket, th reby depl ting th flush of fail-goin enthusiasm generate I by ti e ranks of Congres men in Orissa

official Congress policy became e ident. The next harvest congress Futy in the province was never a unit d house Even in the days before the wr when the Congress Ministry w a in office province of I for the ways when the Congress Ministry w a in office province of I in the ways when the Congress Ministry w a in office province of I province of I in the ways when the Congress Ministry w a in office province of I in the ways the congress of the the stress of war conditions Wi en ti e novelty of the civil disobedience mov ment wore off the dissenting elements set about to work

As far back as Septeml er 1941 ei ht members AS BY PACK AS SEPTEMENT PARTY OF THE HE HE HELDER AS THE PACK AS THE HELDER AS THE HEL of Fandii Godavaria Misra It was int preced at the time as the time as the first step in an effort to form a state time as the first step in an effort to form a state time to the first step in an effort to form a state time to the first step in the state of the st

that viti the addition of the secoders from the

Con re larty th Opposition could cut 3 amon its supporters in a loue of CO 13 now the aver wind made up their rule is by the (on ress ex entire against som of the prominent seeders the n w group rem incl I to in Octobr tle Mal at ja of tirm f lis supporters

With this proved strength the leaders of the as in other similar provinces a sum d charge of new last got in t uch ith it Governor at I the entire province under Section 93 of the requeted him to t min to the operation of se tion 93 of the Go ermm at first tet an i rater here or 7 multifiles r ponici and on a semi r 3 1911 a new Minking was from 1 ith the Minri of Indiaking is frm 1 ith the Mintry (1) 2 mman, Mir Clief Minkter and Landit (od aris Mir and Muli All | lin Ihm as the ther two Minit r. With the nurr nee of the tovernor G n rai the ever or voked his arlier proclamation und receti n 93

> The Minitry ! I to pastire al quie af v limenti in lulis (1 1 tions fro conflint Troubles 1 til type dell's

Period of Stress - lition ! the politi ! trout! s of the Mini try let Hy cen et ith the imprionm t f promin at C gres they we controuted with knowl of a lu infa-trative and economic proble a for example the oper tion of free tr le in food grice tall 1 military contractor and a cuts foth, r lroyla little prospect of formin, anyti i "like a stabl military contractor and a ents foth r I rovin Ministry in face of the solid block of the Concress cial Governments to tuy freely from the Oris a t I of foo! tuffs men or jan-goin enthusiasm generated by the avail ble to the people of Orl 4 In o c evil disboefices movement di not reveal tie quence the proincid t embly arged the fissures which later showel themselves in the Wini try to make an ar ent and emphati repre entation to the Government of Inlia to As days rolled by signs of disapproval of the | lold free trade in Orisea in ab yance till the

In it e autumn the provin vas affe t 1 ly the final the Converse animacy we are not the leash if they did not openly revolt it was because of the ri ours of justy diction. This state of affairs underwent a chao e under this state of affairs underwent a chao e under the converse of the ri ours of justy dictions that of a converse of the ri ours of justy did the As embly that 0 cars of death d to maintaintial in 1 coursed in Bylasor. Wor told the As embly that one could be a maintrill in h coursed in Balasor Wor than 300 cas s fd this veregortelin Ga i m district U official opinion pieced th unit r which his figure in much hi her figure. August the Government relipoch the ban on the export of food grains and controlled their

and, while munsterialist spokesmen claimed growing support for the Government, the Opposition continued to challenge the Ministry to release the imprisoned M L A s and then face the House with a motion of confidence

Late in the summer of 1944, the cohesion of the ministerialist party showed signs of weaken-ing. This development affected the solidarity of the cabinet, and the Prime Minister tendered his resignation. The Governor held consult ations with the leaders of legislative groups and, finding that there was no prospect of the responsibility for the administration of the province under section 93 of the Government of India Act Thus provincial autonomy was once again eclipsed in Orissa

Laily in the new year the Ministry secured an accession of strength as the issult of seven settlement of excise and opium licences, the more Congress M. L. A. s.' deciding to join hands with the Ministry Even so, however, the internal party position continued to be fluid of the increase in the Treasury price of internal party position continued to be fluid of the increase in the Treasury price of open and while many targeties and opium and the increase in the Treasury price of opinions. revenue was anticipated

Expenditure under War Police, 60 per cent of which is borne by the Government of India, was expected to merense considerably, chiefly on account of increased staff, the increased cost of clothing and the grant of dearness and the war allowances

A sum of Rs 23 19 lakhs was provided in the revised estimates of 1944 15 and Rs 47 5 laklis in the budget for 1945 46 on account of advances to cultivators under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists' Loan Act Of these sums, Rs 17 70 lakhs in the revised estimates and Rs 44 88 lakhs in the budget represent loans for the furtherance of the food Provision was also made production campaign for loans to the Orissa Provincial Co operative 1945-46 Budget—The budget estimates for Land Mortgage Bank, central banks in North the year 1945-46, published in a Gazette Extraordinary, revealed a deficit of Rs 8,68,000 The total revenue was estimated at more fish scheme A loan of Rs 67,000 was provided for revenue at Rs 3,03,01,000 inclusive of a sum the revised estimates and Rs 80,000 in the budget of Rs 50,85 labbs provided for new expenditure. of Rs 50 85 lablis provided for new expenditure was provided for purchase and supply of raw Receipts other than revenue were estimated at materials to the distillers to supply country Rs 7,31,50,000 and expenditure not charged to liquor to North Orissa districts

ADMINISTRATION

GOVERNOR

His Excellency Sir William Hawthoine Lewis, kosi, koie, ios

ADVISERS

S L Mary ood, CTE, ICS, B K Gokhale, CIE, ICS

SECRETARIES

Secretary to His Lacellerey the Governor -R S Swann, I C S Resenue Commissioner -R P Waid, WO, DFC, OIE, IOS Chief Secretary -R A E Williams CIL, ICS Secretary, Law, Commerce & Labour Department -J E Maher, I C S Lecretary, Lducation Health & LSG Department -M Azfar, ICS Secretary, Planning and Reconstruction Department -A H Kemp, I C S Secretary, Resenue and Development Department -Rai Bahadur P C Das Secretary, Supply and Transport Department -C S Jia, O B E , I C S Secretary, Public Worls Department -Rai Bahadur Brij Narayan, I 8 E

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SPEAKER -The Hon Srl Mukunda Prasad Das DEPUTY SPEAKER -Sri Nanda Rishore Das

Florted Members

Bichitrananda Das (Central Cuttack Sadr General) Atala Behari Acharva (North C 111 L Sade General) Jadumani Mangaral (Central Lendenpara General) Brajanath Misra (North hendrapara General) Ditakishore Behera (Fost Jajpur General) Dwarkanath Das (Last Jajpur G neral) Birabar Karayan Chandra Dil it Karei den Zemin lar of Madhapur (West Jijpur G neral) Jagabandhu Sinha (South Iuri Sale Ceneral) Best Bl ra (North Iu Sate Caraly Ja sun th Misra (North Puri Sadr General) Hon the Landit Colavaria Mi ra (1) t Ih nia General) The Hon, Sri Minkunda I rasa i Das (Spenker) (C trut Bala ore & dr Cener I) San Is Ki hore Das (Deputy Speaker) (South Halasore General) Charu Chandra Ray Mal 2 300 (North Balasore General) Chakradhar Behera Mal a ayo (l'ast II) Iral Gereral) Nicht Das (West Lha Iral General) Arupalal Singh (Sandalpur Sade General) I ral aladrat Lath (Hest Bary th General) l'akira Beliera (East lig arh General) Bisl Gan la (L st Largarh Cercral) Int Artatran Deo (Klariar General) Diswanath Das (Opposit on Lealer) (Clum ur C neral) Raja Bal a fur Rama Chandra Mardarala Deo (Phudala General) Rai Bal adur Man li ata Corachan i Patnaik Mahasayo (Chatrapur General) Gobin lo Podi ana (taka Su a la Cener I) Punya halko (taka Divakara P tnaik (Berhampur G ral) Ram chan ira Delo (Berl imfir General) Vysyaraju I asi Viswanadham B. ju (Petha ip r Cen al) Captain Maharaja Sri Sri Brl hrishna Chandra Gajapati Narayan Deo (Latlakii w li Ger eral) Andasibo Tripati Mai asayo (Auerangpu General) Radhamohan Sahu Mahasayo (Jeypur Mu kangiri Ceneral) Radhakrishna Bishwasrov (K. raput General) Than Tahadur Salvil M mad Bakeh (C. tt. ck. sadr. Muh. amedan) Faiyid Fazle Haque (North Cutta & rum Angul Mutammada) Hon tie Maulvi Aldus of h n Khan (Balasore cum Sambalpur M thammadan) Maulayi Muhamm d I stifur R. hm. 1 (South On sa Muhammadan) Srimati i Sa ala Devi (Cuttack Town Women s) Mra 1 Laksimi Bai (Be hampur Town Women e) I remananda Mol anti (Ori sa Ind an Clouston) Lan Lai (Orista Commerce and Ind stry) Braja Sundar Das (Fast Orissa Landhold r) Raja J rishna Chandra Mansingh Hariel an Ian M rdaraj Bhramarbar Lai Raja of Lucikud (il est Orissa Land! ble s) Pyari Sankar Roy (Orisea Labou) Rev L M I vans (Cume ir Udaja pri C 1 jan District Nominated) Harl Paul Jennah (Sernago Ganjam Dutric Nom natel) Bilabhadra Narajana Samanthaory (Laurangpur D strict I oraput Nom na ed Na lha Molian Panda (Pa/azhada District Koraput A ominated)

The Puniab

The Tenight or I and of the five livers is expendituding of the Province in 1831 including a called from the five rivers by which it is est the Binder irition on the pooling of the Debra est cost of annely the Thetim Chenab Ravi least and Suile! Together with it expendituding the Province and the India n State the Theorem and Kashmir which lie to the north the Punjab complex the extreme north west. The greater p rt of the Punjab consists of en corner of the Indian Empire and with the one wast aliavial plais stretching from the exception of the above mentio ed province Jumna in the east to the Suleman R ng. in comprises all of British India north of Sind the west. The north east is occupied by a man and Reference of the Suleman R ng. in comprises all of British India north of Sind the west. The north east is occupied by a single Reference of the Suleman State Transcent

comprises all of Include Norda worth of Sind (the west. The north seat is occupied by and Rajptians and west of the river Junual section of the Himalayas and the Sail Large Fredious to Octob r 191 the Lunjab with forms its north western angle A fow small strendstones embraced an area of 193 330 spurs of the Aravailli mountain system traver e and 193 and a propulation at the Census the extreme south-east and terminate in the content halvest of Color and the Aravaill mountain system traver e and 193

the physical configuration is broken and conused and the mount mous tracts of Murrer
and Kahut, approximate closely in characteristics to the Himalayan tract. Locet in the
hills, the rainfull leaves little margin for protection against distress in unfavourable serious
and irrigation is almost unknown. Skirting
the base of the hills and including the low ranges
of the Simplify runs the parroy sub-montane.

The People

Of the population roughly one half is Maho of the Sivaliks, rune the narrow sub montane ract. This tract, secure in an umple rainfull, and traversed by streams from the hills, com piles some of the most fertile and thickly populated nortions of the province. Its populated piles some of the most fertile and thickly populated portions of the province. Its populations of over four millions is almost smillions, are the most important. Roughly speaking, one-half the Jats are Mahomedan, agricultural and pastoral but it includes one one third Sikh and one sixth Hindu. In distribution they are ubiquitous and are equally the gentler provides are asset of the plans of the distribution they are ubiquitous and are equally rige town in Stelkot Of the plains of the tribution they are ubiquitous and are equally Plinab, the eastern portion covers an area of divided between the five divisions of the province some 36,000 square miles with a population Next in importance come the Rajputs, who is everywhere so far sufficient that cultivation is possible without irrigation in fairly favourable seasons, but over the greater part of the real the margin is so slight that, except where province I both Jets and Rajputs of the Puncipation is employed, any material reduction in the rainful involves distress, if not actual indian Army. In fact all the agricultural immed. Within the eastern plains lie the large classes of the Puniab, except in the south-Within the eastern plains lie the large cities of I shore and Amrifan, and the popula wastern districts, made a magnificent response from the companison with the western Punjab to the appeal for recruits in the great war and is largely urban. The western plains cover the province's contribution of upwards of an area of 59,000 square miles, with a population of the Limpire for the contribution of the con ation of a little over six millions. The rain-speaks for itself. The Gujars are an important fall in this area, heaviest in the north and agricultural and pastoral tribe, chiefly found east and decreasing towards the west and south in the eastern half of the province and in the is everywhere so scanty that cultivation is only extreme north-west possible with the aid of artificial irrigation or upon the low-lying river-banks left moist by the retreating floods. In this very circum stance, these tracts find their security against famine, for there cultivation is almost inde nothing worse than a scarcity of tries. So little rain is sufficient, and absolute drought occurs so seldom that the crips may be said never to ful from this cause The western plains embrace the great colony areas on the Chenab and Jhelum Canels which now challenge the title of the castern plains as the most fertile, wealthy and populous portions of the province Multan and Lyalipur are the largest towns in the western area Owing to its geographical position, its scanty rainfell and cloudiess skies, and perhaps to its wide expense of untilled plairs, the climate f the Punjab presents greater extremes of both hear and sold than any other portion of racia The summer, from April to Septemoer, is scorchingly hot, and in the winter, sharp frosts are common But the bright sun and invigorating air make the climate

or the Punjab in the cold weather almost ideal

States.

The Indian States of the Punjab were formerly in the political charge of the Punjab Government In 1921, however, the thirteen most important States, including Patiala, Bahawalpur, Jind and Nibha, were formed into a separate "Punjah States Agency" under the control of the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjah States Theonly States remaining in the charge of the Punjah Government were the Simia the Punjah Government were the Simia the Punjah Government were the Simia the stable industry of the province affording the main means of substitute was Political Officer and three small is essentially a country of peasant proprietors

Of the population roughly one half is Maho medan, three eighths Hindu and one-eighth Sikh Socially the landed classes stand high, classes of the Punjab, except in the southorganisation In closely resemble the Jats and are often absorbed into that tribe. There are many minor agricultural tribes, priestly and religious castes (Brahmans, Sayads and Kureshis), most of whom are landholders, the trading castes of the Hindus (Khatris, Aroras and Banias), the trading castes of the Mahomedans (Khojas, Parachas and Khakhas), and the numerous artisan and menial castes. There are also vagrant and criminal tribes, and foreign elements in the population, are represented by the ments in the population are represented by the Baluchis of Dera Ghazi Khan and neighbouring districts in the west, who number about half a million and maintain their tribal system, and the Pathans of the Attock and Minnwall districts Pathans are a'so found scattered all over the province engaged in horse-dealing, labour and trade. A small Tibetan element is found in the Himalayan districts.

Languages

The main language of the province is Pun pabi, which is spoken by more than half the population Western Punjabi may be classed as a separate language, sometimes called Lahndi, and is spoken in the north and west The next most important languages are Western Hindi, which includes Hindustani and Urdu (the polished language of the towns), Western Pahari, which is spoken in the hill tracts, and Rajasthani, the language of Rajputana Baluchi, Pushto, Sindhi and Theto-Burman languages are used by small

of Simla was Political Officer, and three small is essentially a country of peasant proprietors

cultivation without exten ite irrigation Since 1,00 several big irri ation projects have been put into execution and irrigation facilities provided to large tracts of barren land as a result of which many colonies have sprung up The Lower Chenab Canal has brought under plough about 2 9 million acres most of which was formerly waste land Similarly the Lower Jhelum and Lower Bari Doab Canals are respon Jackim and Lower Bart Doab Canals are responsible for 1 a and 1 4 million areas respectively. The Sutley Vanals and Havell Canals accommand 3 3 and 1 5 million are frequently. Large areas in the hills and else where which are unsuited to cultivation after that industries in wooden russerved as f rest lands the total extent of which is about 6000 square miles of the crops which is about 6000 square miles of the crops are supported by the companies of the crops which is about 6000 square miles of the crops are supported by the crops of the crops o grown wheat is the most important and tie grown wheat is the most important and and development of irrigation has led to a great expansion of the wheat area. Next in import ance to wheat is gram. Other Important staples are barley rice millet maize offseeds (rape toria and secamum) cotton and sugarcane. In

Industries

Although the Punjab does not yet rank with Although the Punjab does not yet rank what he industrially adv need provinces of India he dy prog e s has been maintained in the establishment of n w factories durin the last decade. The number of registered f ctories has increased from 1101 in 1943 to 1 3 in 1944 including. including a large number of cotton ginning and prescin fa tories located all over the province and several modern cotton spinning and weaving milis at Amritsar L ho e Ljailpur and waving must a Amritsar L. no c. Lijanipu. Okara and Montgomery. In raw wool Ires in and ballay the Punjab occupi a an important josilion it is a large export r of r w wool and is large scale wool spinning and wasying mills at Amritsar and one at Dhariw 1. Other industrial. Idea at American and one in Dillating of the Industrial Concerns of note are a ribbons and itimming mill two at orbent cotton and artiscrite deast facto ics several carpet isotories and slik weight factories at American

About one-sixth of the total area in British Amrit.or Lhanna and Ludhiana a coment districts is Government property the remain factory at Wah tunneries at Wazirahad ang five-sixth belonging to pirvate owner and a large part of the whole area is Ludhiuru and Lahore, Lactory for the delay for situated that it cannot be brought under! Sim of food stuffs at Lahore Lactory for the delay for the work of the delay of the whole area is Ludhiuru and Lahore, Lactory for the delay for situated that it cannot be brought under! Sielkot and Amritar for the manufacture of electrical and scientific apparatus at Lahore Amritar and Ambala for chemi al and phar maceutical products at Amrit ar Raw Ipindl and Lahore and two glue factories on t Amritsar and the other at Ambala Tho I unjab has four promising oil fields at Khaur Dhulian Chhrat and Joya Mair The Attock Oil Company is en aged in extracting and refining mineral oils in western Punjab and

Handloom weaving is one of the most impor tant industries in the Punjat blankets and woollen ru s are produced in con derabl quantities and a good deal of hosiery work is done on cottage lines Otler cottage indus tries of commercial importan e are iron safes ments and hospital furniture at bishlot. Lel ore and william pottery makin, at Gun at flue furniture at bishlot. Lel ore and distinct his cancilonite large areas of American color growing the cancilonite large areas of American color growing the cancilonite large areas of American color growing the cancilonite large areas of American color growing the cancilonite large areas of the color growing the color of the color growing the color of the

Administration

Prior to the amendment of the Government Prior to the amendment of the Government of India Actin 1919 thehead of the administration was a Hentenate-Governor drawn from the ranks of the Indian Civil Service Under the Act of 1919 the province was raised to the status of a Governorship with an Executive Council and Ministers the Governor In Council being in charge of the Reserved Subjects and the Governor with his Ministers of the Council and Council being in charge of the Reserved Subjects and the Governor with his Ministers of Subjects and the Governor with his Alminister of Subjects and the Governor with his Alminister of Subjects and the Governor with his Alminister of the Council Subjects and the Governor with his Alminister of the Council Subjects and the Governor with his Alminister of the Council Subjects and the Governor with his Alminister of the Council Subjects of t Subjects and the Governor with his ministers of the Transferred Subjects. With the Introduction of part III of the Government of India Act 105 this Executive Council has been substituted by a Council of Ministers and this Legislative Council by an enlarged Legislative Assembly with wide powers of Explanative Assembly with wide powers of the Council Government is carri d on through the usual attories and sike warth factor is several carrier is decreased in the control of Secretary and of the I dication Department a order to modernia the towns of the province, Secretary to Government The Government the Punjab Jown Improvement Act, 1922, middle of May to the middle of October) in ment Trusts, has been extended to nine imporsional distribution of May to Commissioners (for Ambala, Jullundur, Lahore, Rayalahadi and property of the constitution of Improvement Act, 1922, which provides for the constitution of Improvement Trusts, has been extended to nine important towns and instance of the constitution of Improvement Act, 1922, which provides for the constitution of Improvement Act, 1922, and the provides for the constitution of Improvement Act, 1922, and 1922, and 1922, and 1922, and 1922, and 1922, and 1 Multan) who exercise general control over the Deputy Commissioners—29 in number—each of whom is in charge of a district

The principal heads of Department in the province are the three Financial Commissioners (who are the highest Court of Revenue jurisdiction, and heads of the departments of Land and Separate Revenue and of Agriculture and the Court of Wards), the five Chief Lucineers, the Inspector General of Police, the Director of Public Instruction, the Inspector General of Prisons, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Director of Public Health, the Chief Conservator of Forests, the Directors of Agriculture and Industries, the Inspector-General of Registration, the Registrar of Co operative Credit Societies and Joint Stock Companies and the Legal Remembrancer

Justice.

The administration of justice is entrusted to a High Court, which is the final appellate authority in civil and criminal cases, and has powers of original criminal jurisdiction in cases where European British subjects are charged with serious offences and original civil juris diction in special cases. The Court sits at Lahore and is composed of a Chief Justice and ten Puisne Judges (either civilians or barristers), Subordinate to the High Court are the District and Sessions Judges (22 in number) each of whom exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction in a civil and sersion division comprising one or more districts. In districts in which the I rontier Crimes Regulation is in force the Deputy Commissioner on the finding of a Council of Elders (Jirga) may pass sentence up to seven years' imprisonment

Local Government

Local Government is secured in certain anches of the agministration by the branches of the auministration by the constitution of District Boards, each exer cising authority over a district of a Corpo ration at Lahore or of Municipal, Town, and Notified Area Committees each exercising authority over an urban area, and of Panchaga's, each exercising authority over a revenue estate or a compact group of revenue estates The funds of District Boards are derived from a ccss on the land revenue of the district supple mented by Government grants, profession and other taxes and miscellaneous fees, and those of the Lahore Corporation and Municipal, Town, and Notified Area Committees from octroi or terminal tax and other forms o' taxation, from Government grants and from rents and miscellaneous fees Panchayat system is an attempt to revive the traditional village community organisation, the elected committee or Panchayat possessing certain powers in respect of taxation, local option, civil and criminal justice, the abate

The Police force is divided into District Police, Rallway Police, Criminal Investigation Department and Provincial Additional Police The combined force is under the control of the Inspector General, who is a member of the greeted force and his under him five Deputy In-pictor? General in charge of ranges comprising several districts and a sixth Deputy Inspector-General in charge of the Criminal Intestigation Department and of the Linger Print Bureau at Phillour There Is a Police Training School at Phillaur controlled by a Principal of the rank of Superintendent of Police. The Railway Police and the Provincial Additional Police are cach under an Assistant Inspector General The District Police are controlled by Superin tendents each of whom is in charge of a district and his under him one or more Assistant superintendents or Deputy Superintendents

As a war measure the creation of a Civic Guard has also been effected. It is under the control of an Assistant Inspector General of Pouce

Iducation

Rapid strides have been made in education in the Punjab during the last two decades The advance has not been confined to any one form of education but is spread over all grades and varieties. In addition to institutions maintained in all parts of the province by private enterprise, Government itself maintains Eventien arts colleges (including two for Europeans and Four for women), five normal schools for males, fourteen training classes, and combined institutions for females, one hundred and sixty eight secondary schools for boys and girls and fifty eight centres for vocational training Apart from these institutions for general education, Government institutions for general education, Government mulatains nine higher grade professional institutions, viz, the King Edward Medical College, de Montmoreney College of Dentstry and Veterinary College at Lahore, the Agricul tural College at Lyalipur, the College of Engineering and Technology at Moghalpura, the Central Training College, Lahore, the Lady Maclagun Training College for Women, Lahore, and the Chelmsford Training College at Ghoragali, and one school. viz. the Lugineering School at and one school, viz, the Lugineering School at Rasul In addition there are forty two technical and industrial schools (thirty one for males and eleven for females) scattered over the province

The Department of Education is in the charge of the Minister for Education, who is assisted in the work of administration by the Director of Public Instruction

Medical

The Medical Department is controlled by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, who is an officer of the Indian Medical Service holding the rank of Colonel He is assisted by ment of nuisances and other matters In a Deputy Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab an I M S Officer of the rank of a Major an Assistant Inspector General of Civil Hospitals Punjab who is an officer of the rank of Provincial Civil Medical Service of the rank of a Civil Sungab on a Lady Assistant Inspector Ceneral of Civil Hospitals Punjab who is senior Ceneral of Civil Hospitals Punjab who is senior Member of the Women a Medical Service (Indian Stat s are, m t

workin under him four As Ltant Directors of Public Health—one SuperIntendent Lungab Vac ne Institute 34 District Medical Officers of Realth a Nutrition Offi er a Statistic l Officer a Medical Officer of Health for Factories and industri I di cases (post vacant) and a Povincial Leprosy Officer The subordunte Public He ith staff consists of 84 Sanitary In pectors and 5 Sub Assistant Health Officers There i tors and a Sud Assistant Heatth Ometers Aberts in addition a Public Health Copps for combatin epidemic diseases consisting of L8 Sub A. Stant Health Officers 8 Sanitary Inspectors 56 Sanitary Suprevisors and 330 Sanitary Litrols A spill staff for anti-malaria work has all of the suprementation of the suprem been organi ed comprising 7 units each con 13 tim, of 1 Sub-Assistant Health Offic r 1 Luto ting of 1 Sub-Assistant Health Office 1 Linto-molorical Assistant — Sanitary Supervisors and 8 Sanitary Patrols A Field Equipmological Unit under the charge of an Intomo-logical Unit under the charge of an Intomo-logical Equipmological Investigations

Beside the Director of Public Health all Assistant Directors of Public H alth District and Municipal Medical Officers of Health n the Punjab carry out routine inspections of factor es and mines in the are s under their resp ctive juris liction and advise the factory owners in matters relating to industrial hygiene

An expert in Sanitary Engineerin who has the taths of a Chief En ineer and is assisted by two Superimuling Landmeners six Lace is En here; and did it of the Chief En ineer and the Chief Enders with the Chief Ch Health Department in sanitary en ne rin

The Saultary Board Pur Jab is a standin body which examin s draina, e water supply and other public health on lucers set name and setting Government r ordin grants I money for meeting the cost of such sch mes in whol or in part

bern established

Member of the Woman a Medleal Service (Indian) and a Fersonal Assistant of Gazetted rank

- Public Health

The D partment of Public Medith who has been received in the Member of Public Medith who has been received from the Burrum Tisconstance of the Control of the Member of Public Medith who has been received and Authority from the Director of Lublic Medith who has been received and Authority from the Director of Lublic Medith who has been received and the Member of Membe

ectors of () A Chemie l Laboratory In this in titu Lunjab tion chemical andly s of sp c m ns of food and water scut from all over the province ar carried

Both in the Chemical Laboratory and in the Epidemiological Bureau research work is undertaken

(4) - 1 Puniab Health School It exi ts for the purpo e of trainin II alth VI itors will take the reg of Maternity and Child Welf re Centres throughout the Iro in The Dep rement aw ds hol rships for t in m in midwif ry to girls who wish to join the Lady Health Visitor Clas

t cheme whi h provides for the stallil mint of 134 additional Miternity and Child Welfare Centre in the brovin e mo thy is rural are i under way The Provin ial bulife He ith Department will poside a Lady Health VI. tor

for each of these centres A Health Clinic each in Labore and Ranal pinds di trict has been stallilled as an experi

mental measure for ca rying out intensive public health wo kins lected areas A I eld Res arch Station is being set up at Chakanwali Cujrany ala d tr ct for resea h in

connection with mal rla and w ter lorgin Th Antrition se t on of the Department has

Budget

As copies of the latest Punjab Bud et were not available at the time of goin to 1 ress it is only possible to at the Lallowing broad outlines (The previous Bud et is reproduced) below to give a general idea of the 1 rovince is fin nces)

To ensure purity of articles of food a cadro of comment lood inspecto shank on a netloned as four Di Lion I Latoratories are being a lating of a family of the comment lood inspecto shank on a netloned as four Di Lion I Latoratories are being a lating of a family of a family of the comment o

Table 1 and maint in effici ney of Healti bell 2 protection of the present abnormal bell 2 protect of Lady Health V. iters a close that the estimated surplus of L. 50 00 000 was not a fact on which they could safety build plans of expenditure

The Finances of the Punjab.

THE FINANCES OF THE PUNJAB

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1945-46	HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1945 46
REVENUE RECEIPTS	(In thousands of Rupees)	EXPLIDITURE CHARGLD TO REVENUL Direct demands on the Revenue	(In thousands of Rupees)
Principal Heads of Reverue 1—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax 1—Lana Revenue (gross) Deduct—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irriga-	1,86,32 6,46,48 3,13,16	7—Land Revenue 8—Provincial Excise 9—Stamps 10—Forests	63,04 13,67 2,94 74,26
tion Net Land Revenue I—Provincial Excise	3,33,32	11—Registration 12—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts 13—Other Taxes and Duties	1,46 5,32 9,39
S—Stamps X—Forests .1—Registration	1,23,40 83,73 20,35	Total	1,70,08
I—Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts II—Other Taxes and Duties	12,65 85,07	Arrigation Revenue Accounts	
Total Irrigation	11,73,00	for which Capital Accounts are kept 18—Other Irrigation Expenditure	1,69,72
II—Irrigation—Works for which Capital Ac		financed from ordinary revenues	57,07
counts are kept— Direct Receipts	5,24,00		2,26,79
Indirect credits (Land Revenue due to	3,13,16	Debt Services	
Irrigation)		22—Interest on Debt and other Obligations	1,03,92
Gioss amount Deduct—Working Expenses	8,37,16 2,34,63	23—Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	33,02
Net XVII—Irrigation Receipts	6,02,53	Total	70,90
III—lrngation—Works for which no Capital Ac- counts are kept	3,05	Civil Administration 25—General Administration 27—Administration of Justice 28—Jails and Convict Settlements	1,80,61 65,11 64,29
Debt Services	6,05,5 8	29—Police 47—Miscellancous Departments	2,82,04 $7,81$
XX-Interest .	32,47	Total	5,99,86
Total	32,47	Beneficent Departments	_
Civil Administration XXI—Administration of Just ce	16,25	36—Scientific Departments 37—Education (European and Anglo-Indian)	32 6,83
AXII—Jails and Convict Settlements XXIII—Police XXVI—Miscellaneous Depart-	4,85 8,14	37A—Education (Excluding Euro pean and Anglo Indian) 38—Medical 39—Public Health	2,10,91 70,41 38,39
ments , Total	7,49 36,73	40—Agriculture 41—Veterinary 42—Co operation 45—Industries	1,03,65 24,06 39,86 35,18
Beneficent Departments XXVI—Lducation XXVII—Medical	25,54	Total	5,59,61
XVIII—Public Health XXIX—Agriculture	17,32 2,27 52,55	Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	
XXX—Veterinary XXXI—Co operation	3,97 4,52	50—Civil Works 52—Interest on Capital Outlay on	2,26,56
XXII—Industries	11,10	Electricity Schemes	29,56
Total (1,20,27	Total '	2,56,12

		•	- 10
HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Budget Estimate 1945-46	HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Budget Estimate 104 -41
Civil Works and Miscellaneous	(In thousand of Rupees)	Mescekaneous 54—Famins	(In thousa di of Fupees) 3 00
Publ c Improvements]	55-Superannuation Allowance	
TYXIY—Civil Works	15 6	and Pensions 56-Stationery and Printing	_1 4
XLI—Receipts from Electri city Schemes (gros.)	6 48	(a) Mi.cellaneous	61 40
Deduct-(1) Working Expense (Other than Establishment)		(b) ARP	18 17
() Depreciation Fund Deposit (3) E tablishment Charges and	9 00	Contributions and Misseellaneon adjustments between Centr 1 an Provincial Governments	18
Other Miscellaneous Expenditure Net XLI-Electricity	-14 75	6-Miscellaneous adjustment between the Central an	4
chemes	30 6	Provincial Governments	1
Total	45 91	Total Revenue Pxpenditur charged to Revenue	19 5 03
Muscellaneous		Friraordinary Items 63-Extraordinary charges	
XLIII—Tran fers from Famine Relief Fund XLIV—Receipts in aid of Su		CAPITAL ACCOUNTS CHARGED TO REVENUE 16 MET FFOM EXTRAORDINARY REOFIPTS	
perannuation XLV—Stationery and Printing XLVI—Miscellaneous 1	4 3 6 90 87 77	19—Construction of Irrigation etc Works 4S A—Capital Outlay on Indus trial Development	
Total	99 40	50 A-C pital Outlay on Civi	1 4 18
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments		5.—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes 55 A—Commutation of Pensions	r
L-Miscellaneous adjust-		Total Capital Accounts charged to Revenue : met from Extra	1
ments between the Central and Provin clal Governments	8 47	ordinary Receipts Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	19 9 1
Total Revenue Receipts	1 16 83	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVEYUE	
Ext aordinary Items		68-Construction of Irrigation Works	3 30 10
LI-Extraordinary Receipts	4 0 5	7.—Capital Outlay on Industria Development 81.—Civil Works outside the	l l
Total Berenne	1873	81-Civil Works outside the Revenue Account 81 A-Capital Outlay on Electri	J
	}	8 —Capital Account of other	16 3
	1	I rovinci l Works outside the Revenu Account	700
	-	83—Payments of Commuted value of Pensions	77
	1	85-A-Capital Outlay on Scheme connected with the war 1939	40 84
	Į	Total Capital Accounts not charged to Povenue	3 10 7
Receipts "	Budget 1945 46	Disbursements	Hadget 1945 46
	Public		
Permanant was	(In thousands) of Rupees)	i	(In thousands of Rup et)
Loans from the Central Govern		Permanent Debt (Discharged)	20 5
Total		Loans from the Central Govern ments—R payments Total Public Debt	9 65 80 00

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Administration

Goremor H E Sir Bertrand James Glanev KCSI KCLE LOS

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Secretary G M Brander 1 0.8

Multary Secretary Lt Col R J Corner M C Ardes de Camp Captain B S Phillips

Indian Aides de Camp к R Hony Muhammad Barwar Khan Bahadur OBI Hony Asstt Recruiting Officer late 1/15th Singh Punjab Regiment Chanda Singh Hony Capt 8 B 10 M Late 1 th F F Reg and Bhagi, Subedar Major and Hony Lt 0 B f Reg and

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The Hon ble Mian Abdul Haye (M nister of Education) The Hon ble Bardar Baldev Singh (Minister

of Development) The Hon'ble Bir Mohammed Jamal Khan

Leghari Minuter of Public Works) Major Kawab A hiq Hussain MBE (Minister of War Planning)

The Hon ble Ch Tikka Min B & LL B (Minuster of I event e)

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Parliamentary Private Secretaries Syed Amjad Ali Shah GIE OBE (Fero epore

East Ru at) S Bhagit Hans Raj B 1 (American and Stalket) General Reserved Seat (Rural) Sir William Roberts ht OIE (Eu opean)

Sardar Gop I Singh (America) M B E (Ludhiana & Pero épore) Ge eral Resert d Seal (Rural) Sardar Lai Sinch M BC LL B (Ludhiana Centrol) Sull (Rural)

Rao Bahadur Ch Suraj Mul BA LLB (Hun) General (Rural) Mian Sultan Mahomed (Hotana Pakpoters) Muhammadan (Rural)

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Secy Post-wa seco. Hassaid OBE 108 Reconstruction Deptt Akhter

Public Works Department Irrigation Branch

Secretary (Northern Canals) F 1 Haigi Secretary (Southern Canals) 1) h. h.l. unn Secretary (Hestern Canals) 1 L. 1rotle oc Buildings and Roads Branch

Lt Col R J Corner MC | Secretary R A Harris ISE Captain J R S Waco and Financial Comm ssioners J D Anderson CIF 105 (flerenue) Sir James Downing, P uns 108 (Development) KOIE CSI CIF Hearn GIE ICS (\dditional) V Salusbury CIE. 108 APC

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died at Tonk January KOSI CB 1871 1871 R H Davies 081 R E Egerton 081 1877 188 Bir Ch rles U Altchison E CSI CIE 1887 James Bro dwood Lyal 1892 Sir Dennis Fitzp tri k R C 8 1 William Macworth Young OSI 1897 1902 Sir C M Rivar KOSI Sir D C J Ibbetson x c 81 resigned 1907 2nd January 1908 1907

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H CSt Sir Bertrand James Glancy R CS I KOIP

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(Ihull indir North Muhammadan Rirah) I han Ik hadur R ja Muhamu al Akram Klan (Je Muhammadan Pural) Dr Shalkli Muhamma I Alam B 4 (Honour) (Oron) 11 1 (Diblin) P padi Di son Torne M ta gradar I rta) I han S III h ikh Mi hami ad Amin (M / Directon Towns Muhamingdan Listen) Chauthri Mul mm 1 1 1raf (5 th Het C 1 a M / maden Parell Khan Salib Sarlar Muhammad Azam I ! n (Derr () 111; 3 rth Mi a R all Muhammad Faiyaz (11 Khan Nawat ra la (F r al W 1/2 na n 1 rai) tla idl ri W mal Hasan (Ludhi na Muhama ad I u al) hi an liabad ir Maldum ay i Mul ro: 1 H (thour Mulamoradan Pural) Sardar Mil mmad II i alii (C) n Mid mit I Batreler Chauthri Minammad Hu saln Ba LLL (f fra cerla fast M fi w d n f Muhammad Iftikar ud Din BA (Oron) (I a ur M finn Ji I r D Lie it tol ar r Sir Muhammad Sawaz Klan (Ata I Central Melas w tin ler f) Min Mulammal Sure I B Com (London) (Lintlour Muham naden 1: rul) I han Salit Chauftel M lamm. 1 Q 1 (Biolegi Muhammadan I stal) Makh humza la Hallis ye i Mul nn 11 oz 5t h J 1 ni 5/) A Watanmadan P roll hhan Baha lur 1 lan Willamma I ras lat All Khon (Sain 1 M) mad a Pural) Chaudhri Muhamma i barfraz hi an (all 4 \ th Milan 1 I al) Tais Muhammad Sarfraz Lian (Claimi V Camma : 1 ital) It n I al tir Wihan ma 1 tat All Khan Chundhri (Rohfal, M. 16. mad). I mt). Mal h lura ad. II ji 6 v. 1. Mult. mn ad. Wilay t. Rusain Jeelani (Lodhran Me hammalan 1 r. 1). kl. an. 5 hib Cl. a. dt. 1. Mult. mm. d. 3. in. kl. 1. BA LLB (anh West Gr rion Willer restan Lor D. I linn Wilharen 1 1 isaf khap Ba ILE (Lavalpy de Sidar Medammad n 1 rel) Rel R hadur Mr Mikint I 1 lurt (I u lp r fe Durston General P rath Sardar Moola sin | elle from ellest ene of P vet at 1 at) Mumbar r refe rul fr h Muhammad Lhan Daultana Mlan Tan lit Mi ni I al Lalia (1 11 ic a 11 Kinn B hadur Mian Mushtan Alumel (urfl and (M. Ma ; 1 Vort) W 1 ad a Riab Sardie Muzaffar All h. n. Olzili asl (Latore M. Ian. da I r. D. h.) n. li ! Jur Cartain Malla Muzeflar Khan MBE (Mianuali Sorth Unham la I ral) i h n li had r Cl uthri \ ir uf Din (Guyra wals North Muhammad : 1 rat) Ilan Solid Ilr la ir id Din Sh n (Tota Tek Singh M ham tadan Pial) Para to milat I lan te (Host ry r Het M lannala P al Capt & mar hannit il Sin ! Mann whe (Sleil) p to Het Sihl to) het aw z h All Shah (Thong Last Mulammadan Prl) Ih n Bahalur Min hir thuad I ban (Dr hir Muhamriad Pural) Sordar Lartab Singh (1 tear 5 11 Sih 1 rah) Ilan 5 lib Claull ti Pir Mahammad une (So tl Jact Ci j at Mular mait P rol) Cl su thri Prem Singh (5 tl Pan Gurgaon General Leserred Seat Burnt) Mah nt Ir m Sin h (G ja ant Shahp r S lh I rrat) S idie Bahadur Sardae Pritara Sin h Sin lh : B & Li B (Ferorep to li est 5 th f' i) Shrim tl Ma_hblt Kaur (Americar Silh Ho ten) Mr h I Rallia Ram (H et Certral I it ab I I at Cir. I an) Chaudhel Ram Sarup (Poltal Ce tral Ce eral Purol) Chaullel Rampat Singh (Karn ! Nort General Il ral) Begum Rashi la Latif Hall (In ter Lalore M 1 ti na ft Morgen Urban) Khan Bahadur Chandhri Riseat Ai wur (Il fi bad M tammal P al) Ii n Bahadur Che aliri Poshan Din (Shahd ra M han malt Lural) Serder Rur Sir is (Fe o ejore Past with Prh Sadiq Hasan Shalkh Ba Bar at Lan (Im terr Cij Mihamn in Url n) Ih nelil Chandha | Salib B I Khan (His to Milan mada Riral) Chidhari Shit Ram (Hissir Vorth General Ru al) Bardar Sampura : Sin h (Ljally r Wet Sill I ril) Cartar antokh Sin, l (Lastern Towns S. L. Urban) Dr Sant Ram S th (in itsar C ty Ge ral Urban) M por Malik S redar Kin n Soon () r Iunjab Landhold re) Khan Sahil Ral Slaha lat I han (I e ucake Mel n din P roi) Cheimatl Shanno Dies Sele I (West Millan De son Gen ral Rurit) Sertar Sh ukat Hayat Khan Advocate I ohtak (Attock) Sard r Sh r Sin h (Montyme y Last S M F : 1h 1 r dit Sui Ram Starma (So there Towns Ce e al Urban) Di un Bal dir 5 I Si ha (E st Cent al P nj b I dian Christian) Inla Sita R m (2 rade Uni n I ibon) Rat B ha tur Lala Sohan Lal (North Punjab don Union Labo r) Sird i Solian Sin h Joel (1 iritear dorth Sikh P ril) Chau thri Si Chand (II opar General Const t ene.) Seth Sudar h n (Futer i T & Cene ul Liban) Chaidhri Sumer si h BA LL B (South East C rgaon (e e al R ril) Fi nT lil H is in I I n (Jha q liet Multi-c and R r l) Sardar Sahib S rdar T ra Singl (Fe ozepo e S U S lh 1 rdl) Sardar Teja Sin h Swatont r (Lalore Best S Li Rirat) Sardar Bal a lar Sard r Ujjal Sin i MA (Il term Torns Sich U ban) Sard r Uttam Si | D al (So th Het I njab Sikh I urah) | I h n Baha dur Sardar Wali Muhammad Sayyal Hiraj (Kabirucala M lam alin I tril)

Sind.

Sind Is one of the two provinces created in and the infant in respect of development loans 1926, the other being Orissa Unlike the incurred during the joint family period Lands, latter, which has been carved out on a linguistic forests, buildings, property, etc., will pass to the basis from three older provinces, Sind was a compact unit and was considered a province taxes will belong to the province where the taxed within a province even before its separation From the point of view of geography, ethnology took place Of the outstanding Bombay and language, Sind has greater affinity to the Irrigation Debt incurred before April 1, 1921, Punjab than to Bombay Nevertheless it has been attached to the Bombay Presidency debt on account of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals administratively ever since its conquest by Sir Charles Napler in 1843

The demand for its separation into a distinct political entity is of comparatively recent origin. It was only about a dozen years 1go that Muslim leaders started the demand that Sind, where the Muslims are in an overwhelming mejority, should have separate administrative machinery under the next reformed constitution, so that it might be a counterblast to provinces where the Hindus are in a majority What was started as a bargaining point in inter communal negotiations has now become an accomplished

The Muslim delegation at the first Round Table Conference put forward the demand in Lordon in the winter of 1930. The question was referred to a committee which accepted the principle of separation, suggested an expert inquiry to ascertain the financial aspect of the separation, and threw the burden of proving the feasibility of separation on those who asked

Demand for Separation

A conference of representatives of the people of Sind met in 1932 to devise measures to meet the financial objections to the separation divergence of opinion prevailed at this confer ence, whose charman eventually submitted a report according to which the canual deficit of the new province for the first ary years of its ence, whose charman eventually submitted a and the Muslims 3,208,325. The rest of the report according to which the canual deficit population is made up of 20,209 Christians, of the new province for the first ary years of its 31,011 Sikhs, 3,687 Juns, 3,838 Parsis, 1,082 life would be Rs 80 lakhs, the revenue from the Barrage being eaten up by interest, charges [Cancer et 1041, 280 222 molecular and 20,020 chrose to the Barrage being eaten up by interest, charges [Cancer et 1041, 280 222 molecular and 20,020 chrose to the Barrage being eaten up by interest, charges [Cancer et 1041, 280 222 molecular and 20,020 chrose to the Barrage being eaten up by interest, charges [Cancer et 1041, 280 222 molecular and 20,020 chrose to the canual charges [Cancer et 1041, 280 222 molecular and 20,020 chrose to the canual charges [Cancer et 1041, 280 222 molecular and 20,020 chrose to the canual charges [Cancer et 1041, 280 222 molecular and 20,020 chrose to the canual charges [Cancer et 1041, 280 222 molecular and 20,020 chrose to the canual charges [Cancer et 1041, 280 222 molecular and 20,020 chrose to the canual charges [Cancer et 1041, 280 222 molecular and 20,020 chrose to the canual charges [Cancer et 1041, 280 222 molecular and 20,020 chrose to the canual charges [Cancer et 1041, 280 222 molecular and 20,020 chrose to the canual charges [Cancer et 1041, 280 222 molecular and 20,020 chrose to the canual charges [Cancer et 1041, 280 222 molecular and 20,020 chrose to the canual charges [Cancer et 1041, 280 222 molecular and 20,020 chrose to the canual charges [Cancer et 1041, 280 222 molecular and 20,020 chrose to the canual charges [Cancer et 1041, 280 222 molecular and 20,020 chrose to the canual charges [Cancer et 1041, 280 222 molecular and 20,020 chrose to the canual charges [Cancer et 1041, 280 222 molecular and 20,020 chrose to the canual charges [Cancer et 1041, 280 222 molecular and 20,020 chrose to the canual charges [Cancer et 1041, 280 222 molecular and 20,020 chrose to the canual charges [Cancer et 1041, 280 Barrage being eaten up by interest charges Roughly from 1945 onwards, there would be a surplus from the Barrage to help province Based on this assumption authorities set about perfecting the admini manguration of the new regime

With the stage set for the advent of the new province, an Order in Council was issued in January, 1936, announcing that the new province would start on its career on April, 1, 1936, and creating transitional machinery for the conduct of government till provincial autonomy is maugurated in accordance with the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935

or the Order in-Council which sever Sind from literate in English are 119 per 10,000—186 per

property is situated or the taxed transactions system, will be borne by Sind, and the rest by Bombay Of the debt incurred on account of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals system, all except the portion relating to the Nasirabid section (which is chargeable neither to Bombay nor to Sind) will be borne by Sind The out standing Bombay debt on account of the Bombay Development Scheme will be the debt of Bombay Other loan works will be chargeable alone to the province where the works are located

It is also understood that the Central Govern ment will have to come to the rescue of Sind by providing the funds to meet the deficit in the first fow years In order to make arrangements for such a subvention to Sind and Orissa and for other weak provinces and generally to adjust the financial relations between the Central and the provinces under the provincial autonomy scheme, Sir Otto Niemeyer, a financial expert, was asked to conduct an inquiry He completed his investigations and submitted his report, according to which Sind gets a cash subvention of Rs 105 lakhs for a period of ten for it An expert inquiry was held and it subvention of Rs 105 lakhs for a period of ten drew a gloomy picture of the financial future of Sind Its findings can best be sum marised by its remark, "There is thus obviously no question of Sind standing surers to the Niemeyer recommendations, Sind will for the Barrage—the problem is whether the Barrage—the problem is whether the Barrage—can stand surety for Sind" the income tax revenue

Population.

Sind has an area of 48,136 sq miles and a population of 4,535,008. Of this, the Hindus (including Scheduled castes) number 1,229,926 Census of 1911, 389,333 males and 90,020 females in the Province of Smd are literate, representing 156% and 44% of the total male and female population respectively 138,249 Mus lim males and 16,416 Muslim females 231,869 strative machinery in preparation for the Hindu males and 64,498 Hindu females are literate The language of the Province, Sindhi, though it bears many marks of Arabic and Persian influence and is written in Perso Arabic script, is nearer the original Sanskrit than any other Indian language The Hindus are far more advanced than the Muslims and enjoy a virtual monopoly of the trade of the province As against 263 Hinduliterate males per 1,000, only the Government of India Act, 1935

Of a permanent character are those provisions the Order in-Council which sever Sind from literate Muslims females. The number of those the Order in-Council which sever Sind from literate in English and the literate in English. Bombry and settle the liabilities of the parent 10,000 males and 34 per 10,000 females

Sind

ed in a riculture and animal husbandry. Ten per cent are engaged in manufacturing indus tries most of which are however of the cottage type there being very few factories in Sind

The cultivable area of the province is mostly commanded by the recently constructed Sukkur Barrage and Sind canals which with other cansis and the Indus river itself supply water binding as the Indus liver listell supply waves to be supply as the Indus liver listed supply acceptable to the supply of the Sindhi to the supply of the Sindhi to the supply of the Sindhi to the supply of the Sindhi to the supply of the Sindhi to the supply of the Sindhi to the supply of the Sindhi to the supply of the Sindhi to the supplied by the Barrage with which lands supplied by the Barrage with which lands supplied by the Barrage with supplied by the Sindhi to the S with which lands supplied by the larrage system re being taken up august well for the success of the scheme and the prosperity of the province as a whole Already there has been strongly the many supplied by the last been a growth in the production of long staple cotton all of which is easily absorbed by Indian textile mills

Lloyd Barrage

The Barrage owes its existence largely to the real of the I te Lord Lloyd the then Governor of Bombay whose name it bears Started in July 1923 it was completed in January 193 It was the completion of the dream of many an engineer and an almo t incredible boon to the cultivator who f rmerly carried on his agricul tural operations in a haphazard manner being unable to depend on the proverbial vagarles of the Indus What it means to the Sindhi the Sindhi alone knows for the Barrage has convert ed-or hopes to convert-a waterless desert into a uniling garden flowing with milk and honey

The magnificence of the achievement that is use more more than the imagined vines as a successful worker of the second condition realised that it is a bage water regulator control to the realised condition and the second district of the second condition and the second condition of the seco i ngth is thus some 36 000 miles which means about 1; times the circumference of the earth

The total quantity of earthwork involved extending to a height of over 115 miles

The function of the Barrage is to head up the river at Sukkur and from that to distribute it all the year round according to requirements of cultivators The distribution is made throu h seven great canals regulated through regulators on both banks of the river four on the left bank three on the right our on the left bank three on the right Tho c n the left bank are Rohri the Eastern Nara-tha Rhitpur Feeder East and the Khalipur Feeder West. Those on the right bank are the Korth Western Can-it.

Outofevery 100 workers in Stod 59 are engag electrically operated gates. The total discharge in a resulture and animal husbaudry. Ten jot water into all the canals is approximately recet are engaged in manufacturing indus. total length of all irrigation channels including total rengial of all integration commers including old and new watercourses is 54 300 m le To accomplish this staggerin feat excavation of earthwork to the extent of 7500 000 000 cubic feet was involved as much as would fill a dra n 14 feet wide and four feet deer du rourd the equator It was estimated that the ultim te area of annual cultivation on the scheme would

This denoted in produce would man the following approximate quantities

Wheat 1 1 3 000 tons cotton 549 000 bal rice 417 000 tons jaceare bijri etc tons and oliseeds 117 000 tons

Inter-communal Co-operation

Politically the province is backward the Hindu minority is politically minded the Muslims owning allegiance to personalities ratics than to principles The Hindus are openly atraid of hiuslim dominance and of being ousted from public life On the other hand there is growing evidence of a desire on the part of the Muslim community to reassure the minerity in regard to the continued enjoyment of its rigi ta Leaders of both communities are working for the creation of an understanding between the two which will bring about an area of inter communal co-operation and goodwill so necessary for the the Hoyd Barrage can be imagined then it is successful workin of the reformed constitution under unfavourable financial conditions

No account of Sind will be complete without were excursed varying in which from 36 feet comparatively new town for coording to known in the case of main can is to only two or three facts it was as recently as 17 9 th t a few traders feet in the case of main can let only two or three facts it was as recently as 17 9 th t a few traders feet in the case of main can let only two or three facts it was as recently as 17 9 th t a few traders feet in the case of was the wire rated to of the neighbouring State of Kalat migrated to the Kalachi the land of the sand dunes feet in the came of water courses. The total of the meighbouring State of Raink migrified assignt of Government channels which were the Kafachi the land of the sand il is examined was over 8 000 miles and that of it was several years later that its postul it is water course over 30 000 miles. The total as a harbour were realized by utilities that is also also the said of the said that is also the said that the said water that the said is a constant were realized by utilities that is also the said that the said water that Charles Napler the Conqueror of Sind is said to have forecast that Karachi would some day become the Glory of the East Recent developments in Karachi hold out fresh hopes cross cube feet of earthwork which means a of this prediction being fulfilled for with the solid clump and solid clumn measuring 100 feet by 100 feet growth of aviation harachi which is on the main line of Imperial aerial communication between London and Austral a right across India is bound to become a vital airport if it is not already one in ad litton to bit the capital of Sind K rachi is the outlet for the products of the Punjab II the Barrage become 8 Products of the Funday in the Darrige become a little tarties expected of it Karachi may ha e to hadle in 1960 a very large portion of the produce mentioned above of the Barrage produce as also the produce from 4 9 800 acres of Dubari cropped land That this is not ltog the Utoplan is evident from the fact that within The total number of openings in all the canal Regulators is 55 each being of 25 f et span and each of the canal ca

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D C Barty, 108, Secretary to H Governor

Major D M Smyth, Military Secretary to II L

Lieut R Collett, Aide de Camp to H L the Governor

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The United Provinces.

Nepal, on the cast and south east by Bilar, November 3 1939 But after the outbreak of the on the south by two of the Choia Nagrur States of the Central India Agency and the Saugor district of the Central Provinces, and on the west by the States of Gualier, Dholpur, Bharatpur, Shimoor, and Jubbil, and by the provinces of Delhi and the Punjab Its total area amounts to 106,247 Province The medium for the transaction of the public business to the transaction of the public business to the contract of the transaction of the public business to the contract of the transaction of the public business to the contract of the transaction of the public business to the contract of the transaction of public business to the contract of the transaction of the provinces of the transaction of the provinces are the contract of the transaction of the provinces are the contract of the transaction of the provinces. equare miles, to which may be added the area of the three Indian States of Rampur, Tchil-Garliwal and Benares with an area of 6,276 square miles, giving a total of 112,523 square miles. The total population according to the 1941 census 15 5 60,46 456

The Province, originally termed the North-Western Provinces and so imalgamated in 1877, has named the United Provinces of Agri and Oudh in 1902 and received its present designation on April 1, 1937 It includes designation on April 1, 1937 It four distinct tracts of country of the Himalayas, including the portions of the Himalayas, including the Kumnon division which consists of three hill districts, two of which are entirely in the hills and one is half in the submontane belt, the sub-Himilivan tract, the great Gangetic plain and portions of the hill systems of Central India including Bundelkh nd The Gangetle plain 13' projected by an extensive canal system, which though somewhat hable to run short of weter in catremely dry years, is of great benefit in all ordinary years and years of limited drought. The first two or these tracts are infertile and support a very sparse population and the Central Indian plateau is almost equal-tar is in charge of the Information and Rural information better populated. The soil of the Gangetic plain, however, posseases an extreme ferfulty and here the density of population varies from 542 parsons per source role. extreme fertility and here the density of population varies from 542 persons per square mile in the west to 555 in the centre and 753 in the east, which gives the Province as a whole a greater population pressure on the soil than any other Province in India save Delhi and Bengal In the south there are low rocky hills, broken spurs of the Windhya mountains, covered with stunded trees and jurgle, and in the north the lower slopes of the Himalayas, clothed with dense forest, affording excellent big and small game shooting, and rising beyond in a tangled mass or sidges, ever higher and aigher, until to reaches the line of the eternal snows, but the greater part of the province consists of level plain, teeming with highly-cultivated fields and writted by three rivers the Ganges, Jumna and Gogra

Administration

The Province was until the close of 1920 administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, chosen from the ranks of the Indian Civil Service

The United Provinces lies in practically the centre of Upper India It is bounded on the north by Tibet, on the north east Ly Numstry remained in office from July 17, 1937 to Nepal, on the east and south east by Bihar, November 3 1939 But after the outbiest of the Nepal, on the central India Agency and States of the Central Provinces (under section 03 of the C I Let of 1935 This c Secretary), and 11 Deputy Secretaries including one Deputy Tegal Remembrancer who is exOffico Deputy Secretary in the Judicial Depart-There are also four Under Secretaries 1 Assistant Secretaries The Chief Secre and Il Asistint Secretaries The Chief Secretary is in charge of Appointment, General Administration, Secretariat Litablishment and Accounts, and Ecclesiastical Departments, the Finance Secretary deals mainly with the Finance Department , the Revenue Secretary is in charge of the Revenue, and Searcity Departments, the dienter Revenue, and seatent Bepartments, the Lducation Secretary is in charge of the Education Department, the L S G Secretary is in three of the Local Self Government, Municipal, Medical and Public Health Departments, the Judicial Secretary and Legal Remembrance is in charge of the Judicial, Civil and Legislative Departments, and perform the duties of Legal Departments and perform the duties of Legal Remembrance, the Public Works Secretary is in charge of the Buildings and Roads and Irrigation and Forest Departments. The War Production Commissioner, is also ex Officio Secretary to Government in the Industries and Department is in charge of the Home Department (Cimmal), Home Department (Jails) and Home Department (Police) There is one Secretary, Rationing who is in charge of the Rationing Deputment. The Secretary, Department of Loonomics and Statistics, is also Economic Adviser to Government. There is a Secretary in the Department of Civil Supplies. We as also Director of Food Supplies. Supplies He is ilso Director of Food Supplies Government spends the cold weather, October to April, in Lucknow and Allahabad, mostly in remains Lucknow, though the Secretariat remains throughout the year at Lucknow The Governor and some of the Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries spend part of the hot weather in Nami Tal, but during the monsoon the Governor tours the plains, as he does also in the cold weather. The Board of Revenue is the highest court of appeal in revenue and rent cases lying within its jurisdiction, being the chief revenue authority in the province. There are forty-eight British districts, thirty say in Agra and twelve in Oudh, average area 2,213 square miles and average population a million. though the Secretariat Under the Reform scheme the Province was raised to the status of a Governor in Council, the Governor being assisted by two members of the Executive Council in charge of the Executive Council in charge of the Executive Council in charge of the Transferred Subjects with effect from April 1, 1937, provincial autonomy was in augurated in this Province and a Cabinet of Each division is under a Commissioner except

he Kumson division the charge of which is held articles by the Deputy Commissioner Nahal Tai in I harpa and the Commissioner Nahal Tai in I harpa and 1 st zed pottery at the translating and were clear to end vision and the commissioner of the com The state of the s st one of more tong if as it is ease may be to dirriphic and Bentres Sert and the man it each of his subordinates who may be core true of lock, saft is and split libs in lotter fault defulians (Joint and Assistant Ma listrates may be also ask fant Collectors) or members of the weaving of tweet have deloped as a new Modelmatch. Missister of the collectors and industry in Umora di trict Magistrates)

Manufactures The province is not ruch in minerals Iron before the state of the state o irde try and weaving by means of handloon that try and weaving by means of handloon Tiere is a paper factory at the boar it can't don in most distincts (awapore is the factory and a carette factory at Saha unpur this factory and a carette factory at Saha unpur chief centr for cotton spin ing and we'vin mills 4cco din to the latest figures a liable mus acco din to the latest figures a wine hanay 3231 persons are employed in otton kinning tanne cle sing and pressin factories and 56 3.6 in factory spinning, and weavin mills Tie number of and son actual hyadhom we vers including the property of the control o about 50 000 Silk nerving us d to b confined to Benates (whe o the f mous Rimkhab broc de is made) but considerabl work i done at I taw h Sandila Mau and Bila pur (Plinbhit) Limbroid ry work is don at Jucknow whire th noted Chikan work of cotton on mu line is prod c d and i Ben res where gold and silver work is do on ill. velvet erepe and compete to Benues use local fold thread for en brolder; work and Kinhl b weaving Gorakh to the lately specialic in the manufact for different and work and Kinhl b weaving forakh to different and work and the state of active specialises in the manufact to our cree and turk h towel. The glass industry la import not at B h) I law li S soi! H for a Shikolab 1 Makh npur hami in law habad. Il ran a Shikol'sh I Makh npur halini pi arm eutic i wotas man halini kili chief chi danada hares a zazhad manusi (fuchno) V table hi is ranu isti chief chi of m unich gi sho nic in manusi (fuchno) V table hi is ranu in laidi Mo alabad noted bila su more a factor of the chief chi alabad noted bila su manusi (fuchno) V table hi is ranu including a chief ch

Camporedatt hi tin li t isleentr Tt. 1 28 fannerier soan factorie oil i ills otton voollen and Jut mills or lance fa to is and oil r and opported is not run in minerals from the state opported found in the liminal yard thirty in the state of the proof in mill it to Larger the I do do not not he cost of production unl. I mills I me to cold in mill it to Larger the I does billity most of them have been closed considered in the state of the proof in "Middle exist in the district of Mirr pur in Meernt Salar njur no 13 remy and 10 ca.
Tabli Sanghranis on the border of Newa State mills at Myra 18 ttp. 18 mree Mrddr 1
606 it found in minute quantities by was hing
the sands is some if the rests in the hill. Limit
the sands is some if the rests in the hill. Limit
found in the Himalayas and in the Tley ar sit and in (rakhpur Rollbil and
Lights of Elawah and Banla and stone i janl Meerut diei lon. X certain and us of

> t aw boat l lactory and a c arette factory at Sana anpur iff rs and pe fumes ar male at Luckhow hanaul and Jaunpur Day lhagh (1cr.) has tannery a leather good's fot or a tatil factory hosiery fa to; a darry ach ulcal and soap works and after for ma ufacturin door lotts lanterns et it cal good fount in pen ch mi al balances etc Tount in I ns re male in Cawarore L knov and Benares Shoe laces and ci stic are made in Lawapo c

> There is a plywood f ctory at Sit pur a straw board factory at Mee t a toreneal at Magrary (Unso) and at Hapu (Vi crut) a turpentine and ro a f ctory a match factory a catchel, f cto v al. bobbin f to y at Clutterbu k an (Bar illy) bru he are manu f tured in Lawnfore Ag a and Me rut card bo rd boxes at Lawnfore un I luktor Acids or in unix at Lawipore in 110 kio? According to man ifacture dat Arra in (Charl) ad and flow ralcolol at Merut Chenical and plarme cutic I works are at Cawnpore and Amausi (Iuckno) \ \table h is rand [ctured at Lawipore Begamibad a d Clazi

rid, Chandausi, Burcilly, Saharanpur, irngar Ghazabad, khunja, Gorakhpur, n, Piliblit and Shahjahanpur

Agriculture

hief industry is agriculture, which is the il source of livelihood of a little over 70 it of the population and a subsidiary of income to a further 8 per cent the province full into three groups, lley soils of the Himaliyas, the main m and the Central Indian alluvium, the haracteristic soil or the Central Indian m is the black soil, with a lighter variant, here also there are light loams and it ivel implay an soils are of local origin and vary he neture of the rock from which they seen formed, whilst the main illuvium re sand, clay and loun, the loun being liv the most productive Inc soil liv vields excellent crops of rice, millet, linseed, mustard cotton wheat, barley, ane, pulses and pot itoes, rice being grown m low lying heavy class and pot iters higher villeys. The greater part of the ac is highly cultivated. The rainfall from 50 to 70 inches in the hills to 10 to hes in the Benarcs and Gorakhpur Divisions, the Agra Division receives only about Droight seriously 30 inches annually ed Bundelkhand and the Agra Divisions ie past, better draining and irrigation acs have effected considerable improve In the latter men, however, shortnge ter in the circle and the general lowering a water trule still continue to react igainst griculturil retuins Steps are being tiken cre ise the amount of witer passing down canals. Learpt in the case of nice, the s of chief food grains showed on the whole The price of rice ndency to decline almost steadily till August when the mum price was attuned, followed by a ly decline. As regards wheat, the price to (bly till March when it attained the peak, after which it steadily declined till June, wed by a rise during July and Angust and endy falling off thereafter In the case of es, giam and arher dal, the maximum prices attimed during the month of I muary, seeded by a more or less storty decrease in subsequent months nere was some increase in the trea under ent but a marked decrease in that under

on, as compared with the corresponding res for the preceding var The average turn for cotton remained more or less sta my, that for wheat being uncertain , a slight increase in the area under rice but to decrease in the veriet outturn ards sugarcane, the swas a decrease both in area as well as the mange outturn and is held on Zam adari tenure in Agra and

The principal land lugarii tenure in Oi di Falugdurs, some of ates. The area held ners in Oudh are the om own very large estates Taluqdari tenure amounts to 54 per cent of ; total area in Oudh

The People

at the previous census. The total of all other communities was 1 44% comprising of Indian at the previous census Christians, Anglo Indians, other Christians, Sikhs, Jains, Piraces, Buddhists, Jews, Tribes other than scheduled castes and of persons who declared themselves as belonging to no caste or religion Among the Hindus are included scheduled eastes, easte Hindus and

Arya Samajists The three main physical types are Dravidian, Arvan and Mongolioid, the latter being confined to the Himalavan and sub Himalayan districts and the former to South Mirzapur and Bundel khand, whilst the high caste Aryans frequent the western district of the Province Most of the people, however, show a mixed Arya Dravidian origin

The ordinary spol en language of the Province is Hindustani, vritten in Nagri and Persian There are distinct literatures in Hindl and Urdu languages respectively and a ch ir ictera ecriain proportion of residents in urban areas, irrespective of their religion, speak and write in Urdu which has a close relationship with Persian and Arabic

Local Self-Government

The main units of local self government are which the district and municipal boards, of the Most Chairmen have non official municipal boards having an annual income of Rs 50,000 or over have executive officers to whom certain administrative powers are reserved The administrative functions of the municipal and district boards are performed by the Chair man and Executive Officer or the Secretary, but the boards themselves are directly responsible for most of the administration. The district for most of the administration boards obtain 45 77 per cent of their income from Government grants The other chief sources of income are the local rate levied from the land owners and the tax on circumstances and property imposed by some of the boards The United Provinces Motor Vehicles Taxation Act came into force with effect from January The tra realised under this Act is 1st, 1936 The tax realised under this Act is also utilized in the payment of grants to local also utilized in the payment of grants to local also utilized in the authorities for purposes of expenditure on the construction, muntenance and improvement of The chief source of municipal income is the octrol or terminal tax and toll which is at octron in modified form Local opinion a strongly in favour of indirect as opposed to direct taxation for municipal purposes

Tustice

Justice is administered by the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad in the portion of the province known as Agra and by the Chief Coursiting at Lucknow in the portion of the province known as Outh They are the final approvince known as Outh They are the final appropriate the control of the province known as Outh They are the final approximately as the control of the control of the province known as Outh They are the final approximately as the control of the province known as the control of the province known as the control of the province known as the province known pellate authorities in both criminal and civil cases The former consists of a Chief Justice and ten perminents, and one Additional Judge six of whom are Indians and the latter consists of a Chief Judge and three permanent and one addl judges two of whom are Indians There are 30 posts of district and sessions judges of which nine are held by officers not belonging to the Indian Civil Service as they have been listed to the provincial service and the bar Usually they exercise appellate jurisdiction in The population is mainly Hindu. The 1941 listed to the proximal service and the bar assumed has disclosed slight variations in the minimal percentages. The Hindus were 27 per cent as against 84.4% in 1931, the listed to the proximal service and the bar usually they exercise appellate jurisdiction in Usually they exercise appear appear appear appear appear appear appear appear appear appear appear appear appear infinitelian The Chief Court e or in al juri die the construction of about 18 000 ; lies of un tion w a soli heef in 1927 by an Act of the installed roat A larer number of triffer is Protected Levilature District Officers and all o proposed to be contracted out I which this, a istant including tall blars presided over 18 will have from 100 feet w. 300 fee in criminal courts as ma istrates and as collectors and as I tant collectors in rent and revenue courts and dispose of a good deal of the work Honorary magnitrates and honorary as litted 14 railway bridges will be decked f r carry collectors who function in all the districts all of whicular traffic. It is proposed to a art dril with criminal revenue and rent cases tipendiary Revenue officers I ve be a appointed temporarily all over the Province to speaked temporarily an over the Fronzec to me an unter prepared to the Cortex work kumaon has been brought under its work kumaon has been brought under its Citil jurisdiction of the High Court from 1st bail 10 6. The deputy and agelst ut combined to the Court from 1st bail 10 6. The deputy and agelst ut combined to the Court from 1st bail 10 6. The deputy and agelst ut combined to the Court from 1st bail 10 6. The deputy and agelst ut combined to the Court from 1st bail 10 6. The deputy and agelst ut combined to the Court from 1st bail 10 6. The deputy and agelst ut combined to the Court from 1st bail 10 6. The deputy and agelst ut combined to the Court from 1st bail 1s division which has no separate civil courts in the rest of the province there are civil judges jud es of small cause courts and munslis who d pose of a large number of civil suits The jurisdiction of a civil jud e extends to all original tits without pecuniary limit and a mun. If can hear cases ordinarily of a value not exceeding Jag 000 and if specially empowered up to Rs 5000 Appeals from munsifs always lie to the district jud e will those from the civil lad et go to the Hi h Court or the Civil Court accept in cases of a value of Rs. 5000 or it s which are heard by the district jud e Sm ll cause court jud es ordinarily try suits to the Falue of Rs 500 but the Senior Judges of Small Causes are empowered to try suits of a civil nature of which the value does not exceed Rs 1000 There are also lonorary munsife whose jurisdiction i limited to Rs 900 and village munsifs whose jurisdiction is fixed at 13 0

P bhe Works Department

The Put lie Works Der artment Buildin and Roads and Irrition Branches are in the portfolios of the Alvi er to the Governor Levenue and Adviser to Governor cupply re pectively department is held by a member of the Indian acres sugarcane

The Buildings and Roads branch is admit tered by two Chi f Lugineers Th Province is divided into circles and divisions Each circle is in the charge of a Superintending Engineer

mainten nee

mainten nos "" were at S for construction and for the Sarda Canal and about 00 miles a th The Buildin, as and Roads branch has under Figa ation the Tost War Road Development scheme which rost War Road Development cross of processor expected to cock bout 60 to 1 miles and the state of the same that the state of the same that the state of the same that the state of the same that the state of the same that t

water way and 0 vill have nore that 00 water way In allition there will be 0 boat tridges 10 ferri 6 cau, wi n 1 relicular traffic. It is proposed to sact of on this sheme during 194 43 on ome of the roads. The buildings and I oad to class e) has under preparati n the Lost War Builtin C cr rea

The Irrigation branch is administer d by three Chief Engineers The province is divided into circles and divisions.

The Irrication Branch admini ters the various Irrigation works in the province as well as the Ganges Canal Hydro-electric Grid the Tube-Ganges Canal Hydro-electric Grid the Tube-Well Irrigation scheme and the Tyxbad Electricity and Gora Pumpin Sahemes II of Ganges the Lastern Jumna the Agra Canals and if e 'unges Canal Hydro Llectric Gril are administered by the Chile I'm larer (We ty while the barda Canol the Tyata d Llectri City and Go to pumpin echem s the Bun deikhun! Canals and the Tube well are a liministered by the Clif I in larer (Fast) The a Inner I'm at in Wook is under the Company of the Clif I in ere (Cover loomes).

The Canals and Tube Wells admini tered by the Irrigation Branch irri ate over 50 laklis acres appually

The Sards Canal was opened in 19 8 for introducing irrigation into Oudh In Novem ber 1941 an extension which includer 3 0 miles of new irrigating channel was formally opened making the total length of the main canal and branches incleding distributaries drainage cuts and escapes on the system 6 400 miles The area irrigited is over 10 and the pot of Secretary to Covernm at in this il has of acres annually including over 21 lakha

The Ganges Canal-Upper and Lower headworks of the form r are situated at Hardwar in the Saharanpur district and of the latter at Narora in the Buland h hr district The Upper is in the charge of a Superintending Engineer and each divide of a Superintending Engineer and each divide of a Superintending Engineer and each divide of the superintending Engineer and

war and has undertak n an extensive ro d remodelled and improved with a view to increase con acut has undertak n an extensive ro d remodelled and improves what a view to his coast addill a mun has oddones havel c nonstructed to the supplies and to ely enabling the mad a lar market of bulk and you will be supplied to the supplies and to ely enabling the addill a mun has observed to the supplies and to expect the supplies and to expect the supplies and to expect the supplies and to expect the supplies and to expect the supplies and the supplies are supplies as the supplies are supplies and the supplies are supplies as the supplies are supplies as the supplies are supplies as the supplies are supplies as the supplies are supplies as the supplies are supplies as the supplies are supplies as the supplies are supplies as the supplies are supplies as the supplies are supplies as the sup taken over 1 om the M L S for construction and on the Sarda Canal and about 00 miles n th

The a hors includ the contruction of 5.00 metalled miles and the reconstruction ples power for domestic industrial and agri in m to concrete bitumen and naterbound cultural purposes to 14 districts in the west of about 5.000 miles of roads. They also include the province and to Shahdara in Delhi province

Seven of the ten available falls have been head created by the storage dam at barnessed for generating electric energy and a station situated immediately below stand by steam power station has been capacity of the installed plant is expected at Chandrusi of 9000 KW The United Province constructed at Chandrusi of 9000 KW The United Province constructed at Chandrusi of 9000 KW strind by sterm power station has been constructed at Chandlusi of 9,000 KW capacity, making a total of 28,000 KW savallable on the Grid Besides supplying energy for lights and fans and minor industries to about 93 towns, the Grid provides power for under consideration at present irrigation pumping from rivers, tube wells and The Gauges Vallet State Tubew open wells In addition to the Chandaus steam which originally comprised 1656 t station, the steam station at Harduagan, will now being extended by the consistency be in commission generating about 600 more additional tubewells to hel 10,000 K Ws when in operation The More I and Campaign These tul Mohammadpur water power station de igned to generate about 9,000 K Ws 18 at present under construction and in addition a project for the construction of a further water power station at Pathri, ner miles 10 of the Ganges Canal sistem is under preparation and when completed is expected to generate 22 000 K.W. This supply If cheap power from over 2000 sub stations in the Grid is already having an important be which on the economic disposal of crops and the development of industries in the urban and rural erens of the Grid zone which had materially helped the war efforts

The steam power station at Sohwal has a capacity of 2,500 Kilowatts. It supplies energy to the towns of Fyzabad and Ajudhla and for pumping 180 cusers of water from the Gogra at Reunahi into a canal system 129 miles long,

designed to irrigate 43,000 acres

The United Provinces Government have various irrigation and poter projects under consideration for the postwar period. Prief details of these projects on which investigations have advanced sufficiently are given below

Sarda Can'l Hydro Llectre Schime It is maposed to recenstruct 12 miles of the Sarda Main Canal to combine the present falls on the e isting channel into one drop of 59 it for generating 20 000 K W minimu n at one power station with an installed capacity of 41 000 K W The station would in the first instance, be linked with the Ganges Cinal Hydro thermal system in which it will inject 10,000 KW Transnussion lines will also be run into Piliblut, Barelliy, Naini Tal, Shahjahanpur and Khen districts Transn ission where energy well be made available for domestic agricultural and industrial purpose. Investigations with regard to this scheme have been completed and construction work will start It is anticipated that after the rains of 1945 power from this power station will be available for consumption by 1949

It is proposed to im Nayar Dam Project pound 1 1 million acre fret gross in the vallet of the Navar a tributary qu the Langes 50 miles above Herdwar, by he ilding a dam 650 it high a cross the gorge in the river near village Marora in Carhwal district 0/8 million , ere feet is in Carnwai district by andion are left is expected to be available annually for irrigation draw off Primary could be secondary power to the extent of 15,000 KW and secondary power important to 70,000 kW is also proposed to be generated at the dam site Geological Geological investigations with regard to lock at dam site are to be taken shortly and the project will

basin in Singhrum (argan, Muzzpur district conducted by the Board of Hi by 264 feet high'd im icross a gorge near Pipri intermediate Education, which pr Power will be generated by the artificial for high school and intermediate village

ment are carrying on the investiga Besides supplying rea ird to this site pending formation Valley Corporation the formation c

Budaun, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpa Bulandshahr Aligarh, and parts of Barcilly introducing irrigation on the system over approximately an area (acres under the ultimate developm hitherto without any source of irriga

The Irrigation Branch also n Research section at Lucknow, which problems of flowing water, siltin scouring action below pueer wor losses, model experiments of eproposed Canal works, etc

The Police I orce is administered or-General, with five Deputy Inspectational Continuing one Deputy Inspector (I nown as D I G Hendquarters a end two temporary officers and to to I G of Police, 48 Superintende on S P Railways and one additic tendent of Police, 11 Assistant Suj Superintendent and 71 Deputy Superintendent's Police Training College at Morad Superintendent of Police as Prin is i C I D forming a separate dep an Assistant Inspector General (to charge and three Superintendents William Police section under the c Superintendent of Police assist Assistant Commandant and one been added to the provincial police administration of the Jail Department charge of an Inspector General of is a retired officer of the Indam Me

Education

Iducation is maintained in part and partly by means of grants i are five Universities, the four resid sitles of Allahabad, Lucknow, Ali and Bennes (Hindu) and the affil sity of Agra The last named war 1027 and consists, besides elected colleges situated outside the Uniter the twelve colleges, some of which associated with Allahabad Uni external side, 112 the Agra at College at Agra, the Christ Churc College, Sinatan Dharma Conega, Meerut College, Meerut, the Ba Meerut College, Meerut, College Bareilly, St Andrew's College Barellly, St Andrew's College Balwant Rajput College, Agra, M Agra, Amar Singh K L M Jat Ce and Agricultural College, Cawnp Colleges and take some seven years to complete

Rihand Dom Project It is proposed to lugh and middle schools which propound 9 million here feet gross in the Rihand the High School and Intermediate to the Royal of High boys and 9 for girls and 8 Gos rum at lot r mediate Colleges for be a ar l ore for girls th remaind r are unit r private managem et and are aid d by Covernm nt

Activers at Allahabad Th Allahab d Chiversity has started a course less ling to the M.Ld degree but it is is ronfine I to those also h to air ady btain d th diploma of LT or BT isseet re-

The is a Department of Uning and Mr. ne is a Department of Uning and Mr. ne is a Department of Uning and Order of Uning and Ord avauate Tiere i do estiment in incrima. College at Roorkee (Thor a on College) a i ool of irts and Critis in lu know and an Agri cultural Coll ge a Techn lo ical Instit to known as the list out Bittler Technologi al In til to and a College The Market of th

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There are 49 Government Hills act of i for one However \$10.1 at 1 nor or or and 3 for grids and 3 for mr at fair. Butt. It is a 1 st titl 1 it it is lattling a define Colleges for he a set ore for girls and 3 for even unit private management and a fair of the set the remaind rate and reprised masses and are add by Coverno and are add by Coverno and are add by Coverno and are add by Coverno and are add by Coverno and are add by Coverno and the Vahik Vijajaya Colle 1 in we imput University e1 aid not in linn gid on a natural results of the Vahik Vijajaya Colle 1 in we imput University e1 aid not in linn gid on a natural results of the Vahik Vijajaya Colle 1 in we imput University e1 aid not in linn gid on a natural results of the Vahika Ilin in Cide (see for Woon and Benary 1) and the Vahika Ilin in Cide (see for Woon and Benary 1) and the Vahika Ilin in Cide (see for Woon and Benary 1) and the Vahika Ilin in Cide (see for Woon and Benary 1) and the Vahika Ilin in Cide (see for Woon and Iline) and the Vahika Ilin in Cide (see for Woon and Iline) and the Vahika Ilin in Cide (see for Woon and Iline) and the Vahika Ilin in Cide (see for Woon and Iline) and the Vahika Ilin in Cide (see for Woon and Iline) and the Vahika Ilin in Cide (see for Woon and Iline) and the Vahika Ilin in Cide (see for Woon and Iline) and the Vahika Ilin in Cide (see for Woon and Iline) and the Vahika Ilin in Cide (see for Woon and Iline) and the Vahika Ilin in Cide (see for Woon and Iline) and the Vahika Ilin in Cide (see for Woon and Iline) and the Vahika Ilin in Cide (see for Woon and Iline) and the Vahika Ilin in Cide (see for Woon and Iline) and the Vahika Ilin in Cide (see for Woon and Iline) and the Vahika Ilin in Cide (see for Woon and Ilin in Cide (see for Woon and Ilin in Cide (see for Woon and Ilin in Cide (see for Woon and Ilin in Cide (see for Woon and Ilin in Cide (see for Woon and Ilin in Cide (see for Woon and Ilin in Cide (see for Woon and Ilin in Cide (see for Woon and Ilin in Cide (see for Woon and Ilin in Cide (see for Woon and Ilin in Cide (see for Woon and Ilin in Cide (see for Woon and Ilin in Cide (see for Woon and Ilin in Cide (see for Woon and Ilin in Cide (see for Woon and Ilin in Cide (see for Woon and Ilin in Cide (see for Woon and Ilin in Cide (see for Woon and Ilin in Ci IN MB EST over the Take we that the TR tells all on a Gorman tells all of Mr while the Mr while cult relition results telle health in real (1) district at lend in libit of a litter of the libit of a litter than in the litter of the litter n rm | slools and time Catral Traitin achool for 1 ft frind; of we never school for 1 ft frind; of we never clitteach rean land 11 Cata ttached; the Gor manut (1) Inter (olige II rilly) led district he and problem from little who feel from little and the land of the lan

for the medical work of each district and in a few of the larger stations he has an assistant In two stations (Ranikhet and Roorkee) Medical Officer, in military employ hold collateral civil charge. There are about 100 Provincial Medical Service officers in charge of important dispensations and on the reserve list and a large number of Provincial subordinate medical service officers Women's hospitals are in service officers Women's hospitals are in charge of PMS (W) or PSMS (W)Officers Government have also instituted Provincial and Subordinate Nursing Services to be controlled by a Superintendent of Nursing Services, WP, whose appointment is under consideration

The best equipped hospitals for Indian pa tients are the Thomason Hospital at Agra, King George's Hospital and the Balrampur Hospital at Lucknow, the newly-constructed Hallett Hospital, Cawnpore, the Prince of Wales Dispensary and the Ursula Horsman Memorial Hospital Cawnpore, King Edward VII Hospital, Benires, and the Civil Hospital at Allahabad (for Europeans, Anglo Indians and Indians living in European style) The Ramsay Hospital for Europeans at Nami Til is a first-class institution and there are also the Dufferin and Women's Hosp tals at various places for rendering medical Hosp tals it various places for rendering medicity and to women H E the Vicerov performed the opening ceremony of the Hullett Hospital, Cawnpore, on December 16, 1944 The King George's Medical College, Lucknow, and the Agra Medical College, Agra, are two of the best equipped colleges, in the country, with a staff of highly efficient professors and the hospitals attached to the Colleges are the best equipped hospitals in the Province. The Cucen May's hospitels in the Province Hospital for women and children is also attached to the King George's Medical College and provides clinical material for the instruction of students in midwifery and gynaecology Agre this is done at the Lidy Lvall Hospital There are sanatoria for British soldiers in the hills The King Edward VII Sanatorium at Bhowall in the district of Nainl Tal is an up to date and well equipped institution for the treatment of European and Indian consumptives. There is also a Government T B clinic at Allahabad

Arrangements have been made for about 175 Avurvedic and 50 Unani dispensaries to work in villages, under the charge of qualified Vaids and Hakims under the Rural Development pro A compounder has been engaged to assist Forty eight Fixed and sixteen Travelling allopithic dispensives are also woiling under the Rural Development programme at suitable places in the country side. The duty of the medical officer appointed to the Rural Development Dispensaries is not only to provide medical and in villages but also to inculcate habits of clevuliness and carry on propaganda to ensure personal hygiene and health

The aim which has been kept in view in opening rural indigenous and allopathic dispenetries is to male available medical aid in alloges elected in the interior of the districts

Gircinment ilso conction every year grants for the trictment of eye diseases at certain entres is rural arcis. A good number of rule suffering from entaract and other decrees have received treatment under the ruh me r.h me

There were about eighty subsidized dispen saries and thirty subsidized medical practitioners working at the end of December 1944

Facilities for the training of Indian girls as nurses and midwives have been provided at almost all important hospitals in the Province A Government Nursing Service has been in augurated

The Government have established a Hospitals Fund to improve Medical facilities A sum of rupees eighty-two lacs has so far been allotted to this fund Applications for grants out of this fund are considered and sanctioned by Government from time to time but it is in the main being conserved for post war developments, when articles of equipment and building materials will be much cheoper

A systematic campugn has been undertaken and large funds allotted to bring the hospitals at District Headquarters and the Dufferin

Hospitals to a direct level

Adequate steps have been taken to ensure that the hospitals and dispensaries in the U P do not run short of medicines, drugs and equip ment during the war period A sum of Rs 41 lakhs was illotted to provide a reserve stock of medical Stores To tide over the difficulty of getting imported drugs a new pharmacopoer of indigenous drugs has been introduced at hospitals and dispensaries and an Indigenous Drugs Factory has been started at Agra Arrangements have also been made with the Director General, Indian Medical Service to obtain supplies of medical stores from the Medical Stores Department A Scheme is being sanctioned to train 90 Compounders every year for hos-pitals and dispensaries in the Province and it is in operation now

An important event in the medical administration of the UP during 1943 44 was the decision to take over under the direct control of Government important hospitals in the Drawing According to the According to the medical administration of the Control of the Cont Province Accordingly, 9 important hospitals were taken over under Government's direct control in 1944 45 and it is proposed to take over 15 more during the financial year 1945 46 has also been decided to provincialise women's hospitals at Dist headquarters in instalments

The Board of Indian Medicine, UP, esta blished by Government in 1926, advises Govern ment for giving grants in aid to Avurredi and Unani Dispensaries These aggregate about Rs 50,000 every year It also conducts Avur vedic and Unani examinations of student studying at its affiliated Ayurvedic and Unan Colleges and awirds diplomas to successful candidates. It also maintains a register of qualified vaids and hakims. Government also give and to subsidised Ayurvedic and Unan dispensaries and proceptioners in rural areas on dispensaries and practitioners in rural areas on of an allotment of Rs 42,500 Government object is to render medical aid through a system in which villagers have confidence

A Blood Bank scheme has also been started

It is getting quite a good response Particular care has been taken in recent year to provide X rays and cold storage plants a important hospitals at the expense of the Provincial Government. The surplus stock of the provincial determinent of the surplus stock of the provincial determinent. medical stores and equipment which was store

at hospitals in the Province for ARP purposes is also being acquired for use at hospitals an

dispensaries in U P

THE FINANCES OF THE UNITED PROVINCES

Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of the United Provinces

Heads of Revenus	Budget E timates 1945 46	Heads of Experditure	Budget Estimates 1945 46
Principal Heads of Revenue	Rs	Direct Demands on the Revenue	Ra
IV —Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax	3 60 60 000	7 —Land Revenue 8 — Provincial Excise 9 — 9t mus	1 06 15 000 15 8 00 3 5 400
VII —Land Revenue VIII —Provincial Excise	6 6 46 800 5 15 31 500	10 -Forest 11 -Registration 1Charges on account of Motor	87 35 00 6 04 600
IX —Stamps X.—Forest	2 1 56 000 1 93 6 600	Vehicles Acts 13 —Other Taxes and Duties	16 57 500 99 800
XI —Registration XII —Re cipts under Motor Vehicles Acts	15 00 000 16 49 000	Irrigation Revenue Account 17 Interest on Irrigation works	
XIII Other Taxes and Dutles	1 46 57 000	for which Capital Accounts are kept 18—Other Revenue expeniiture financed from ordinary	1 33 100
Irrigation Etc		Revenues Irrigat on Capital Account (Met	13 3 800
XVII —Works for which Capi tal Accounts are kept— Receipts	414 100	from Revenue) 19 —Construction of Irrigation Works—	
Less-Working Expenses	° 16 36 000	B—Financed from Ordinary Revenues	1 05 400.
Net	1 97 86 100	-Interest on debt and other	
XVIII - Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	31 00	obligations 3 —Appropri tion for reduction or avoidance of debt—	6 88 800
Debt Services			
XX.—Interest	*0 08 300	(i) Sinking Funds (ii) Other Appropriations	60 88 800 13 82 00
Civ I Administration		Ct al Administration —	50 17 700
.XXI —Administration of Justice	24 01 600	5 —General Administration { 10 7 —Administration of Justice	1 40 31 000 87 41 500
XXII — Jalla and Convict Settlements	9 91 300	8-J lls and Convict Settle ments	75 98 00
XXIII -Police	70 48 000	29 —Police 36 —Scientific Departments	3 74 49 000 39 300
XXVI.—Education	17 38 00	37 —Education	57 46 000
XXVII -Medical	7 58 600	38 —Medical	1 61 800
AXVIII —Public Health	7 08 100	39 —Public He 1th	40 67 700
XXIX.—Agriculture	4 39 000	1	94 45 300
XVIVA—Rural Development	8 100	40A -Rural Development	17 6 000
XXX.— Veterinary	1	41 Veterinary	6 40 500

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HEADS OF REVENUE	Budget Estimates, 1945-46	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimates, 1945 46
Civil Administration—contd	Rs	Civil Administration—contd	Rs
XXXI —Co operation	11,99,400	42 —Co operation	13,89,600
XXXII —Industries	62,21,900	43 —Industries 47 —Miscellaneous Departments	93,72,200 8,95,900
XXXVI —Miscellaneous Depart ments	1,69,400	Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements —	
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements		50 —Cıvıl Works —	
XXXIX —Civil Works —		(a) Provincial expenditure (b) Improvement of Com munications from	2,59,66,000
(a) Ordinary	50,22,500	Central Road Fund Accounts	
(b) Transfer from Central Road Fund	39,78,700	Miscellancous —	
Miscellaneous —		54 —Famme Relief —	
XLIII—Transfers from Fa-		A —Famine Relief	, 81,000
mine Relief Fund	81,000	B—Transfers to Famine Relief	
XTIV—Receipts in aid of superinnuation	88,600		
XTV —Stationery and Printing	12,75,000	55 —Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,35,87,300
XTVI —Miscellaneous	28,61,600	56 —Stationery and Printing 57 —Miscellaneous Charges	28,36,500 49,32,200
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments —		Extraordinary Items 63 —Extraordinary charges	75,58,700
L —Miscellaenous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	15,000	64A —Transfers to the Revenue Reserve Fund 64B —Civil Defence 64C —Transfer to the Supply Schemes Stabilization Fund	2,71,50,000 16,05,000
Extraordinary Items —		Capital accounts outside the revenue account	•
LI —Extraordinary Receipts	12,06,400	68A —Construction of Irrigation works 68C —Capital outlay on Hydro	78,16,200
LII-A —Transfers from the Revenue Reserve Fund	16,05,000	Electric works 71—Capital outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research	79,97,900 64,81,000
LII-B —Civil Defence .	10,50,000	81 —Civil works not met from revenue	49,51,000
Total Revenue	27,52,15,100	83 —Payments of commuted value of pensions 85A —Capital outly on Grain Storage schemes connected with the War, 1939 Total, Capital Accounts, etc	-3,66,100 -46,02,200 2,22,77,800
	, '	,	

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Heads of Revenue	Budget Estimates 1945 46	Heads of Expenditure	Budget Estimates 1945-46
	Rs		Rs
Debt Deposits and Remittance Heads		Debt Deposits and Remittance Heads	
n-public debt		N-PUBLIC DEBT A-DEPT RAISED IN INDIA	
A —Debt Raised in India	,	I —Primanent Del t— (i) Provin lal Loans bear ing interest—	
I —Permanent Debt—		United I rovinces En	
(i) Provincial		cumbered Estates Acts Bonds	14 00 000
Loans bearing interest-		5 per cent UP Loan 1944	7 00 000
New Loan		3 per cent United Provinces Loan 1961 1966	° 59 600
United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act Bonds	1 00 00 000	3 / UP Loan 1952 (si) Lo ns not bearing interest	00 000
(11) Losns not bearing Interest		6 per cent United Pro vinces De elopment Loan	5 000
II —Floating Debt—		II —Floating Debt— Treasury Bills	4 00 00 000
Treasury Bills Loans from Imperial	4 00 00 000	Loans from the Imperl l Bank for financing grain purchas s	
Bank for financing grain pu chases		Other Floating Loans	50 00 000
Other Floating Loans	50 00 000	III -Loans from the Central	
III -Loans from the Cen tral Government	1	(i) Repayment of Consolidated Debt	24 5 200
Total N	5 50 00 000	(t) Repayment of Lo ns for Rehabilitation of Sugar In dustry in U P () Adva ces for purchase of	
0-UNFUNDED DEBT		food grains	
State Provident Funds—		Total N O —UNFUNDED DERT	5 03 46 800
G neral Pro. Rupes Branch	45 74 000		
\ident Fund \Bterlin, Branch	73 000	State Provident Funds— General Pro- Rupee Branch	73 000
Indian Civil Rupee Branch Bervice Pro	183000	vident Fund Esterling Branch	46 000
wident Fund Sterling Branch	88 000	Indian Cl Il Rupes Branch Service Pro-	68 000
Indian Civil Rupee Branch S rvice (Non	84 000	vident Fund Sterling Branch	34 000
European Member		Indian Civil (Rupee Branch Service (Non	10 000
Provident	1	European Members)	
f assisting branch	6 000	Fund Sterling Branch	
Pr vident Rupes Branch	65 000	Contributory (Rupee Branch	9 000
Sterling Branch	1 000	Povident Sterling Branch	
Provident	5 000	Other Mis Rupes Branch cellaneous Provident	
Sterling Branch	6 000	Funds (Sterling Branch	
Total O	1 54 96 000	Total O	28 89 000

Heads of Revenue	Budget Pstimates, 1915-16	Heads of Expenditure	Budget Estimates, 1915-46
P-DLPOSITS AND ADVANCES	Rs	PDFPOSTER AND ADAAACES	Rs
Deposits Bearing Interest Reserve I unds— Depreciation Reserve Fund Irrigation (UP)— Reserve I und Deposits Not Bearing Interest (A) Sinking Funds— Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt— Sinking I unds— Entracest United Provinces Form	15,10,000	Deposits Bearing Interest Reserve Funds— Depreciation Reserve Fund— Irrigation Deposits Not Bearing Interest (A) Sinking Funds— Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt— Sinking Funds—	3,90,000
5 per cent United Provinces Loan, 1944, Sinking Fund 3 per cent United Provinces Loan, 1961 66, Sinking Fund (Depre cartion)	2,55,000	5% United Provinces Loan, 1044 Sinking Tund 3 per cent United Provinces Loan, 1961-66 Sinking Tund (Depre-	
3 per cent United Provinces Loan, 1952, Sinking Lund (Depreciation) 3 per cent United Provinces	3,03,800	clation) 3 per o nt United ProvincesTonn, 1952, Sinking Fund (Depreciation)	2,57,000
Loan, 1958, Sinking Fund (Depreciation) 3 per cent United Provinces Loan,	5,25,000	3 per cent UP Loan, 1958, Sinking Fund (Depreciation)	5,25,000
1952, Sinking Fund (Liquida- tion) 3 per cent United Provinces Loan, 1958, Sinking Fund (Liquida	12,81,100	Sinking Fund Investment Account— 5 per cent United Provinces Loan,	
tion) Other Appropriations Sinking Lund Investment	40,00,000 13,82,200	3 per cent United Provinces Loan, 1952, Sinking Fund (Liquidation)	12,84,100
Account— 5 per cent UP Loan, 1944 (B) Reservo Funds— A—Famine Relief Fund—		3 per cent U P Loan, 1958, Sinking Fund (Liquidation) (B) Reserve Funds—	40,00,000
Transfers from the Revenue Account Interest Receipts	1,95,200	A—Famine Relief Fund—Trans fers to the Revenue Account Transfers to General Balances for	81,000
Recoveries of famine expenditure United Provinces Sugarcane Compensation Fund United Provinces Road Fund Hospitals Funds	66,50,000 50,50,000	repayment of Debt United Provinces Sugarcane Compensation Fund United Provinces Road Fund	1,00,000 27,100 35,31,200 8,00,000
Magh Mela Fund, U P Revenue Reserve Fund— Transfers from the Revenue	1,53,500	Hospitals Fund (U P) Magh Mela Fund, United Pro- vinces	1,53,500
Account Interest Receipts Depreciation Reserve Fund—	2,71,50,000 7,28,000	Revenue Reserve Fund— Transfer to the Revenue Account Depreciation Reserve Fund—	16,05,000
Government Press Nazul Fund, Lucknow Supply Schemes Stabilization Fund —	17,800 1,79,500	Government Press Nazul Fund, Lucknow	6,100 1,74,900
Transfer from Revenue Account (C) Other Deposit Accounts— Deposits of Local Funds— District Funds Municipal Funds Other Funds	2,47,88,000 82,00,000 12,76,000	Other Deposit Accounts— Deposits of Local Funds— District Funds Municipal Funds Other Funds	2,33,41,000 75,41,000 10,93,000
Departmental and Judicial Deposits Civil Deposits— Revenue deposits		Departmental and Judicial Deposits	
Civil Court deposits Criminal Court deposits Personal deposits	92,00,000 1,17,60,000 3,20,000 4,60,85 000	Civil Deposits— Reseaue deposits Civil Court deposits Criminal Court deposits	76,00,000 1,00,40,000 3,00,000

HEADS OF REVENUE	Budget Estimates 194,-46	Heads of Expenditure	Budget Estimates 1945 46
(C) Other Deposit Accounts-	Rs	(C) Other Deposit Accounts— contd	Rs
Forest deposits Pyblic Works deposits Tru.t Interest Funds Deposits of Cotton Cess Fund Deposits for work done for pub- lic bodies or individuals	5 80 000 4 9 000 6 69 000 5 000 8 99 000	Personal deposits Forest deposits Public Works deposits Trust Interest Funds	4 56 39 000 1 40 000 44 48 060 6 00 000
Uncl im d depodts in the Gene ral Provid in Fund Deposits of fees received by Government servants for- work done for pri ate bodies His Fx ellency the Governors	000	Deposits of Cotton Cess Fund Deposits for work done for public bodies or Indi Iduals Unclaimed deposits in the Gene- ral Pro Ident Fund D posit of fees received by	5 000 9 11 000
War Purposes Fund Ilia Excellency the Viceroy s War Purposes Fund St res Purchase Depo its Indian Red Cross Society De	6 50 000 1 53 000	Government servants for work done for pri ate bodies His Excellency the Governors War Purposes Fund	4 000 7 50 000
pos ts St D nston's Home for blind Soldiers Int e t received on account of deposits with Central	3 12 000 1 000	His Excellency the Viceroy s War Purposes Fund Stores Purchase Deposits	000 1 34 000
Government Transfers from Famine Relief Fund for repayment of debt Other Accounts	45 000 1 00 000	Indian Red Cro's Society Deposits St. Dunston's Home for blind Soldiers Derosits of interest realized on Co-	69 000 1 000
Subventions from Central Road Fund Deposit account of grants for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas—	4 5800	lie tive ubscriptionst nsferred to the Central Government Other Accounts Subventions from Central Road	3 000
Agricult ral Sciences Posit c ount of grants from the Central Go ernment for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas— Woollen Industry	1 500	Fund Deposit account of grants for Economic De elopment and Improvement of Rural Areas—Agricultural Schemes	4 5800
Deposit account of the grant made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee	9 100	Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas— Woollen Industry	1 600
Deposit account of grant made by the Imperial Council of Agricul tural Research Deposit a count of grants from the Central Community	17 000	Deposit account of the grant made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee	9 100
dev lopment of hand loom in dustry	93 300	Deposit account of grant made by the Imperial Council of Agri cultural Res arch D posit account of grants from the Central Government for the	1 72
Ad n es not b ari g interest— Ad ances Repay bl	3 00 000 86 03 000	de clopment of hand loom In dust is Deposit account of grants from 8 gar Excise Fund	1 40 000 3 00 000
Permanent Advances Accon t with the Government of Burma	8 000	Advances not bearing interest— Advan es Repayable P rman t Adv n es A count with the Government of	3 93 00t 10 000
Account with the Reserve Bank	40 000	B rma Account with the Reserve Bank	43 000

Hrads of Revelue	Budget Latimater, 1945-46	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimate 1945-16
Other Accounts—contd	Rs	Other Accounts—contil	R3
Suspense— Suspense Account Discount Sinking Fund 3% UP Loan 1952	1,00,50,000	Suspense— Suspense Account Discount Sinking Fund 3% UP Loon 1952	20,
Cheques and Billa Departmental and similar Accounts—	1,33,61,000	Cheques and Bills Departmental and similar Accounts	1,32,94,
Civil Departmental Balances Miscellaneous—		Civil Departmental Balances Miscellaneous—	4,97,0
Government Account		Government Account	
Total, P	21,03,05,500	Total, P	14,43,85,
R LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT		R LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	
Loans to Municipalities, etc		Loans to Municipalities, ele-	10,00,0
Loans to Municipalities Loans to District and other Local	8,25,000	Loans to Municipalities I oans to District and other Local	63,5
I und Committees Loans to landholders and other notabilities	3,75,000	notabilities	
Advances to Cultivators Advances under Special Laws—	19,10,000	Advances to Cultivators	40,50,0
Advances under the Bundelkhand Encumbered Estate Act	1,500		1,00,00,0
United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act Bonds Miscellaneous Loans and Advances	11,50,000 46,000	Miscellaneous Loans and Advances Loans to Government Servants	12,0
Loans to Government Servants	·	House building advances	7,0
House building advances Advances for purchase of motor		Advances for purchase of motor cars	35,0
Advances for purchase of other		Advances for purchase of other conveyances	6,0
conveyances Passage advances	5,000 500	Passage advances	2,0
Ofher advances	.0	Other advances	1,51,76,0
Total, R	43,61,000	·	1,01,10,0
S Remittances Remittances within India—		S Remittances Remittances within India—	- 01
P W Remittances Other Local Remittances and	5,41,00,000	P W Remittances Other Local Remittances and	5,41,00,0
Adjustments	49,23,00,000	Adjustments Remittances by Bills	49,23,00,0
Remittances by Bills Adjusting account between the Central and Provincial Governments		Reserve Bk of India Remittance Adjusting account between the Central and Provincial Govern- ments	
Inter Provincial Suspense Account		Adjusting accounts with Rlys Inter-Provincial Suspense Account	
Total, S	54,64,00,000	· -	54,64,00,00
Total, Debt and Deposit Heads, etc	82,16,22,500		75,91,97,20
Total Receipts	1,09,68,37,600	Total Disbursements	1,05,51,59,9(
Opening Balance	61,39,919	Closing Balance	4,78,17,61
Grand Total	1,10,29,77,519	Grand Total	1,10,29,77,51

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Administration
          Governor — His Excellency Sir Maurice Garnier | Sir T Sloan M.A (Glas) KOIE 051 108
Hallett GOIX KOSI 105
STAFF OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (Applicated November 4 1959)
                STAFF OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
                                                                                                                             (Appointed November 4 1939)
Sir A W libot on MA (Cantab) JP 017
MBE MO Economics C Stati tice Civil
Supplies, Animal Husbandry War Production
Coordination of Post War 1/uns 1ri st.on
(typointed September 14 1913; left st.or)
TB W Bishop B Development Agriculture
Health Day Development Agriculture
(B R R) Appointed November 30 1944
(afternoon)
           S retary to the Covern r -I W Lewis Lloyd
           Multary S creta y - Lt Col J Smyth
Hony Secy Provi Soldiers Board)
                                                                                                              (Also
           Audes-d Camp -Capt J Teed & Capt I' P
                Daria
                          Honorary European Aides-de Camp
           Major (Hony Lt Col ) R Wilmot OBE MC
FD Major (Hony Lt Col ) H Brock
ED Major (Local Lt Col ) W E Andrews
                                                                                                                                    (afternoon))
                                                                                                                              Dr Narayan Prasad A th na CIE M &
                                                                                                                                    Advocate-General (Appointed
                                                                                                                                                                                                                      Intv
                RT
                            Hono ary Indian Aides-de Camp
                                                                                                                                             U P PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
           Subedar Major Rahmat Ullah Khan Khan
Saheb Lleut Khazan Singh Rao Bahadur
nd Lleut (Ag C pt ) Aut r Singh R mola
Hon Capt and subedar Major Matabak h
                                                                                                                                                                           Chairman
5 5
                                                                                                                                   Khan Bahadur M hd Abdul Aziz C : E
                                                                                                                                                                            Members
                 Sin h Sardar Bahadur O B I
                                                                                                                              Rai Bahadur Tika Ram Mi.r
                                                                                                                                                                                                               MY ITB
            Head A suta t Military Secretary's and Supdi
                                                                                                                                    S tis Chandra Chatterji MA
                 Provi S Idier Board Offic -C W Jones
                                                                                                                                                                            Secretary
                                                                                                                               All Ameer MA LLB PES Allahabad April
1 1/4
           S perintendent Office of Secretary to the Governor
                                                                                                                                      6 194
                 -D R Jahans
                                                                                                                              Assistant Secretary
Gorakh Prasad Sinha B A Allahabad August
  CZ
                        ADVISORS TO HE THE GOVERNOR
            J L Sathe CLE 108 Revenue Education
                                                                                                                                   9 194
                                                                                                                                                                     Superintendent
                 Industries Excise and Local Self Govern
ment [Appointed December 31 1944
البزي
                                                                                                                           Ram Naresh Lal M & LLB Allahabad August
                 (forenoon)
                                                                                                                                  9 194
LICE S
                                                                                            CIVIL SECRETARIAT
   밴
                                                                                                        SECRETARIES
    H. J. Frampton C.LE MC ICS
J. L. P. Hancox O B E ICS
B. N. Jha IOS
J. N. B. B. narjee ICS
S. B. Chandiramani ICS
S. H. Zaheer ICS
                                                                                                           Crief Secretary (Off, )
Pinance Secretary (Offg)
                                                                                                          Revenue Secretary
                                                                                                          Secretary Local Self-Government and Public Health
                                                                                                          Secretary Local Self-Hovernment and Public Health Ji dicial Secretary and Legal Remembrancer Secretary Education Secretary P W D (B & R) & (I B) & Forest Dept Secretary Home Department
       Hafaz t Hussain 108
C W. Ke OBE 108
I D de V Moss CIE 108
                                                                                                          War Prod ction Commissioner U P and ex-officio
Secy to Govt Industries and Excise Deptts (Ty)
       M W Abbasi 168
                                                                                                          Agriculture (Tempy)
Se retary Info m tion and Ru al D velopment Depts
(Tempy) Also Provi Pres Advi.er to Govt U P
              R N Marsh Smith CIE IP
S K Rudra M.A
                                                                                                          Secretary Ratio ing (Tempy)
Secy Dept of Leon mics and Statistics and Economic
                                                                                                          Advie to Govt (Tempy)
Secy Dept of Civil Supplies Also Director of Food
Supplies (Tempy)
       G A Haig Los
             Rai Bahadur Jyoti Prasad B A
                                                                                          DEPUTY SECRETARIES
             L. D. Aldred, 103
K. L. Mehta 103
F. A. Gopal Krishnan 103
Zahurul H. san B. Sc
                                                                                                          Appointment Department
                                                                                                          General Administration Deptt (Tempy)
                                                                                                          Supply Fina c (Tempy)
Revenue Branch (Tempy)
        E. A Mid ley 108
Muhammad Azizullah B A
                                                                                                          Rati ni g Dep rtm t (Tempy)
Local Self Government and Public Health Branch
      Shri Gopal Singh M.A LLE (Ex Officio) Judicial Brand 1, 7 Sw minaths 105 Substitute 10 Substitute 1, 10 Subs
                                                                                                          Judicial Branch
Industries and Excise Deptts
Wa I rodu tion D pt (Addl) (Tempy)
Home Deptt (Tempy)
D p tm nt of Civil Supples (Tempy)
Dept of Civil Supplies (Addl) (Tempy)
                                                                                                          Information Deptt (Tempy)
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UNDI R SPCRTTARY

Shri Pat, MAJILH Rizwan ul Hasan, M Sc Kehar Singh, BA (Hons) J L Pande, MA

Chief Secretary a Branch Acriculture Department Information Department (Pemps) Dept of I conomics and Statistic (Temps), and Statis tician to Government

IAW OHICLRS TO GOVERNMENT

S B Chandiramani I(5 Shri Gopal Singh, M t , It is Legal Remembrancer and Judicial Secretars Deputy Ie, il Pemembraneer and exofficio Deput Secretary, Judicial Branch

OFFICERS ON SPICIAL DUTY

Home Department (Secs., Legislative Assembly, & P.) S K Hydric, BA, HB, BAP AT LAW Mathur TDPI (Denmurk) D D Tducation Department 5 C Chaturvedi

OTHER OFFICIRS

1843

1853

1853

1857

1857

1858

1859

1863

1863

1868

1874

1877

1882

Major T R low we 145 Rao Sahib Shri Ram Singh Ware CIF, FPCV5, IVS Lt-Col P W Attride

C H Townsend

M Charles

E Harding, o B 1 LIEUTFNANT-GOVTF ORS THE WISTLEY Provinces

Sir C T Metcalfe, Bart, G C B The Right Hon the Governor General in the North-Western Provinces (Lord Auckland) T C Robertson

The Right Hon the Governor General in the North Western Provinces Lord Ellenborough) Sir G R Clerk, KOB James Thomson Died at Bareilly

A W Begbie, In charge J R Colvin Died at Agra L A Reade, In charge

Colonel H Fraser, CB, Chief Commis sioner, N -W Provinces The Right Hon'ble the Governor General the N-W Provinces administering (Viscount Canning)

Sir G F Edmonstone R Money, In charge The Hon Edmund Drummond Sir William Muir, KOSI

Sir John Strachey, K C S I

Alan Cadell (Officiating)

1876 Sir George Couper, Bart, CB LILUTENANT GOVERNORS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND CHIEF COMMIS-SIONERS OF OUDH

Sir George Couper, Bart, OB, KOSI Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K C B Sir Auckland Colvin, KCMG, CIE Sir Chas H T Crosthwaite, KCSI

Dept of I conomics and Stati ties

Addi Director of Acriculture (War Production) Provi Marketing Officer (Food Grains) Dir of Animal Husbandry UP (Temps)
Provi Rationing Authority (Motor Spirit and Tyres)

(Lemps) Lire Adviser to Covernment Controller Consumers Goods Distribution (Tempy) (Retd Magte & Colle) Dy Controller Consumers Goods

NOITH-| Sir Antony P MacDonnell, LCSI (a) 189 Sir J J D La Touche, KCSI 190 1836 (a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron MacDonnell

1838 LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH

Sir J J D La Touche, K C S I 1905 1810 Sir J P Howett, Kosi, oir 1907 1842 L A S Porter, 051 (Officiating) 1912 Sir J S Meston, KC91 [afterwards (by 1912 1843

creation) Baron Meston) Sir Harcourt Butler, a cši, cie 1918 GOVERNORS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES

Sir Harcourt Butler, Kosi, Cir 1920 1921 Sir William Marris, K C I E Sir Samuel Perry O'Donnell, KOIE, 1926 OSI (Officialing)

Sir Alexander Muddiman, KCSI, CIE 1928 Died at Naini Tal Major Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Said 1928 Khan of Chhatari, Kosi, Koir,

MBF, LLD In charge 1928 Sir Malcolm Hailey, GOSI, GCIE Sir George Bancroft Lambert, Kosi 1930 (Offg) Sir Malcolm Hailey, GCSI.GCID 1931

1933 Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Major Sa'id Khan of Chhatari, KOSI, KOIE, MBE, LLD Sir Malcolm Hailey GCSI, GCIF 1933

[afterwards (by creation) Baron Hailey] 1934 Sir Harry Graham Haig, Kost, OIF 1938 Maurice Garnier Hallett, GCIE, KOSI, (Ofg)

1939

1939

1887 Sir Harry Graham Haig, KOSI, OIE 1892 Maurice Garnier Hallett, GOIE, 1895

KOST

UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY The Hon ble SHRI PUPUSHOTTANDAS TANION MA LLB Deputy Speaker ABDUL HALFEM MA LL.B

Chandra Bhanni Gupta (L. chance Cuty) Aariah Das (L. chance Cuty) Dr. Janahar Lal Rohatel (Coumpore Cuty) Dayahar Lal Rohatel (Coumpore Cuty) Dayahar Lal Rohatel (Coumpore Cuty) Dayah Das Bhagast (Caumpore Cuty) Achal Singh Mo. M.O. B. (1 proc. Cuty) Asiah Singh Mo. M.O. B. (1 proc. Cuty) Asiah Singh Mo. M.O. B. (1 proc. Cuty) Asiah Singh Mo. M.O. B. (1 proc. Cuty) Asiah Cadra of present desired cuty (1 proc. Cuty) Ali I'ra ad Jain M.A. L.B. (Milled added (1 proc. Cuty) Mo. Ali (1 proc. Cuty) Ali I'ra ad Jain M.A. L.B. (Milled Rohatel Cuty) Ali I'ra ad Jain M.A. L.B. (Milled Mo. M. Cuty) (Justica cum Al Jain Ko in Hieldras Cut y) R. funudu Tilish M.A. L.B. (H. d. dal at M.A. (L. Cuty) (Justica cum Al Jain Ko in Hieldras Cut y) R. funudu Tilish M.A. L.B. (H. d. dal at M.A. (L. Cuty) (Justica cum Al Jain Ko in Hieldras Cuty) Rama Saran M.A. L.B. (Moraldaded cuty) La at M.A. (L. Cuty) (Justica cum Al Jain Ko in Hieldras Cuty) Rama Saran M.A. L.B. (Moraldaded cuty) (Justica Cuty) (Just Land Adversion (19), Debank Lander Cook N. H. et al. Dillaria (19), 100 (19) Lal (*Sitapur District North-West) Jagannath Prasad alias Jagan (Sitapur District East), Lalti Buksh Singh, Taluqdar (Sitapur District South), Banshi Dhar Misra, M.A., Ll. B., Advocate (Kher District South West) Kunwar Khushwaqt Rai alias Bhaiya Lal, M.A., B.A. (Hons.), Ll. B., Advocate Rais and Zamindar (Kheri District North-East), Shri Ratan Shukla (Fyzabad District West), Krishne Nath Kaul, B.A., Ll. B., Advocate (Fyzabad District East), Ram Naresh Singh (Sultanpur District East), Ray Kumar Jang Bahadur Singh of Amethi (Sultanpur District West), Hukum Singh B.A., Ll. B. (Bahraich District North), Bhagwan Din Misra, Vaidya (Bahraich District South) Lal Behari Tandon (Gonda District West), Ishwar Saran (Gonda District South), Ray Raghvendra Pratap Singh (Gonda District North East), Rai Bahadur Hari Prasad Tamta (*Gonda District North East), Hurish Chandra Bajpu (Partabgarh District West), Govind Malaviya (Partabgarh District East), Shrimati Rajmata Parbati Kunwari (Bara Banhi District North), Chet Ram (*Bara Banhi District North), Muhammad Ismail Khan, B.A. (Cantab), Bar-at Law (Meerit-cum-Hapur cum Bulandshahr cum-Khurja cum-Nagina Cities), Shaikh Ghalit Rasul, Rais and Honorary Assistant Collector (Dehra Dun cum-Hardwar-cum Saharanpur cum-Muzaffarnagar Cities), Khan Bahadur Hafiz Ghazanfarullah, Contractor and Landholder (Moradabad cum Amroha cum Chandausi Cities), Aziz Alimad Khan, Advocate (Bareilly cum-Pulibhu Cities), Maulvi Karimur Raza Khan, Ll. B., Pleader (Budaun cum Shahyahanpur cum-Sambha) bad cum Amroha cum Chandausi Cities), Aziz Ahmid Khan, Advocate (Bareilly cum-Pubbui Cities), Maulvi Karimur Raza Khan, Ll. B., Pleader (Budaun cum Shahjahanpur cum-Sambhal Cities), Khan Bahadur Akhtar Adil, N. A., Ll. B., Advocate, High Court and Government Pleader (Agra-cum-Farrukhabad cum-Etawah Cities), Major Nawab Bahadur Haji Muhammad Abdus Sami Khan, Khan Bahadur (Aligarh-cum-Hathras cum-Muttra Cities), Zahur Ahmad, Bar at-Law (Allahabad cum Jhansi Cities), S. M. Rizwan Ullah, B. Sc., Ll. B., Advocate (Ghazipur cum Jaunpur cum-Gorakhpur Cities), Chaudhri Khaliq uz-zaman, B. A., Ll. B., Advocate (Lucknow City), Muhammad Wasim, Bir at-Law (Fyzabad cum Sitapur cum-Bahraich Cities), Qazi Abdul Wali (Dehra Dun and Saharanpur East Districts) Maulvi Munfut Ali, Advocate (Saharanpur District North) Khan Bahidur Shikh Muhammad Zaul Haq, Special Magistrate (Saharanpur District South-West), Sahibzida Syed Hasan Ali Khan, Rais (Muzaffarnagar District East), Tahir Husain, B.Sc., Ll. B. (Megrut District Dast) Major Nawab Muhammad Jamshed Ali Khan, M.B.E. (Meerut District West), Muhammad Shokat Ali Khan (Bulandshahr District East), Khan Bahidur Haji Muhammad Obaidur Rahman Khan (Aligarh District), Khan Bahadur Shalk Badruddin, o B.E., Honorary Magistrate (Muttra and Agra Districts), Muhammad Jan Khan (Main Khan Bahadur Haji Muhammad Obaidur Rahman Khan (Aligarh District), Khan Bahadur Shala Badruddin, o B E, Honorary Magistrate (Mutra and Agra Districts), Muhammad Jan Khan (Main puri and Etah Districts), Khan Bahadur Sheikh Khalil uddin Ahmad, Special Magistrate (Naun Tal, Almora and Bareilly North Districts), Khan Bahadur Muhammad Raza Khan (Bareilly District East, South and West), Chaudhari Islam Ullah Khan, B Sc. Rais (Bynor District South-Last), Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim, B A, LL B, Advocate (Garhula and Bynor North-West Districts), Akhtar Hasan Khan (Moradabad District North West), Chaudhary Jafar Hasan Khan, B Sc. (Hons), LL B, (Moradabad District North East), Maulana Muhammad Ismail (Moradabad District South East), Shaikh Zannul Abed'n Hon Assistant Collector (Budaun District West), Muhammad Iquden din Hasan M. A. (Cantab.) Bar stalaw (Budaun District West), Khan Bahadur Maulyi Muhammad Fazl-Shakh Zanul Abedin Hon Assistant Collector (Budaun District West), Muhammad Iqtedar-ud din Hasan, M A (Cantab), Bar at-Law (Budaun District Bast), Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Faziur Rahman Khan, B A, Lib B, Advocate (Shahyahannur District), Khan Bahadur Shakh Muhammad Imtaiz Ahmad (Pilibht District), Khan Bahadur Lieut M Sultan Alam Khan (Farrukabad District), Nafisul Hasan, M A, Lib B, Advocate (Elawah and Cawnpore Districts), Mahmud Husain Khan, B A, Lib B, Vakil (Fatchpur and Banda Districts), Nawab Sir Muhammad Yusuf, Bar at-Law (Allahabad District South West), Rafi-ud din Ahmad, Bar at-Law (Jihans, Jalaum and Hamirpur Districts), Syed Ali Zaheer, Bar-at-Law (Jihanny and Allahabad Northest) Muhammad Athar, B A, Lib B, Vakil (Benares and Mirzapur Districts), Muhammad Suleman Ansari, M A, Lib B, Advocate (Ghazpur and Balla Districts), Muhammad Iarooq, M Sc (Gorakhpur District West), Zahirul Hasnain Lari, M A, Lib B Advocate (Gorakhpur District West), Abdul Hakeem, M A, Lib B, Advocate (Bast District South-East), Muhammad Iaroq, M Sc (Gorakhpur District West), Abdul Hakeem, M A, Lib B, Advocate (Bast District South-East), Muhammad Ishaq Khan, M A, Lib B, Advocate (Bast), Muhammad Isham Ansari, M A, Lib B, Advocate (Bast), Muhammad Ishaq Khan, M A, Lib B, Advocate (Bast), Muhammad Ishaq Khan, M A, Lib B, Advocate (Bast), Muhammad Ishaq Khan, M A, Lib B, Advocate (Bast), Muhammad Ishaq Khan, M A, Lib B, Advocate (Bast), Muhammad Ishaq Khan, M A, Lib B, Advocate (Bast), Muhammad Ishaq Khan, M A, Lib B, Advocate (Bast), Muhammad Ishaq Khan, M A, Bar at Law, Taluqdar (Stapur District), Nawab Saiyid Alzax Rasil, Talqudar (Hardoi District), Raja Syed Muhammad Mindi of Pirpur (Figiabad District), Mistrict Mahmud Beg, B A, Lib B, Advocate (Gonda District South-West), Nawab Saiyid Alzax Rasil, Talqudar (Hardoi District), Raja Syed Muhammad Mindi of Pirpur (Figiabad District), Mistrict Mahmud Beg, B A, Lib B, Advocate (Gonda District North), Rafi Ahmad Kidwa (Bahrach District), Mistrict Mahmud Beg, B A, Lib B, Advocate Hasan, MA (Cantab), Bar at-Law (Budaun District Last), Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Fazi-

Scheduled castes

Chief Commissioner's Provinces

AJMER MERWARA

Chief Commis oner H R Shevdasani OBE

_ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

This is a group of islands lying in the Bay of Bengal Port Blair the chief town is 780 miles from tale at 740 miles from Majaras and 360 miles from Majaras and

360 miles from Rangoon.

The Islands were administered by a Chief Commissioner until March 191 when they were occupied by the Japanese

COORG

Cours is a small Fro ince in Southern India wet of the Stat of My ore Area 1503 square miles population 188 6 Coorg came under the direct protection of the British Government States of the Area with Tippy In May 1834 of the Province Area with Tippy In May 1834 of the Province Area with Tippy In May 1834 of the Province Area with Tippy In May 1834 of the Province Area with Tippy India and administered by a Chief Commit four whose headquarters is at Mercars A Legislative Council consisting of 15 elected and the Area with the Country is arrical than the Country is arrical than the Country is arrical than the Country is arrical than and especially the cutth's 100 of college.

C isf Commiss on r Coorg Dewan Bahadur R Cheng pp

BALUCHISTAN

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The country which is almost wholly moun little or no the Manual let on the Manual let of the Manual le

north and west it makes its way to the inland lakes which form so large a feature of Central Asia. Rugged barren sun burnt mountains ient by high chasma and gorges alternate with arid deserts and stony plains the prevailing colour of which is a monotonous sight But this is redeemed in places by lev I valleys of considerable size in which irrigation enables much cultivation to be carried on and rich crops of all kinds to be raises.

The political connection of the British Government with Balchtican commenced from the outbreak of the First Afchan War in 1859 it was traversed by the Army of the Indus and was afterwards occupied until 184. to protect the British lines of communication the districts of Kachhil Quetta and liastung and Politic 10 filters were appointed to administer the country. At the close of the First Mgian War the British thindrew and these listicits were assigned to the hann of Kalat The tounder of the Baluchaistan Pro lace as broke down the close border a stem and welded the Baluch and Brahul Ci lefts into a close con federacy In the Afchan War of 1879 Philin Borard Sibl Z wars Valley and That Chottish were handed over by Yakub Khan to the sandeman statement at Sir Robert Sandeman Sandem

Industries

Bulchistan Heautside the monscon are, and its rainfall is exceedingly irregular and scanty Shahrig which has the heaviest aliafall records no more than 16 72 inches in a year In the highlands few places receive more than 10 inches and in the plat the average charfall is about a inches deere sing in some propulsion and despring of the 180 mon agriculture care of animals and provision on agriculture care of animals and provision of transport. The majority of the Alphan and the Buch as a rule cuiti ate their own 1 mis The Brabus dislike agricultur and prefer a nastoral life. Pre four to the adv. to of the Theorem 1 mis the present the state of the present the propulsion of the present the state of the present the present the present the state of the present the prese

Education is imparted in public schools of all shads and the maintained dear for education amongst the new calliphened he drug thou amongst the new calliphened he drug the sholl calliphened he drug the sholl calliphened he drug the sholl calliphened he drug the sholl calliphened he drug the sholl calliphened to the sholl call calliphened to the sholl call calliphened to the sholl calliphened to the sholl call calliphe

Administration

The head of the local administration is the officer styled Agent to the Governor-General, Resident and Chief Commissioner Next, in rank comes the Revenue Commissioner the who controls revenue administration and exercises the functions of a High Judicial Commissioner The keynote of ad of the Court administra Province tion in Baluchistan is self-government by the tribesmen, as far as may be, by means of their Jirgas or Councils of Elders along the ancient customary lines of tribal law, the essence of which is the satisfaction of the aggrieved and the settlement of the feud, not retaliation on the aggressor or the vindictive punishment of a crime The district levies play an unob trusive but invaluable part in the work of the Civil administration not only in watch and ward and the investigation of crime, but also in the carrying of the mails, the serving of processes and other miscellaneous work. In addition to these district levies there are ordinarily three frregular Corps in the Province, the Zhob Militia, the Mekran Levy Corps and the Chagal Levy Corps Fundamentally the Province is not self-supporting, the deficit being met from Imperial Funds

Baluchistan Agency

Agent to the Governor General, Resident and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Lt -Col W R Hay, CSI CIE

Revenue and Judicial Commissioner, H Weight

man, CIE, ICS

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General, Resident and Chief Commissioner, B Bacon, ICS

Under Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Resident and Chief Commissioner, J N Dhamija, I P s

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department, Colonel H F Barker

Director of Food Supplies and Dy Secy, Revenue, to the Baluchistan Administration, Capt I S Chopfa, M B E

Director of Food Supplies, Mir Nur Uliah

Khan Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner in Quetta-Pishin, Major B' Woods Ballard, o I E,

Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commis sioner in Quetta Pishin, Capt S I Hasan, I P S Political Agent in Kalat and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass, Lt-Col N Alington, M o

Political Agent in Chagai, Capt A D Khan,

Assistant for Mekran to the Political Agent in Kalat, Capt H D H Rance, I PS Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Sibi,

Major L A G Pinhey, o B t

Assistant Political Agent and Colomization Officer, Nasirabad, Cipt H P Hill Political Agent in Loralai, Major Abdur Rahim

Khun, I PS
Political Agent in Zhob, G H Emerson, I CS
Chief Medical Officer and Inspector General of Prisons in Baluchistan, Lt -Col H H Elliot,

OIE, MBE, MC, IMS Civil Surgeon, Quetta Sibi, Major H A Ledgard,

IMS

DELHI.

The Capital of India

The transfer of the capital of India from Calcutta to Deihi was announced at the Deihi Durbar on December 12, 1911 It had long been recognised as necessary, in the interests of the whole of India, to de-provincialise the Government of India, but this ideal was un attainable as long as the Government of India were located in one Province, and in the capital of that Province—the seat of the Bengal Gov ernment-for several months in every year It was also desirable to free the Bengal Government from the close proximity of the Govern ment of India which had been to the constar To achiev disadvantage of that Province these two objects the removal of the capital from Calcutta was essential its disadvar tages had been recognised as long ago as 1861 when Sir Henry Maine advocated the change Various places had been discussed as possible Capitals, but Delhi was by common consenthe best of them all Its central position an Its central position an situation as a railway junction, added to it historical associations, told in its favour and as Lord Crewe said in his despatch on th subject, "to the races of India, for whor the legends and records of the past are charge with so intense a meaning, this resumption by the Paramount Power of the seat of vene table Empire should at once enforce the con tinuity and promise the permanency of Bri sovereign rule over the length and breadth of the country"

The foundation stone of the new capita was laid by the King-Emperor on Decembe 15, 1911, the finally selected site being on th eastern slopes of the hills to the south of Delhi on the fringe of the tract occupied by the Delh of the past. The land chosen is free from liability to flood, has a natural drainage, and is not manworn. It is not cumbered with monuments and tombs needing reverent treat ment, and the site is near the present centre of the town of Delhi A Committee consisting of Surgn -General Sir C P Lukis, Mr H T Keeling, CSI, AMICE, and Mijor J C Robertson, IMS, was appointed to consider the comparative healthiness of the site and of ar alternative one to the North of the existing city Their report, dated 4th March, 1913 stated that "the Committee, after giving ful consideration to the various points discussed in the above note, is bound to advise the Government of India that no doubt can exist as to the superior healthmess of the southern site, the medical and sanitary advantage of which are overwhelming when compared with those of the northern site"

The Town Plan and Architecture -A Town Planning Committee, appointed to advise Government, submitted its report in March, 1913, with a plan of the lay-out and work was begin in accordance with that Report The central point of interest in the lay out, which gives the motif of the whole, is Government House and two large blocks of Secretariats This Govern ment centre was given a position at Raisina hill near the centre of the new city

Delha

Lutvers is the architect for Covernment House [19 1 that the revised estimates then amounted for extensio a in case if used has already partly been utilised. The Scretariat personnel has largely increased in the past tew years and nu into the new capital at the end of the Simla season 19 9 To the east of the forum and below it is a spacious forecourt defined by an ornamental wall and linked on to the great main avenue or parkway which leads to Indrap ast Across this main axis runs an avenue to the shop ping centre Other ro ds run in different directions from the entrance to the forum The axis runnin north east towards the Juma Masiid forms the principal appro ch to the new Legisla tive Chambers They are officially described as the Council House and the road is named Parlia ment street The railway station for the new city finds its place about half way between the old and new cities off the road through Paharguni which lies to the west of Old Delhi in the direction of The Ridge The main roads or avenues range from 6 feet to 150 feet in width with the excep tion of the main avenue east of the Secretariat buildings where a parkway width of 1 175 feet has b en allowed The principal avenues in addition to the main avenues are those running at right angles to the main east to west anis

In October 191 by proclamation there was constituted an administrative enclave of Delhi under a Chief Commissioner Thi unities of the Fu jab and its total are self-siza square miles. On the basis of the Census of 1911 the population of the area originally lacided in the Province wa 398 209 and of the new area 14 552 or a total of 41 8 1 The Dopulation of the Municipal town of Delhi ws ... 144 The plus of the New Capital allow for a population with in it of 000 Sites have been allotted for forty Rullug Princes and Children and Capital and Chiefs to build houses for their own occup tion during their visits to the Capit I and several of these habitations ha e been erected

There was as regards architecture a probrand battle of the styles over Finally to use the language of the architect it has be n the aim to express within the limit of the medium and of the powers of its u ers the ideal and the fact of British rule in India of which the New Delhi must ever be the monu The inspiration of the designs is ma 1 festly Western as is that of B itish rule but thy combine with it di finctive India features without abandoning the architect a

and Sir Edward Baker for the Secretariats The so 1 30 lakh of rupees this amount included former building was estimated to cost approxi allowances for building new Lezislatt e Ch miters mately Rs 140 lakhs and the latter groups were and Hostels for Members of the Indian Legis of all vestimated to some Rs 1 4 lakis. The lattne which wer not allowed for in the earlier provision made in the design of the Secretariats estimates The New Capital Enquiry C m ittee in its report published in January 19 3 astimated the total expenditure at Rs 1 29 takhs including Rs 4 Jakhs f r loss by Fx merous addition I rooms had to be provided to ich nge Actual expenditur upto approxi make toom for Army Headquarters which moved mately the end of 12 a mee Pe 14 a core m y be taken as the foure for the compl tion of the main projet

The Project Estimate contains certain items such as land residences water supply electric I ght and power and irrigation on which re coveries in the form of rate or taxes will in ad dition to meeting current expenditure partially at any rate cover the interest on the anital outlay whilst there are other items on which some return on account of the sale of leases general taxes and indirect receipts is secured The proj et after being complet d and clo ed was re-opened in 1933 34 This becam neces sary owing to the need to increase residential accommodation for officers and staff and was f cilitated by a period of cheap money Gov ernment utilised the occasion for extending the residential accommodation for visiting member of the Indian Legil tue The expenditure on the construction of h D lhi is Rs

0 49 6 5 (Includin Rs 15 70 914 debited to D fence Istim tes) upto the end of 1944 45 The population of the new City is 93 733 according to the 1941 C nsus Practically II the buildin sites within it (except in a small area whe e shortcomin s in d aina e are a han licap) anciare was entirely taken from the Delhi ar taken up and the time for extendin the district of the Pu lab and its total area is layout has almost arrived

Progress of the Work -The construction of Yew Delhi was made t satisfactory speed having regard to the ourtailment of the Budget allotment in consequence of the G e t War and the absence of officers and other establishments at the war The Secretariats were so far advan ced that there were tran f rred to th m from Calcutta in October 19 4 the offices of the Accountant-General Central Revenu s, and the headqu riers of the Royal Air Force in Indi were also housed in them in the winters of 19 4 5 and 19 6 The original programme of 6 The original programme of resident! Ib illdings for Go ernment o licer a d stall of various grades were then nearly com leted The whole of the ci il side of Gov rnment moved from Old Delhi into their qu rters in the new Secretariats on coming down from Simla in ovember 19 6 All Gov rum at Depart ments including the Army Dep rtm nts and Army Headquarters and R A F Headqu rters have their offices in the new Secretariats of which the builders ha e al eady had to carry out the first section of the extension extension Central without abandoning the architects out the first section or the excession as not over doing loine to the pinciples of structural fitness and artistic unity the control of the cont while be four million testing and that sum The Go cament of India in 10 7 devoted was firs in the original despatch of the Gor special to learning to the question with the rament of India on the subject Various in its ordin present of the control

Delhi.174

duced for trial in 1928 by keeping the Secretariat individual artists, were invited through local in New Delhitill mid April and bringing it down bovernments, to send in by the beginning of from Simia again in mid-October The experi ment was not very successful and was not by a Committee repeated till 1932-33, when Retrenchment mittee both as regards the design and colour Committees had strongly recommended a longer the pictures were to be drawn out and painted to stay in Delhi in order to extract rent for a longer full size on canvas, and, if finally approved by period from the seasonal official occupants of its the Committee, fixed according to the marou residential buildings, the rents in Delhi being higher than those for residences in Simla early descent from Simla was postponed in the autumn of 1934 on account of a report by the Public Health Commissioner on the general them unhealthiness of the Winter Capital in October But various factors, including especially the increase in personnel in the Secretariat and consequential congestion of office and residential accommodation in Simia, are making the extension of the Delhi season unavoidable The pro vision of considerable further housing accommo dation both for offices and residences has become imperative The only question is whether this should be undertaken both in Delhi and in Simia Pressed by sharp financial or in Delhi only stringency, arising partly out of the emergency created by the institution of the Constitutional Reforms, the Government of India appear decisively moving in the direction of making of India appear Delhi an all the year round Capital Certain Departments are already now kept in Delhi throughout the year The office personnel of others are kept in Delhi throughout the year

There was in recent years an increase in malaria bearing mosquitoes and consequential fever in New Delhi This led to a special inquiry in 1936 The inquiry showed that both Old and New Delhi were ringed about with prolific mosquito breeding places, one of the worst being the area utilized for sewage outfall The water borne sewage of both Old and New cities is dealt with in a farm which, when the new city was built, was placed immediately outside its southern boundary The Government of India after the 1926 inquiry were forced to adopt a new scheme for the removal of the farm to a more distant site and chose one some four miles further away from the city Anti-malaria , operations on a large scale, scientifically directed, were simultaneously undertaken, the estimate of their cost being Rs 14 lakhs Improvements in the water supply of the new Capital with a view to a larger population being retained in it during the summer has also been effected

When the residential buildings in New Delhi were, in the course of the original construction of the new city, about to be designed, the Government of India issued orders that they were to be for cold weather occupation only This rule was followed. The general principle embodied in the design of the houses was that of planning them to capture as much warmth from the sun as possible Secretariat, residen tial bungalows and staff quarters are largely inappropriate for hot weather occupation

Art Decorations — The Government of India in 1927 approved a scheme for the encouragement or Indian artists by providing facilities for the decoration of certain buildings in New Delhi The outlines of the scheme are briefly as tollows briefly as tollows A certain number of domes and ceilings in the New Secretariat Buildings

March 1928 small scale designs for approval After approval by the Com tlage process in situ Other techniques, such as fresco or tempera, were optional Artists or schools of art, who sent in small scale draw ings, had to bear the initial expense of preparing When these were approved by the out-of-pocket Committee, the a suitable honorarium paid in addition to Government undertook to pay for the finished pictures done from approved sketches but give no guarantee that the finished paintings will permanently be preserved Government intimated that historical or allegorical sub Government jects would be given preference over religious ones and English artists living in India were barred from competition, the work being trictly reserved to Indian artists Numerous artists submitted designs, especially those of Western India, and with such satisfactory results that the specially appointed Expert Committee approved of nearly all A great deal of painting has now been completed and the work was continually progressing until the world-wide depression in recent years dried up funds

All India War Memorial —H R H the Duke of Connaught on 10th February, 1921, laid the foundation stone of an All India War Memorial at the southern end of the Central The place chosen is a fine position in the centre of the circular Princes' Park and the construction of the building was for economy's The memorial Lord Irwin in sake proceeded with slowly was formally inaugurated by Lord Irwin in February, 1931, in the presence of representatives of every unit of the army in India, of the Royal Air Force and of a large concourse of official and other spectators

George V Memorial —It was decided in 1936 to erect a memorial statue to His Late Majesty, King-Emperor George V, in Princes' place, the large park-like area lying between the All-India War Memorial and the Purana Qila The origin of this proposal was a movement started among the Ruling Princes, some time previously to erect a white memorial statue to His Majesty in the new city and this scheme had made considerable progress when His Majesty died The matter was then considered in a broader light and in consultation between Their Highnesses and His Excellency The Princes agreed to the Earl of Willingdon nerge their scheme in a larger one for an All India memorial to His Late Majesty H E the H E the Viceroy issued an appeal for subscriptions to the major scheme and he and Her Excellency the Countess of Willingdon opened the general subscription list with a donation of Rs 5,000 oir Edwin Lutyens was invited to submit a design for a memorial and the statue was even tually unveiled by His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, on November 14, 1939

Public Institutions —It was The various schools of art in India, as well as should be established at Delhi and in this Delhi 175

connexion a conference of Chiefs and Political; Omce s was held at Delhi at which the Viceroy presided The proposal is still under considera tio To implement it would require an estimated capital outlay of Rs 1-1 lakhs

The Government of India further in the Sprin session of their Legislature in 19 introduced and carried a Bill for the est bli h or ry of Daini the business for which would be erected in the new e pits. The plan was to provide a local uni ersity on the model recommended for Dacca University by the Calcutta University Commission. The provision funds for the complete of re lisation of the university being a m tter of time it was decided to comme ce work with the e isting colleges in their prese the buildings and to permit them gradually to modify their organisation. The initial work of organization was quickly effected by the Free cut e Council Unfortunately the inability of the Government of India to liot considerable of the Government of India to liot considerable funds was a severe handlesp It was hoped that H E the Viceroy would be able to lay the found tion stone of the university build lags in Averember 19 but this proved in the land of the diametes of the University was in 10 7 the subject of 1 quiry by a special Committee university and the land of the diametes of the University was the land of the time belief the University was under the University was the land of the time belief the University was under the Political to the University was under the University was under the University was under the Political to the Cl il Secret it until 19 9 and in 1931 the old Vicers I Lodge was allocated to it for its Vicereg ! Lodge was allocated to it for its f tu chome The Co ernment of India have also allotted free land to various colleges in Old Delhi

H II the Maharaja of Bhavnagar having offered Rs 5 00 000 for the provision of some amenity in the new city the Government of In its decided to utilize the sum for the provision of a Stadium. The ground which they took for this was a large area lying immediately below the western walls of the Purana Olla ie b tween them and Princes pi ce This area w tween them and Princes pi ce This area w originally marked by Sir Edw rd Lutyens in hi plan to be an ornamental i ke Practica pun to be an ornamental I ke Practical to siderati n led to its abandonment for that purpo nd the area wa laid o t as a park Alag propo tion of the M h rajas R 5 00 000 wis utilized f r the provision of a huge brick grandstand overlooking th central portion of the park taken for the Stadium

Inaugural Ceremony—The New City
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Zeal dnominated a K mber of the Government

of India to Government of India to act in her behalf for the same purpose

City Extension -The main direction for the future exten ion of the new city is southward where for some three miles bey nd the I mit of present de elopment Government haveland in their possession and have placed it at the diaposal of the City administration. The New Delhi Civil Aerodrome lies imme liately south Eprin session of their Legislature in 19 introduced and carried a Bill for the cat bil h ment of a unitary, teaching and residenced in the cutting new City boundary on the one of a unitary, teaching and residenced in February 1935 opened slong ide the high woold be greated in the new cuits. which is furnished with the most m dern equipment for day and night flying Building has already taken place in the a me neighbour hood

A New Delhi Municipal Committee with Sceretariat w s e tablish d in 193

The Improvement Trust was instituted in 1937 its duties being to provide for the expusion of the new capital including bott old and new cities and urgently to deal with the in nitary overcrowding of the old city a problem ari ing from the rapid increase population there since Delhi again became capital of India

Clif Comm scioner -W Christle OSI CIF MC ICS

Financi I Adriser - 1 Balakrishnan

Registrar to the Chief Commis coner -P H B Wilkins

MAGISTERIAL AND EXECUTIVE

Deputy Commiss oner nd Pres dent Delhi Mun ce pal ty -W F G Le Ballly 108 Addl Dist et Mag at ate -C H Disney MBR

Delha Improvement Trust -W T rman Brant ORE ICS City Magistrate a d Secretary Notified Area Com mittee -R B Nathu Ram MBE

JUDICIAL.

District and Sessions Ji dge - D Falshaw 1 C 8 Se 10r Sub J dge -A L zarus

POLICE of Pol ce -W S perintendent

Robinson OBE IP Supe nte dent of Polce CID-W St Hodder 1.P

Addl Sundt of Police -S C Terry

MEDICAL Ch ef Med cal Offi er and Cu 1 Surgeon Delh -

Lt Col P A Darg n IMS Cu 1 Surgeon New D lh -Lt Col F H Whyte

IMS Medic I Superi tendent Irwin Hospital New

Delhi -- Lt Col B S Nat IMS Add t onal Civil Surgeon Delhi -Dr Susanta Sen

Addit onal Civil Surgeon Irwin Hospital New Delhi -Dr Hakim Din PCMS Add tronal C t IS q on I | C Eye Ear Nos a d

Th t Departm t Irrorn Hospital hes Delh -Dr Sukh D val PMS

The Home Government.

The Home Government of India represented for sixty years the gradual evolution of the governing board of the old East India Company. The affairs of the company were originally managed by the Court of Directors and the General Court of Proprietors In 1784 Parliament established a Board of Control, with full power and authority to control and direct all operations and concerns relating to the civil and military government and revenues of India By de-grees the number of the Board was reduced and its powers were exercised by the President, the lineal precursor of the Secretary of State for India With modifications this system lasted until 1858 when the Mutiny, followed by the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown, demanded a complete change Under the Act of 1858 (merged in the con-solidating measure passed in 1915) the Secre-tary of State is the constitutional adviser of the Crown on all matters relating to Ind'a He inherited generally all the powers and duties which were formerly vested either in the Board of Control, or in the Company, the Directors and the Secret Committee in respect of the government and revenues of India

The Secretary of State

Until the Act of 1919 came into force, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of State in Council had and exercised the fullest powers of superintendence, direction and control over the government and revenues of India, subject, of course, to a large measure of delegation Secretary of State was the statutory heir of the East India Company and the Board of Control, and it was as such that the generality of his powers were exercised

The Act of 1919 transferred a substantial share of power and responsibility in relation to the Government of the Provinces to the Provincial Legislatures and Ministers while it greatly increased the elected element in, and the influence of, the Central Legislature at Delhi sphere so affected the power and responsibilities of Farliament and its representative, the Secretary of State, were correspondingly curtailed, but outside the field of administration so transferred the responsibility of Parliament for the good government of India remained unimpaired No stitutory change in the rela tions between the Secretary of State and the Central Government was made, but there was a very marked alteration in the balance of authority corresponding with the enhanced status and influence of the Indian Legislature The Report of the Joint Select Committee on the Bill of 1919 recommended that a convention should be allowed to grow up that only in exceptional circumstances should the Secretary of State be called upon to intervene in matters of purely Indian interest where the Government and the Legislature of India are in agreement

The Council of India

The Act of 1858 established besides the Secretary of State the body known as the Council of India which was associated with the

conduct of the business transacted in the United Kingdom in relation to the Government of India and the correspondence with India of 1919 established the number of members at a minimum of 8 and a maximum of 12, one half of whom were required to have served or resided in India for at least ten years Lord Morley opened the door of the Council to Indians, and from 1917 the usual number of Indian Members was three

The India Office.

The Secretary of State, like other Ministers of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, is served by a body of officers and servants known in this case as the India Office Its staff are recruited through the same source and serve on the same conditions as Civil Servants in corresponding positions in the other Government Offices in London Until 1919, the whole cost was forne by Indian revenues, except that the Home Government made certain grants and remissions, in lieu of a direct contribution, amounting to £50,000 a year The Act of 1919 transferred the salary of the Secretary of State to the Treasury, and, in accordance with its provisions, an arrangement was devised whereby a contribution from the Treasury of about £115,000 was made to the total cost The basis of the contribution was that Home esti mates should bear the outlay needed for the controlling and political functions of the India Office, Agency functions being still an Indian charge

The Government of India Act, 1935.

Substantial changes in the machinery de scribed above have resulted from the Government The Secretary of State is of India Act of 1935 no longer the final authority upon whose superintendence direction and control depend the Acts of the Government of India and all grants, payments and charges arising out of the revenues of India The powers of the Executive in India now run in the name of the Governor General and the Governor, to whom they flow direct from the Crown, and there is no delegation of powers through the Secretary of State In so far as the Executive Governments in India function on the advice of the Ministers responsible to the new Legislatures, the responsibility of the Secretary of State to Parliament, and consequently his con trol, is at an end Where, however, the Governor General or the Governors are empowered to act in their discretion or on their individual judgment, they are subject to direction by the Secretary of State who remains, in these matters, the channel of their responsibility to Parliament During the interim period between the 1st April, 1937 (the date on which Provincial Autonomy came into operation) and the establishment of the Federation, the Secretary of State has power to issue directions to the Governor-General in Council, and such directions, if they are with respect to the revenues of the Governor General in Council, require the concurrence of his Advisers The Council of India ceased to exist from the 1st April, 1937 Some of its functions, particularly in relation to Service matters, have passed however to a body of Advisers with the powers and in particular, held control of the revenues of India and was charged with the

Office as the Department serving the Secretary | Ad terr to the Secretary of Stat | Str O Wilco of State remain but the change brought about | Str O | State remain but the change brought about | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str O | Str functions till performed by the Secretary of State for the Government of India

To some extent the working of the Home Government is affected by the separation of Burma involvin as it does the separate exercise in respect of Burms of the functions of the ecretary of State Tle Government of Burms Act provides al o for the appointm nt of not more than 3 Advisers to the Secretary of State in relation to Burma hose status and functions are analogous to those of the Advisers e tablished by the Government of India Act Provision has also been made for the payment from the revenues of Burma in respect of the expenses attributable to the performance on beh if of the Go ernment of Burma of such functions as the Secretary of State agrees that hi Department

THE INDIA OFFICE

should perform

Secretary of tate The Rt Hon Lord Pethick Lawrence (Private Secretary F F Turn

Parliamenta y Under Secretary of State Henderson KC M.P.

Parhamentary Pr rate Secretary II Thorney croft, M.P.

Permanent Under Secretary of State SIT D T Mont ath K.CMG OB CVO OBE

Dep ty Under S cretary of State Sir W D Croft, KBE. GIE CVO Denvty Und r Secretary of State for Burma Sir

G Laithwaite K.CLE CSI

Ainst at Under Se et ses of State Patrick, CSI G H Baxter CLE Smith CLE (Burma) FNH W Swithinbank CRE (Burma)

Political A.D.C to the cretary of State It

Col E de M S Fraer CS1 CIE
PSO and Secretary Multiary Department
General Sir Volley Mayne A OB D SO S D C
(Personal Assistant Bri J I Murit and

OIE MC) Heads of Departments Secretaries Militar (Joint Secretary) J A Sunpson 01E Financial E E Grist 01E K Anderson Political J P Gib on M. J Clauson Economic and Overseas A Dibdin 01E Military

W D Tomkins CIE OBE H A I Rumbold F te nul E P Donald on CMG Rumbold F te Bu E P Donaid on O Mc Services and Gen ral and Establi hment Officer R E Field O DE Accountant General S r S Turner C B E F I A Burma Office W Johnstone M C Staff Officers atta hed to the Military Department

Bri J R. Reynolds O BE Lt Col M
M Stefenson Lt Col J L Carter M.C
Lt Col A R Kemsley
Government Directo of Indian Pailway Com Lt Col M.

panies R Mowbray CIE Librarian H N Randle M S

Pre ident of the India Office Medical Board and Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State Lt. Gen Sir F W C Bradfield KCIE OBE INS (retd.)

Legal Adr. er and Solic for to the Secretary of St te Sir K Mcl Kemp Kt Adviser on Publicity Quest ons A II Joyce

CIE, OBE Superintendent of Records R. W Wri ht NBP

St perintendent Telegraph and Mails B anch A H Pope M B E

The Indian States

The area enclosed within the boundaries of like area enclosed within the boundaries or ladia is 1806 479 squ re miles with a popula ti n of 390 million of people—nearly one fifth of the hu n race But of this total a very large part is not u der B itiah Administration The area covered in the Indian States is 712 508 step and covered in the indian States is a second of sec Raiputana with an area of 19 square miles and the Simla Hill States which are little : ore than small holdings, to States like Hyderabad as large as Italy with a population of over fourteen millions Th y incl de the inhos-pitable region of We tern Rajputana Barods part of the Gardan of Fedia Myso e tich in region of the term nappusance rich in ag icultural wealth and Kashmir on of the most favoured spots of the fice of the globe

Relations with the Paramount Power So diverse are the condition under which the Indian States were established and came Lto pol ti al relation with the Government of ladia that it is impossible even to summarise permit no aggression on our dominions or our

them But broadly it may be said that as the British bound ries exp nded the states came u der the influence of the Government and the rul s were confirmed in their posses sions. To this gen rai policy however there was for a brief period an important departure During tie regime of Lord Dalhousie the Government introduced what was call d nuck then through lapse That is to say when the was no direct heir the Governm nt considered whether public interests would be secured by granting the right of adoption Through the application of this policy the st t # of Satara and of happur f ll in to the ha t India Company and the kingdom of Oudh was annexed because of the gross misgovern ment of its rulers. The came the Muti v came the Muti y it wa followed by the transfe nce of the dominions of the Last India Company to the Crown and a irre ocable declaratio of policy toward the Indian States In the historic Proclamation of Queen Victoria it was set out that We Jesire no extension of our present territorial possessions and while we will

rights to be attempted with impunity, we shall must act so that no just cause of offence is allow no encroachments on those of others liven by its subordinate allie. All Indian We shall respect the rights, dignity and honour of the Native Princes as our own, and we desire that they, as well as our own subjects should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government. Since the states of the energencies, and for the instance of that provide the states of the every question of dispute with other states. The Indian States maintain a fixed proportion of Indian States Forces units for co-operation with the Imperial Government of the issue of that provide their base has been in the event of emergencies, and for the issue of that proclamation there has been no encroachment on the area under Indian rule by the Government of India On the contrary, the movement has been in the op posite direction In 1881 the State of Mysore which had been so long under British admini stration that the traditions of Native rule were almost forgotten, was restored to the old Hindu ruling house In 1911 the Maharajah of Benares, the great talugdar of Oudh, was granted ruling powers over his extensive pos sessions on many occasions the Govern-ment of India has had to intervene, to prevent gross misgovernment or to carry on the administration during a long minority always with the undeviating intention of re storing the territories as soon as the necessity for intervention passed Almost all states possess the right of adoption in default of heirs

Rights of Indian States

The rights and obligations of the Indian States are thus described by the Imperial Gazetteer The Chiefs have, without excep tion, gained protection against dingers from without and a guarantee that the protector will respect their rights as rulers. The Para mount Power acts for them in relation to foreign Powers and other Indian States The in habitants of the Indian States are the subjects of their rulers, and except in case of personal jurisdiction over British subjects, these rulers and their subjects are free from the control of the laws of British India Criminals es caping to an Indian State must be handed over to it by its authorities, they cannot be arrested by the police of British India without the per mission of the ruler of the State The India: Princes have therefore a suzerain power which acts for them in all external affairs, and at the same time scrupulously respects their in at ternal authority The suzerain also intervenes when the internal peace of their territories is seriously threatened Finally they parti is seriously threatened cipate in all the benefits which the protecting power obtains by its diplomatic action, or by its administration of its own dominions, and thus secure a share in the commerce, the rail ways, the ports, and the markets of British ways, the ports, and the markets of division India Except in rire cases, applied to maritime states, they have freedom of trade with British India although they levy their own customs, and their subjects are admitted to most of the public offices of the British Government.

Obligations of Indian States

On the other hand, the Indian States are under an obligation not to enter into relations with foreign nations or other states, the authority of their rulers has no existence out side their territories Their subjects outside their dominions become for all intents and purposes British subjects Where foreign interests are concerned, the Paramount Power Princes"

internal security purposes. These units are, generally speaking, organised and armed on the lines of regular Indian Army units addition, many states keep up irregular forces, maintained almost on a feudal basis These forces do not possess modern arms and equip ment Although old and unaltered treaties declare that the British Government will have no manner of concern with any of a Maharajahs' dependants or servants, with respect to whom the Maharajah is absolute, logic and public opinion have endorsed the principle which Lord Canning set forth in his minute of 1860, that the 'Government of India is not precluded from stepping in to set right such serious abuses in a Native Covernment as may threaten any part of the country with anarchy or disturbed area, nor from assuming temporary charge of a Native State when there shall be sufficient reason to do so" Of this necessity the Representative is the sole judge subject to the control of Parliament the law of British India conters jurisdiction over British subjects or other specified persons in foreign territory, that power is exercised ny the British courts which possess it The subjects of European Powers and the United states are on the same footing Where can tonments exist in an Indian State, jurisdiction both over the cantonment and the civil station is exercised by the suzerain power

Political Officers

The powers of the British Government are exercised through Political Officers who, a rule, reside in the states themselves. In the a rule, reside in the states themselves in the larger states the Crown Representative is represented by a Resident and in groups of states by a Resident, assisted by local Political Agents These Officers form the sole channel of communication between the Indian States and the Crown Representative with the officials of British India and with other Indian States They are expected to advise and assist the Ruling Princes and Chiefs in any administrative or other matters on which in any administrative or other matters on which they may be consulted

Not only in preparation for the framing of an eventual constitution for the government of the whole of India, but also to ensure the enjoyment of modern amenities by the subjects of smaller States whose rulers do not all have the where withal to provide such amenities, the Crown Representative in April 1943 announced a scheme to attach the smaller States to some of the bigger ones purely for administrative purposes The process of attachment, which was at first confined to the very small States, namely, the non jurisdictional and the semi jurisdictional ones, was in November extended to what are called the 3rd and 4th class States

Details of the attachment scheme, its repurcussions and sequel in Parliament are discussed

AIDES DE CAMP TO HIS MAIESTY

Indian Princes who are Hon Aldes de Comp. to His Majesty -

Hon Major Gen the Maharaja of Ratlam Hon Col the Maharaja of Todhpur Hon Col the Nawah of Palannur

Hon Col the Maharaia Jam Saheh of Lamananar

Hon Aides-de Camp to the King (extra) -Hon It Gen the Maharata of Jammu and Kashmir

HYDERABAD AND BERAR

full sovereignty in all internal affairs He grants titles and is the fountainhead of all Brans titles and is the fountainnead of an riduals or institutions Before 1919 the Government consisted of a Prime Minister directly responsible to the Nizam with Assistant Minite s but an Executive Council was estab lished in that year which now consists of seven memhers

There is a Legislative Council consisting of members of whom besides the President. and the Vice President 11 are officials There are seven non offici I members of whom one e ch is nominated by the Sarfi Khas Mubarak and the Paigah Ja irs two e ch are elect d by the Bar and the Jagurdars and one is minated by the Government to repre ent the n minated by the Government to repre env the interests of the General Public Two extra ord dary members are also nominated by the Governm in the nomin tion being based on consideration of special knowledge of the subject of legislation The Council assists in con ide ing bills and recommending them for sanction by the Ruler

The administration is carried on by a regular The administration is carried on by a regular system of Departments on line similar to those followed in British India By the 1936 Berar Agreement th sovereignty of the Mizam over Berar was re affirmed the Berar re t was to continue as before to be paid by the Briti h Government to the Mam but the administration of Berar was to continue as belo e administration of Berar was to continue as peto e as part of the Central Provinces The State (apart from Berar) is divaded into two divisions relingana and Mahr twarn seventeen district and 15a talug a Lo al boards are constituted I e ch district and taluga. The State maintal a its own currency which consists of gold and silver coins and a larg not i sue The rupee known as the O m in Sicca ex changes with the Briti h Indi n rupee at an aver ge ratio of 116/10 8 to 100 There is a State postal service and stamps for internal

Fnanc -Hyderabad State is by far the wealthiest of the Indian States, having a revenue in its own currency of about 16‡ c ores with his approximately of the state of the stat with is approximately double that of the with a approximately double that of the Central Provinces and Berar and more than double that of any oth r of the larger States coule that of any sub-ils finances are in a prosperous consistion a da-led Reserve of D 47 crores apart from a Spr. Currency Reserve of 37 05 crores have considered by the consistency of the Bestre Funds of the Consistency of the Peter Funds of the Consistency of the Peter Funds of the Consistency of the Peter Funds of the Consistency of the Peter Funds of the Consistency of the Consistency of the Peter Funds of the Consistency of the Consistency of the Peter Funds of the Consistency of the Consistency of the Peter Funds of the Consistency of the Consistency of the Peter Funds of the Consistency of the Consisten

His Exalted Highness the Nizam exerci es | show an ordinary revenue of 1604 00 lakhs and an expenditure of 1355 09 lakhs inclusive of large sums set aside for famine insurance ment Reserve is primarily meant for meeting post war needs but the Budget Estimates for post was never but the Budget Estimates for 1944 45 also provide for a total expenditure of K866 00 lakhs witch includes 10 lakhs for rehabilitation of soldiers and artisans returned reh-bilitation of soldlers and artisans returned from War 15 lakhs for establl bment of a College of Agriculture and Anim I Husb ndry 10 lakhs for Indu trial Research Labo ato y and 10 lakhs for new building and equipment for Women Soldege The c pital expenditure programme provid s for an expenditure of 16 8 l khs which includes 387 lakhs for 51 63 1 khs which includes 387 lakhs for preliminary survey of large irrigation projects and 100 lakh for railway construction 8 38 lakhs for Osm nil University buildings 11 96 lakhs for Military buildings 12 0 lakhs for construction of Roads The year opened with cash balance of 430 94 lakhs which is expected. to be 849 31 lakhs by the end of the year

In addition to the munificient gifts of His Exalted Highness the Ni am and the contri bution of the public and other direct and indirect War expenditure the State is subscrib in at the rate of 1 l khs ann ally in its own currency to the Empires War Effort The direct and indirect expenditure connected with 1355F (5th October 1944) amounts to nearly 54 crores

Osmania University which was established at Hyderabad by a Charter in 1918 m rks a new depart re in Indian education as it imparts new nepart re in Indian editication as it imparts in truction in the Faculties of Arts Science Law Muslim Theology Medicine Engineering and Education through the medium of Urdu, Engish being a compilsory I neunge in the BA and BSe examinations and ex minations leading up to that stage. In addition to the Uni ersity Colle e comprising the l'aculties of University Colle e compresing the Lucuities of Art Science Muslim Th olo y and Law it has a Medical College, a d an Dagineering College a Training Colle e for teachers and a worden's Coll ge teaching up to M.A and M.S. and Dip in Ed, and M.Ed at dards The University alo maintains two Interm disto Colleges two in the City of Hydrach d and one each at Aur neabad Wa an along distortion of the burga and the Lid residue of the Colleges two expenditure is about Its o' lakhs

Es cu ve C u cal.—His Excellency Colonel hawab Sir Saldul Mulk B hadur of Chhata i ROSI ROLF MER LLD President N wab Sir Mahdi Yar Jung B hadur MA (Oxon.) Extraordinary Member and I see President

Nawab Alam Yar Jung Bahadur, DA BCI, Heavy chemicals factory, a Plastics factory (Bar at-Law), Judicial and Reforms Member, a tunier, works, an oil cloth factory, a wire Rawab Zun Yar Jung Puladur, PBD and malls product and primmers works are also Commerce and Industries Member Dawab being started Mawab Alam Yar Jung Bahadur, BA BCI, (Bar at-Law), Judicial and Reforms Member, Nawab Zala Yar Jung Pahadur, PWD and Commerce and Industries Member Nawab Valuer Yar Jung Bahadur, Poet Icclesia tical and Iabour Member, Nawab Litat Jung Bahadur, Bos, Finance Member, Syed Moham mad Aram, MA, Hons (Cantab), But 105 (Jondon) Iducation Member, CA G Swidge, MA, WBI, 105, Revenue and Police Member, Dewan Bahadur S Arvamudu Ivenkar, BA, BI, Medical and Public Heilth Member

Production and Industry—The principal industry of the State is agriculture, which maintains 56 2 per cent of the population. The common system of land tenurely ryo was About 58 per cent of the total area is directly administered by the State. The rest consists of private estates of His I salted Highness the Nizam called Sarfe Khas and the estates of the Jagirdar and Paigah nobles. The total I and Revenue is over 3.3 crores. The principal food crops are rice wheat, milicia and pulses the chief money crops are Cotton and Oll seeds Cotton is grown extensively on blick cotton roll. The total area under Cotton cultivation was about 2 million acres in 1914. 15. Hyderabad is well known for its Gnorani Cotton It is one

is well known for its Gnoran Cotton. It is one of the finest indigenous Cotton in India and is grown over an area of 555,000 acres.

Hyderabad possesses the mot Southerly of the Indian Coulmines and the whole of the South India is dependent on them for such coal as is transported by rull. These mines produced 1,277,151 tons in 1912, but the output was reduced to 1,067,159 tons in 1913.

Textiles, Cement Paper and Sugar are the chief industries of the State There are 6 large Cotton Spinning and Weaving mills and 385 ginning and pressing factories. About one half of the cloth consumed in the State is manufactured locally on hand looms. Besides the Shahebed Coment world which produced the Shahabad Cement works which produced 1,72,628 tons of cement in 1043 the question of establishing another cement factory at Mancherval is under consideration. The Sirpur Paper Mills, whose further expansion is under consideration. Paper Mills, whose further expansion is under consideration, is one of the most up to date paper mills in India. It not only supplied the requirements of the State in these days of war but also helped the Government of India and the British Indian Provinces to a considerable extent in meeting their requirements. The Nizam Sugar Factory has a cane crushing capacity of about 1500 tons. Attached to this is a distillery for manufacturing alcohol out of milasses. There are four cigarette factories with a large export trade. factories with a large export trade.

During the War several large scale industries have sprung up in the State Noteworthy among them are a metal works, which has been supplying knives and cutlery on a large scale to the Ordnance Department, a machine tool works starch factory, a chemical and pharmaceu tical works, a biochemical and synthetic products tical works, a bioenemical and synthetic products works, a factory for producing refined oils and manufacturing hydrogenerated ghee, a soap factory and three glass factories, one of which will manufacture sheet glass as well. There are also two roller flour mills and an Enamel works and a Surgical dressing factory. A

As recards small scale industries it may be mentioned that luttons and dispressing fac tories of which there are 10 at present lines made a great progress and earned a good repu factor, with an appreciable export trade there are two power driver and twelve hand worked match factories

The number of factories relistered under the Hyderabad Factories Act is 668

Taxation—Apart from the Land Revenue the miln sources of taxation are Ixel a and Customs. The receipts from each are estimated for the preent year, at 424 lakhs and 210 lakhs respectively. After these come interest on Investments, 55 51 lakhs, Rallways 237 37 laths and Berar Rent 29 17 lakhs. The Contemporary of Calcius and Customs Revenue is derived from an ad Velorems , duty of not more than 5 per cent, on all imports duty of not more than 5 per cent, on all imports and exports. The Government have lately levied I xees. Profits Tax by promulgating an Ordinance called "Pxees. Profits Tax Ordinance," which seeks to impose tax only on excess profits, but not on the normal profits or a business—the taxable level being profits in excess of Rs 21,000. It is expected to derive an additional revenue of roughly Rs 80 labbs in excess of R5 21,000. It is expected to derive an additional revenue of roughly R8 80 Inlies per year from this source and the proceeds of the tax are to be wholly utilized to ameliorate the condition of the poorer sections of the community and low paid Government servants by supplying foodstuffs and other necessities of life at reasonable rates

Communication -The State of Hyderabad is in the proud and unique position of having within its limits the largest system of rulway in any Indian State and of being the pioneer in the field of road transport operated and controlled by an Indian Railway Administration

State Railway —132 miles of broad guige line from Bombay to Mudras traverse the State, also '30 miles of metre gauge of the Masulipatam to Mormugao line At Wadi, on the Bombay Mcdras line, the broad gauge system of H L H the Nizam's State Ruilway takes off and running east through Hyderabad system of Helf the Alzam's State Ram's takes off and running east through Hyderabad City and Warngal, reaches the Calcutta Madras line at Berwada, a total length of 338 miles From Kazipet a link to Balbarshah strikes north, providing the shortest route between Madras and Delhi From Secundera bad the metre gauge Codever Valley Railway bad the metre gauge Godaveri Valley Railway runs north-west for 386 miles to Manmid-on the main line of the Great Indian Pennasula Railway to Calcutta A metre gauge line runs south from Secunderabad through Mahbubnagar thy has to the border and connects with Dronachellam on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway oool Branch lines exist from Purna to Hingoli, bed Parbhani to Purli-Vaijnath, Karepalli to Kothagudium, Vikarabad to Bidar and Purli Vaijnath and Jankampet to Bodhan A branch oup line of 101 miles from Mudkhed to Adalabad is under construction. Thus with branch lines, there are now 790 miles of broad gauge and 665 of the metre gauge in the State. The A Barsi Light Railway owns a short extension.

of 6 miles from Kurduwadi on the Bombay Madras line to Latur in the Osmanabad District HEH the Mizams State Raliway was worked by a Company until April 1930 when it was purchased by H E H the Miram a Government

An innovation worthy of special mention was the intro luction by HEH the Vizams State Rallway in 1940 of broad gauge Diesel Rail Cars for 3rd clas passengers. The rail cars are the first of their kind provided on Indian Railways and the design is unique in that they are self propelled and fitted with

air conditioning equipment

H I' H the Nizam a State Railway also intro duced a further innovation by commencin i 1938 the installation of fans in third class carria es

Tra spo t Serv ces -"he State of Hyd rab d has given a definite lead i India as a result of the comprehensive schene for the o-ordination of Rail and Road ransport introduced by H L H the Aizam's Government A small beginnin was made in 193 by operating

7 vehicles over 80 route miles and at the present time H E H the Nizans State Rallway road motor transport fleet totals 50" motor vehicles operated under the control of

th State Railway Admini tration nam ly 9 passenger bites (operating over 4 50 miles) and 211 goods forries and departmental vehicles

The Rail and Road Transport co-ordination in Hyderabad State has eliminated wasteful competition and provided ele per and better means of transport. The State Railway Bus Services run to scheduled advertised times and the advantages of regular time table services

duced by the State Railway in a number of districts in Hyderal ad State Several out agencies located at important owns and villages not served by the Railway system have been established for the throu h bookin of goods and parcels the State Railway lorries operating between the e out a encles and the nevrest railway station

Goods collection and delivery ervices have also been introduced at important centres Under these arran ements goods are conveyed to and from the rallway station the State Railway Road Transport Departm at lorries undertaking the collection and dell ery wo k to and from merchants premises c rtage area baving been defined at each place Ti is scheme e ables door to door transport of goods to be effected

Ar T am po t Services -A further develop ment in the co-ordination of all forms of transport in Hyderabad State was achieved by the for in hyperaoda state was achieved by the lor mation early in 1938 of an Air Department under the State Bailw y Administration. This department has been responsible for the training of personnel for air it e ope attor for the operation of chuter services no for the loan of machine and technical staff to the State Aero Club

The St te Air Transport organization t Begampet is now providing ital facilities for the training of Indian Air Forc Pilots on a lar e scale and only the foresight in building up the ground organisation d technique for the pu po e of Air D velopment has made the pre ent Air Force training centre possible

Education—In October 1944 (1353F) the total number of Educational Institutions exclusion University Education was 1885 with an enrolment of 4 7 69 pupils There ws a fairly large increase in the number of schools and scholars of the Primary stage and in advantages of regular time tabl services providing bott on fort and realiability such that the control of the residual provides a fully gradised and appreciated by the till public of the passenger bas service permit of H? H that the control of H? H that the control of H? H that the control of H? H that the control of H? H that the control of H? H that the control of H? H that the control of H? H that the control of H? H that the control of H? H that the control of H? H that the control of H? H that the control of H

MYSORE

for m load) on the west and the wide spreading The Manyou the transformation of the manyou the state of 9483 square miles included the state of 9483 square miles included the state of 9483 square miles included the state of 9483 square miles included the state of 9483 square miles included the state of 9483 square miles included the state of 9483 square miles included the state of 9483 square miles of 1948 square miles of 1948 square miles of 1948 square miles of 1948 square miles of 1948 square miles of 1948 square miles of 1948 square miles of 1948 square miles of 1948 square miles of 1948 square miles of 1948 square miles of 1948 square miles of 1948 square miles of 1948 square miles of 1948 square miles of 1948 square miles included the square miles of 1948 square miles included the square miles included

north western portion by the Pallavas and the of Sri Chamarajendra

The State of Myso e is surrounded on all central and the southers portions by the C ngas sides by the M drss Presidency except on the In the eleventh ceatury Mysore formed part of north and the north west where it is bounded that dominion but the Ch las we e driven out by the districts of Dharwar and North Changar early in the twellth century by the Hoyaslas rejectively and tow ros the south west by the Change one days sky with its capital at Coorg I this two in tural of loss each with H lebol The Hoyaslas power came to an end in distinct character of its ow the bill country to the fourteenth ce tury. My o e was next connected with the Vijayanag r

litt 17—The neient history of the country into the hands of Eyefer All and then his son the history of the country into the hands of Eyefer All and then his son the history of Mysore with many a legend patian the British Government restored the State the tabeland of Mysore with many a tegend parton and the present limits to the an extended in the great Indian plets the Rams comprised within its present limits to the an comprised within the present limits to the an comprised within the present limits to the an comprise of the cutty formed part of Assist and a feeling of the present limits to the an extension of the cutty formed part of Assist and Krishan al, Wadiyar Bandaru III Owing to the cutter that the cutter of the Andhra dyn ty of the control of the cutter of the Andhra dyn ty of the control of the cutter of the Andhra dyn ty of the control of the cutter of the cutt

under conditions and stipulations laid down in The Mysore Army—The total strengti an Instrument of Transfer That Ruler brought of the Mysore Army was 4,015, consisting o Mysore to a sinte of great prosperity in 1804 at the early are of 31, and was succeeded at the end of June 1944. The Combatan by His Highness the late 3rl Krishnarajendra strength of the Mysore Lancers was 767, and Wadiyar Bahadur, 6 0 8 1 G B P 1 ho 1 as in-that of the Mysore flores was 125. The strength by His Highness the late Sri Krishnarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur, 6091 GBF the tas in-stalled in 1902 In November 1919, the Instru ment of Transfer was replaced by a Trenty which indicates more appropriately the relation subsisting between the British Government and the State of Mysore In 1927, the Government of India romitted in perpetuity Rs 101 liths of the annual subsidy which till then had stood at Rs 35 lakhs. A further provisional remission of Rs 5 30 laths in the subsidy has been allowed from 1937-38, in accordance with the recommendation of the Indian States Enquiry Committee (Hannels), 1932. H. H. Sri Krishnarajendra Wadlyar died in August 1940 at the ago of 57 and was succeeded by H. Sri Irya Chamaraja Wadlyar Bahadur, GSI who was installed on September 8, 1910

Administration - Constitutional reforms of a far reaching character were announced in a Proclamation of His Highness the Maharaja on November 6, 1939 These provide for the grant of enlarged powers and privileges for the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council, the widening of the electorate and the appointment of the elected representatives of the people to His Highness's Lyccutive Council

The Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council which have been hitherto functioning under separate Acts now function under a consolidated law. The term of both the Houses has been increased from three to four years The strength of the Representative Assembly is 310 The Assembly is being invariably consulted in regard to any legislative measure before it is introduced in the Legislative Council The Assembly has the right of considering the general principles underlying any Bill or any of its provisions and of proposing amendments thereto The powers of the Assembly in respect of the budget have been enlarged by conferring on it the right of passing resolutions on any of the major heads on the budget provided that such resolutions do not have reference to particular grants of appropria Certain heads of expenditure hitherto excluded from discussion continue to be so excluded except in the case of "the Military Forces of His Highness the Maharaja" where discussion is permitted

The strength of the Legislative Council has been raised from fifty to sixty eight, forty-four places being filled by election. The Council has a non official President who will be elected by the House after its first term and an elected Deputy President

Certain provisions calculated to widen the electorate for the Assembly and the Legislative Council have also been made

An important reform designed to enable the Legislature more largely to influence the nature for starting new industries, undertaking experi of the advice and assistance which the Executive Council tenders to His Highness has been the loping existing industries and serving as a general selection of two non officials, from among the bureau of information in industrial and commer elected representatives, in His Highness's Executive Council Such Ministers are eligible to hold any portfolio of the Administration.

He died 3,409 Combatants and 617 non combitants of the Mysore Infantry was 2,653. The expenditure under "army amounted to nearly 263 lat his of runces

> The cost of the Police administration was 22 02 111 117

Agriculture - Nearly three fourths of population are employed in as riculture and the general system of land tenure is ryoticari the principal food crops are ragi, rice, jola-millets, gram and supercase, and the chief fibres are cotton and sun hemp. The Seri-cultural industry is the most important sub-sidiary industry practised by the agriculturists. The prospects of the sill industry has been bright in the continuational signature and bright in view of the international situation and the limited imports of foreign silk. The area under mulberry during the year ended June 1944 was 75,000 acres. The Department of Agri culture is popularising agriculture on scientific lines by means of demonstrations, investiga-tions and experiment. There are 7 Government Agricultural I arms at Hebbal, Babbur Marthur Nagenahaliv, Hungur, Mandya and the coffee experimental station at Balehonnur A live stock section has been organised which has been taking necessary steps for the improvement of live stock. A cattle breeding station has been established at Parvatharay anakere, near Aljam pur in the Kadur District, with a sub station at Basur A Scrum Institute has been opened at Bangalore for the manufacture of serum and virus for inoculation against rinderpest and other contagious diseases. There are 80 Veterinary contagious diseases Institutions in the State under the control of the Civil Veterinary Department

Relief -The improvement Medical medical relief and sanitation in urban and rural areas has also received special attention The hendquarters of every one of the taluks in the State is provided with a hospital and there are 305 dispensaries and medical institu scheme of subsidising rural A practitioners has been in practice and is working successfully

Water Works and Electricity—Water-works have been established at great cost in Mysore and Bangalore Both these cities (and 222 towns and villages) are lit by electricity, and much has been done in the way of clearing out congested areas, providing them with lungs," opening out extensions, and inducing the nearly to build houses of in improved type the people to build houses of an improved type

Industries and Commerce —A Department of Industries and Commerce was organised in 1913 with a view to the development of industries and commerce in the State Its main functions are stimulating private enterprise by the offer of technical advice and other assistance mental work for pioneering industries, deve loping existing industries and serving as a general cial matters The following factories are owned and run by Government—The Government Soap Factory, Government Porcelain Factory

G vt Silk Weavin Factory Government Electric | under Factory Implement Factory Government Lac and Paint Works the Central Industrial Work and raint works the Central Industrial Work shop and the Government Industrial and Test ing Laboratory with a section devoted to the man of cture of pharmaceutical drugs and pre-parations The Well Boring Section which is nevged in the drilling of boreholes for meeting the requirements of drinking water in the rural areas is now under the control of the Bureau of areas now under the control of the intread of Sanitary Engineering Department of Public Health. Mysore is the larg st producer of silk in India and the care and development of this industry i entrusted to a Departm nt of Sericul ture. Arrangements have been made for the supply of disease free seed and a central and five taluk popular schools have been doing good work

With a view to demonstrating and imparting Instruction in the utilisation of the high grade silk produced in the State Government have established a Silk Weaving Factory and Dyeing and Finishing Works at Mysore The S dalwood Oil Factory at My ore started on an experimental basis is now working on a commercial scale

The Mysore Iron and Steel Works are owned and run by the Go ernment The works are the se ond largest of their kind in the British Empire se ond largest of their kind in the British Empire and contain the onl charce I blast furmac and wood distillation plant in the East A plant in the manufacturing steel and ateel products has been added at ea April 1935. The sig produced by the blast furnace is now being utilled by the newly rected cement plant attached to the Para X tryl is also situated the Mysoro Para X tryl is also situated the Mysoro which most my varieties of per Bladdra which most last to become one of the most importa t i dustrial centres in India

A notable feature during the past few years has been the comi g into being of several state nais ceen the comi g into being or severa named aided joint-stock companies for the manufacture of ugar paper chen I als and ritil ers ply wood implements and tools spun silk tob co and coffee e ring lectri I batteric glass making nd yetable oil There are now 30 la g cade industrial establi hments in the State giving employme t to about 86 202 persons

A Trade Commissioner in London has been appointed to look after the interest of the tr de and industry of the State

Hydr E ctre a d Irrig t n Works— The ri er Cau ery in its course through the State has a natural fall of about 380 feet-near ri e island of SI asamudr m a d this fall was harnessed! the year 1902 for the develop ment of statetic name to the average of about

irrigation about 000 00 RCTPS of land situated in an area si bject to more or less continuous drought. The new Canal Works were started in 19 7 and the main canal is named the Irwin Canal after Lord Irwin the then Viceroy An area of about 18 thousand acres under this Canal has been brought under sugarcane culti ation and a S gar F ctory with a cru him cap city of about 9 000 tons of cane per day has been estab about "ood tons of care per usy has been estable in the ne thy at Mandya An up-to date Distillery has been erected as an adjunct to the Sugar Factory Full advantage is being taken of the available electric power for small indu tries and the electrification of towns and lift irrigation

The construction of a reservoir across the river Kumad athi n ar Anjanapur Shikaripur Taluk was completed at a cost of Rs 18 lakhs and the reservoir was opened for irrigatio The area expected to be irrig ted is a out 10 000 acres The area In addition to large new irrigation works in progress the work of constructing a Reservoir across the river Shimsha at Marconahalli Kunigal Taluk at a cost of Rs lakhs to irrigate an extent of about 10 000 acres has been completed

Fo provide for the ever widening demand for power for industrial domestic and town lighting purposes the Shimsha and Joe I vdro-electric schemes were sanctioned at an aggregate co t of o er 4 Olakhs of r pees Ti c Shim ha Power Scheme has been complited and Tle Jog Sch me is being p shed through

The e are 6 0 power in tallations and 0044 lighting installations The total number of towns and villages electrified at the end of June 1944 was

F'n n e -The actual revenue receipts and disbursements charged to revenue for 1943 44 were its 857 8 lakhs and its 854 8 lakhs respectively

University for Education —A separate Universitys re as est blined on 1st July Mys re as est blithed on let Juny 1946
It is of the teaching a d re idential type composed of the Central Engineering and Mahar nis
Colleges at Bangalo e and the Medi al and
Maharajas College at Mysore and four Intermediate Colleges The colleges are efficiently equipped and organised and there is a traini g college for men t achers locat dat Mysore The Maharani's College at Ban lore is a college for Women

There re 47 High Schools for Boys and 15 High Schools for Gi is 381 Middl School for Boys a d 66 for Girls Provisi n has been made for was harmoned to be year 100c for the development of electric the year 100c for the development of electric the year 100c for the development of electric the year 100c for the development of the third that the tendency of the third that the tendency of the third that the tendency of the third that the tendency of the third that the tendency of the third that the tendency of the third that the tendency of the ten a d to for Girls Provisi n has been made for teaching sev at vo tional ublects in gener I with a view to creating an interest in the voc tions and in ord to enable the pupils to take to such vocatio s after their High School life There ac 8 Training Institutions for training teachers in Middle and Primary Schools

strength of 173,258 pupils This gives one school for every 3 26 square miles of the area, and for every 793 persons of the population The total expenditure on education was Rs 81,92,200 giving an average of Rs 1 3 0 per head of population

War Effort of Mysore State -The State has been contributing to the war effort to the fullest limit of its resources In February 1940, shortly after the outbreeak of hostilities His late Highness the Maharaja made an appeal to his subjects to respond to any call made on them for the pro secution of the war and to help the cause of freedom by service or by money. In addition to the gifts made from time to time by His Highness and his Government for the purposes connected with the war, the people and the several industries of Mysore have played their part on a scale worthy of the traditions of the State The State has contributed so far Rs 60 inkhs in aid of the war effort, of which contributions from His Highness's Privy Purse and the Government amount to Rs 50 lakhs, apart from investments in the Defence Loans of the Govern ment of India to the extent of over Rs 6 85

The services of the First Battalion, Mysore Infantry, were placed at the disposal of the Government of India at the outbreak of the war The unit was selected for service with His Majesty's Forces overseas Another Infantry Battalion was recently sent for service under the Crown

When the Defence Department expressed a desire to raise a Transport Company in the State, all facilities were afforded to them for the pur-pose and also for the training of the men The State is also actively co operating with the Defence Department in regard to the recruit ment and selection of suitable candidates for emergency commissions in the Indian Army

An area of 14,300 acres in the State has been made available for the location of military camps, prisoners of war camps, hospitals and other similar purposes. A number of buildings belonging to Ilis Highness the Maharifi and the Mysore Government have been placed at the disposal of the Military authorities

Over 90 medical men, including officers of the State Medical Department, have joined the IMS, besides four ladies who have joined the Auxiliary Nursing Service

A Welfare Club has been opened in Bangalore for the provi-ion of amenities to members of the Royal Indian Air Force

Special facilities have been provided for the training of war technicians. The number of persons trained so far in the State institutions is over 2,500 The various industrial concerns in the State have executed war orders of the value of over Rs 11 crores The Lorest Department has supplied to the Defence services timber, bamboos and other articles of the total value of The sericulture industry has been Rs 20 lakhs reorganised and expanded to meet the demands A scheme for the production of of war supply high grade silk for parachutes has been undertaken at the instance and with the support of the Government of India So for about 198,000 lbs of filature silk have been supplied for war purposes

Dewan Pradhanasiromani N Madhava Rau, BA, BL, OIL

Ministers O Pulla Reddi, MA, ICS, MA Sreenivasan, BA, Dr T C M Royan, MD, O S Nasyulla, Shariff, MA, LLB, L Siddappa, BA, LLB

President in Mysore The Hon'ble Lt Col P Gaisford, CIE

BARODA.

The State of Baroda is situated partly in himself Gujerat and partly in Kathiawar. It is divided After 1 into five district blocks (1) the southern district of Navari near the mouth of the Tapti river, and mostly surrounded by British territory, (2) central district north of the Narbada, in which lies Baroda, the capital city, (3) to the north of Ahmedabad the district of Mehsana, (4) and to the west, in the peninsula of Kathiawar the districts of Amreli, and (5) Okhamandal formed of scattered tracts of land The area of the State is 8,176 square miles population 2,855,010, of whom over 89% are Hindus

In pursuance of the Government of India's scheme of attachment, about 255 States, Estates and Talukas from the Western India States and the Gujerat States Agencies have been attached to the State The total area so attached is about 6,000 sq miles with a popula tion of about 6 lakhs

History -The history of Baroda State as such dates from the break-up of the Mughal Empire

nimseir Songhad was the headquarters After 1723 Pilajir o regularly levied tribute in Gujerat Hisson Damaji R o finally captured Baroda in 1734, since when it has always been in the hands of the Garkwars, but Mighal authority in Gujerat did not end until the fall of Ahmedabad in 1753, after which the country was divided between the Gaekwar and the Peshwa In spite of the fact that Damaji Rao was one of the Maratha chiefs defeated at Panipat by Ahmed Shah, he continued to add to his territory He died in 1768, leaving the succession in dispute between two rival sons He was succeeded in turn by his sons Sayaji Rao I, Fattesing Rao, Manaji Rao and Govind Rao The last died in 1800 and was succeeded by Anand Rao A period of political instability ensued which was ended in 1802 when the authority of Anand Rao at Baroda was finally established By a treaty of 1805 between the British Government and Baroda, it was that the foreign arranged inter was that the foreign policy of the State should be conducted by the British, and that all differences with the Peshwa should be similarly arranged Baroda was a staunch ally of the The first Maratha invasion of Gujerat took arranged Baroda was a staunch ally of the place in 1705 In later expeditions Pilajirao British during the wars with Baji Rao Peshwa, Gaekwar, who may be regarded as the founder the Pindari hordes and Holkar But from 1820 of the ruling family, greatly distinguished to 1841, when Sayaji Rao II was the Ruler,

deposed in 18 5 for notorious misconduct and gross misgovernment but the surgestion that he had instigated the attempt to poison Col. Phayre the Resident was not proved Sayaji Rao III a boy of 13 years of age and a descend nt of a distant tranch of the

Compensive Societies in the State

Compensive Societies in the State

Compensive Societies in the State

Communication of a dilatart frame of all tamily was adopted as helf of khande Itao to the state Italian of the Sta Attempts have for some years been made to re attentian nave for some years over make to assiste village autonomy and village panchayats have been formed which form part of a scheme for local self government. There is also a Le islative Council consisting of nominated and elected members. A High Court at Barods posse ses juried ction over the whole of the Bt te and hears all final appe is From the decisions of the High Court appeals He in certain cases to the Mahara who decides them on the advice of the Huur yaya Sabla The State Army con all tastes. si ts of 3 9 4 Regular forces and 3 800 trregular force

Finance—In 1943 44 the total receipts of the State were Its 381 J lakks and the disbursements Rs 333 70 lakks. The principal chourements its 333 76 lakhat. The principus library were Land revenue Ita 1031 Khas I Dowlat I Library Abkari Rs 55 0 lakha Oplum 88 ha Gackw r Rs, 4 Mailways Ra 23 lakha I Bahadur 0 0 1 Entrest Rs. 3 0 lakha Tribute from other 1 rs dent 1 rs. 1 lakha Tribute from other 1 rs dent 1 rs. 1 lakha I Likha currency we 0 rs. 1 rs. 2 lakha I Likha currency we 0 rs. 2 lakha I Likha cu

differences arose between the two Governments which are settled by Sir James Carract Governor (Bombay in 1881 Darin I branche parties) of the people The Governor (Bombay in 1881 Darin I branche political supervision of Laroda was it inferred to the Supreme Government Ilis successful to the Supreme Government Ilis successful to the Supreme Government Ilis successful to the State is held on ryot ori tenure introduced many reforms Ille stood by British da in the Multiny Ille was succeeded by British da in the Multiny Ille was succeeded by British da in the Multiny Ille was succeeded by British da in the Multiny Ille was succeeded by State on the State is held on ryot ori tenure. The State contains few minerals ex cept and state of the people The particular and property of the which is guaranteed to the people The property of the people The people The property of the people The property of the people The property of the people The property of the people The property of the people The property of the people The property of the people The property of the people The property of the people The property of the people The property of the people The property of the people The property of the people The property of the people The property of the people Th are 07 industrial or comm relat concerns in the State registered under the State Companies Act There are four Agricultural Banks and 1 Co-operative Societies in the State

controls of inclusions officered kind in let of which I nelled is taught The Barod Calle et the BT C lige and the Cy m re C lige are affile ted to I Bond y Infectsly There are a numb r of lith clools technical schools and chools for ape it lasses such as the jumple tribes and lower cast. The as the judges tribes and lower cast. The State is jied ed to the policy of free at i compulsory primary ed cation. It m intain a system of rural and travellin librari s Tw rty three per cent of the popul tion i ret med in the census a lit rate. Total expense on i lucation is its 9 40 lakhs

Cap t 1 City -Baroda City with the canton ment has a population of 1f J 301 It contains a public park a number of fine public buildings a public park a number of the public containing fralaces and offices and it is crowded with illindu temples. The Cantonment i to the north west of the city and is grisoned by a linfantry battalion of the Indian Army.

Rul r—1t C.! Highne s Farzand!

Highne a rincipal Rul r = 1 CC | Highne a Farrand | 102 1 Khas I Dowlat I Legishla Maharaja Sir Pratap Oplum | Sha Gackw r | Sena Khas Khel | Samsher lakl a | Bahadur 0 0 1 E LL 1 | Maharaja of Barod n other | Ist dent = The | Hon b) Col C I | Hancock

Dercan -Sir Brojendra Lal Mitter E C 8 1

GWALIOR

The House of Scindia traces its decent to a samily of which one branch in Mercant the capital of the Scindia dominions leaving to which one branch in Mercant that the same that the sam

reached the renith of their glory under the dia-1 (Upper House) will have identical powers and ciplined training of the celebrated French adventurer Do Bolgne Mahadil was succeeded by his grand nephew Daulat Rao in whose service Perron, a military commander of great renown played a leading part The strength of Schulla's arms was, however, considerally westened by the reverses sustained at Ahmedneser, Aranve, Asigarh and I rewari Daulat Rao Scindia died Till his death he remained in undisput in 1827 able possession of almost all the territory which belonged to him in 1805

Daulat Rao was succeeded by Jani off Rao who passed away in the prime of life. On his demise in 1613 intrigues and party spirit were rampant and the army was in a state of mutiny, with the result that it came into collision with the British forces at Maharajpur and Panniher

Jankoji Rao was succeeded by Jayaji Rao Scindla whose adherence to the British cause in the dark days of the Mutiny, when his own troops deserted him, was unshalable In 1861 he was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and in 1877 was made a Councillor of the Impress Subsequently he received other titles He entered into treaties of mutual exchange of territories with the British Government On his death on June 20, 1886, he was succeeded by his son Lieutenant General H. H. Maharaja Sir Madhay Rao Scindia, Alijah Bahadur, 6600 GGSI, GBF, ADO to the King who assumed powers in 1894 In 1901 he went to China during the war He died in June 1925 and was succeeded by his son His Highney Sir Jivoji Rao Scindia, Alijah Bahadur, 6 0 1 1 He died in June 1925 and Highness During His Highness s minority the administra tion of the State and been conducted by a Council of Regency His Highness ruling powers on November 2, 1936 His Highness assumed full

Gwalior has an area of 26,307 sq miles and the population is 4,006,150 Its average rainfall varies from 25 to 36 inches The estimated gross revenue for 1944 15 is Rs 274 39 lakhs The Ruler enjoys a salute of 21 guns and the State is in direct relations with the Government of India

In matters of administration His Highness is assisted by a Council of Ministers under his direct control The State Army consisting of Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery units is well organized and is considered to be the best among Indian State Forces The State maintains its own Postal system and a light Railway Educa tionally the State is much advanced

There are two degree Colleges at Gwalior, the Capital, including one for women, one Inter mediate College at Ujjain, and High Schools in practically all the districts There are a few technical schools imparting education in arts and crafts and there is a Public School on the Gwallor Fort which is run on the English Public the Artillery Truning Centre, Training Squadron, School lines

The political reforms announced in June 1939 were further supplemented by His Highness Proclamation of Sept, 1941 The strength of the Praja Sabha which was formerly 85 has now been raised to 90 and of this number 55 instead of 50 will be elected representatives, thus pro viding for still greater non official element in the The Praja Sabha and Raj Sabha total figure of Rs 79,20,169 11 0 only

the range of their functions will be co extensive The communities and interests to which special projection has been afforded are the Muslim Community, the Bhils, the Backward classes and women. To each of these a minimum number of seats have been guaranteed in the Praja Sabha To Muslims and somen scats have been quaranteed in the Raj Sabha also

Another special feature of the recent reforms is that the legislature will have the power of direussing the constitution as well

Since the assumption of Ruling powers by the present Maharaja, commendable activity has been witne sed in all branches of administration The construction of Harsi Peservoir costing about Pa 14 crores, the gr nt of one crore of rupees for rural reconstruction and the establishment of a Degree College for women as also the scheme for construction of an up to date Female Hospital are some of the important beneficent measures undertaken during the period The network of roads has been utilized by motor bus services run by the Gwallor and Northern India Transport Company, and those places which were uncon nected are now being foined with important highways. His Highness also constructed at Unding Signs a scriptane base which serves as a halting station for the boats flying on the Imperial Air I ine

Guallor maintains an up to-date aerodrome

On the declaration of the War His Highness was one of the first rulers in India to place the Army and the resources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor

Immediately after the outbreak of present war Gwalior took steps to sponsor effective measures such as were taken in British India, by promulgating rules for the safety of the public, registration of European subjects, restriction of the movements of foreigners, control of the Press and Price Control in order to prevent profiteering The pick of his splendid army was offered by this Highness to the British Among the army units which Government left the State for service outside are -The 1st Gwalior Mountain Battery, the 2nd Gwalior Mountain Battery, Scindia's Tield Battery, the 3rd Gwalior Infantry, the 4th Gwalior Infantry, the 3rd Gwalior Lancers and Gwalior Pony Company have left the State for various destinations. destinations

In December, 1943, His Highness visited the Eastern front and inspected British and Indian troops including Gwalior State Forces as well as American Airfields

The 1st Gwalior Infantry has also been entrusted with the duties connected with the war Thousands of recruits have been enlisted to provide reinforcements. These are trained at Training Battalion, Transport Training Centre and Driving and Maintenance Training Centre The Army Training School is training cadets preparatory to their joining the Indian Army Training School for Officers

Besides these, handsome contributions have been made and large sums invested in the shape These have by now reached a of war bonds

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BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

In this Agency lies the State of Kalat with its; State through the Political Agent in Kalat

The Kalat State unlike the other Indian States is a confederacy of parti lly independent chiefs whose head is the khan of hai t The divisions of the State are Sarawan or the High lands Jhalawan or the Lowinds Kachli and Mekran The inhabitants are for the for the most part Mahommedans of the Sunni sect The area is 53 995 square miles and population 253 305 (1941)

The relations of Kalat with the British Govern ment are governed by the treatles of 1854 and 18 6 by the latter of which the independence of Kalat w s recognised while the Lhan agreed to act in subordinate comperation with the British flowerment. The control of the Age to the Go carro General With Kata in connection with the segmentary of the Hon I is the Age to the Go carro General with Kata in connection with the segmentary of the Hon I is resident and Chief C ministoner in Batteria with Kata in connection with the segmentary of the Hon I is resident and the connection of jurisdiction on the railways and in the Botan Par and the permanent leaves of Ometic and the administration of the State and the permanent leases of Quetta hu hki and Nasirabad

feudatory States of Las Bela and Kharan

Kalitis bounded on the North by the Chagal
dittict on the East by Sindh and the Marri
Bagti tribal territories on the South by
the State St

Las Bela is a small State under the suzerainty of Kalat The Hab river for the Southern part of its course forms the Eastern boundary with Sind and the greater part of the Stat consists of the valley and the delta of the Purall river Area 7 043 square mil s population 69 067 (1941) chickly Sunni Mahommedans The estimated aver gerevenue is about Rs 4 5 lakhs estimated aver gerevenue is about as a to-The ruling chief of Las Bela known as the Jam is Mir Gh lam Qadir Khan born in 1920 The young Jam has studied at the Attchison College Lahore The administra tive coutrol of the State is exercised by the

Kharan is a sm Il State under the Suzerainty Annatan is a smill state under the Suzeralnity
The Kinn is a saisted in the administration of
the State by a Wazi i Anam at present
a officer of the Indian Political Service
The
Re Idean of Agent to the Governor General t ation of the State The Re idean in Balmened Agent to the State The Re idean in Balmened agent to the State The Re idea in Balmened agent to the Sta in Balachistan conducts the relations between it nextresses are an political supervision over the Government of India and the klasa and the State through the Foliti 4 Agent exercises general political supervision over the The revenue of the State is about 50 000

RAJPUTANA AGENCY

Rajputana is the name of a great territorial] miles which includes 23 Indian States one Chie ship one estate and the small British district of Almer Merwara It is bounded on the west by Sind on the north west by the Punjab State of Bahawalpur on the north and north east by the Punjab on the east by the United Pro vinces and Gwalior while the southern boun dary runs across the central region of India In an irregular zigzag line Of the Indian States

and tregular rigrag line Or the industry of Chiefship and estate 21 are Rajput, 2 (Rharatpur and Dholpur) are Jat and two (Palanpur and Tonk) are M homedan For administrative purposes the Indian States are divided into following groups—Eastern R iput n States Ascory 6 States (Bharatpur Bundi Dholpur Jhalaw r Karanija d Kotah) Jaipur Ascory 6 States and one c tate (Aiwar Jaipur Kishangarh urposes the Indian States are divided into the caterand once tate (Aiwar Jaipur Aibana).

Tonk Shahpura and Lawa Estate) liewar and Southern Rajputana States Agency 6 States and Southern Rajputana States Agency 6 Banawara Partabagara Idr and Vijaynag r dhe kushalgath Chiefship) Westepp Rajpura Catalana (Chiefship) Vijaynag r Western no the kushalgarh Chiefship) hessey. Rajputans States Agency of Stat's (Bikaner, Jodhpur Jaisaimer Falanpir Sirohi and Danta) The chief admini trativ control of the British Di trict is vested i the Chief Commissione

The Aravalli Hills intersect the circle with a total area of about 184 959 squ re almost from end to end The tract to the north west of the hills is a whole sandy Ill watered nd unproductive but imp oves gradu lly from being a mere dese t in the far west to compara tively fertile lands to the north-east. To the south east on the Ar valit Hills lie higher and more fertile r gions which contain extensive bill ranges and which are traversed by considerable rivers

Commun cations -The total length of rail ways in it put na is 8 59 mil s of which about 1 000 are the property of the Britisi Governmn t fn B B & C I (Metre-gauge) (Gover ment) runs f m Ahmedab d to Bandikul and from there branch a to Agra a d Delhi Of the Indian State railways the more import at are the Jodhpur and Bikaner lines fr m Marwar Junction to Hydrbd (Sind) and to Bika er the Mewar Stat Rly I ne from Chittor Gadi to Udaipur and Marwar Junction to Mavli J ipur State Rly from Jaipur to Savai Madhopur and Jaipur to Soharu

Inhabitants -- Over 50 per cent of the popu It is r ngaged in som form of agriculture bout 0 per ent of the total population are maintained by the preparation and supply of m terial sub tance person 1 and domestic Commissions and the second of the Court management of the second of the are the Brahmans, Jats, Mahajans, Chamars, Rajputs, Minas, Gujara, Bhils, Malis and Balais The Rajputs are, of course, the aristo cracy of the country, and as such hold the land to a very large extent, either as receivers of rent or as cultivators By reason of their position as integral families of pure descent as a landed nobility, and as the kinsmen of ruling chiefs, they are also the aristocracy of India and their social prestige may be measured by observing that there is hardly a triba or clan (as distinguished from a caste) in India which does not claim descent from, or irregular connection with, one of these Rajput stocks

The population and area of the States and the British District of Ajmer-Merwara are as follows —

follows —			1,
	Area in	Population	Ιt
Name	square	in	ar
Даше	miles	1941	D
			as
Mewar and S R S	İ		tl
Agency —	ł		1
Hydridy			tì
Udaipur	13,170	1,926,698	d
Banswara	1,606	258,760	n
Dungarpur	1,460	258,760 274,282	1
Dortaboarh	873	81,807	8
Kushalgarh (Chief-	. 340	41,153	h
ship)	1		a
Idar	1,668	307,798	n
Vijaynagar	1,35	13,942	re
1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2			si
Jaipur Agency —	1		u
Alwar	3,158	823,055	14
Jaipur	15,610	3,040,876	lј
Kishangarh	837	104,127	Ĭ
Tonk	2,548	353,687	lô
Shahpura	405	61,173	a
OHampar	1		0
Lawa (Estate)	20	2,808	a
_	1		18
Western Rajputana Stute	8		4 E
Agency —			١ŧ
	00.70	1 1,292,938	. 1)
Bikaner	23,18		۱ ٤
Jodhpur	36,12		
Jaisalme r	15,98	4 315,855	
Palanpur	1,79	8 233,879	
Sirohi *	1,98 34	31,110	
Danta	39	31,110	1
Eastern States Agency -	•		
Bundi	2,20	5 249,374	
Bharatpur	1,97	8 575,625	
Dholpur	1, 1,17	73 286,901	
Jhalawar	1 82	24 122,299	!
Karauli	1,22	152,41	3
Kotah	5,71	777,398	۱ د
British District -	1		٠ ا
Ajmer-Merwara	2,40	00 583 69	۱ ۲

Udaipur State (also called Mewar) was founded in about 646 A D The capital city is Udaipur, which is beautifully situated on the slope of a low ridge, the summit of which is crowned by His Highness the Maharana's palaces, and to the north and west, houses extend to the banks of a beautiful piece of water known as the Pichola Lake, in the middle of which stand two island palaces It is situated near the terminus of the Mewar State Railway, 697 miles north of Bombay Licut -Colonel His Highness Maharajadhiraj

Maharana Sir Bhupal Singhji Bahadur, GOSI, KCIF, who succeeded his father the late Maharana His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharana Sir Fateh Singhji Bahadur, GCFI, GOIE, GOVO, in 1030, is the Premier Ruling Prince of Rajputana Major Maharaj Kumar Sri Bhagwat Singhji who was born on 20th June, 1021, has been adopted as heir apparent He has married the daughter of His Highness the present Maharaja of Bikaner, and has two sons The revenue and expenditure of the State are about one crore Its archeological remains are numerous, and stone inscriptions dating from the third century have been found

Banswara State is the southernmost State of Rajputana within the Political Agency of the Southern Rajputana States Area 1,946 square miles, population 299 913
It is thus in regard to size eleventh among the States of Rajputana Banswara with Dungarpur originally formed a country known as Bagar which was, from the beginning of the thirteenth century, until about the year the beginning of 1529, held by certain Rajput Rulers of the Ghelot or Sishodiya clan, who claimed descent from an elder branch of the family now ruling in Udaipur After the death of Maharawal Udai Singhij, the Ruler of Bagar, about 1529, his territory was divided between his two 2008. his two sons, Jagmal Singhil and Prithyl Rajil and the descendants of the two familles are now the Rulers of Banswara and Dungarpur respectively Where the town of Banswara now stands, there was a large Bhilpal or colony under a powerful Bhil Chieftain, named Wasna who was defeated and slain by Maharawa Jagmal Singhji about 1530 The name o Banswara is by tradition said to be a corruption of Wasnawara or the country of Wasna Other assert that the word means the country (warl Nearly three centurie of bamboos (bans) after its foundation by Maharawal Jagma Singhii, Maharawal Bijai Singhii anxious to ge rid of the supremacy of the Mahrattas offered to become a tributary to the British Government In 1818, a definite treaty was made with his successor, Maharawal Umed Singhij Bangwar has been described as the most beautiful portion. has been described as the most beautiful portion of Rajputana It looks its best just after the rains' The principal rivers are the Mahi, the Anas, the Eran, the Chap and the Haran Haran

Haran

The present Ruler, His Highness Rayan Rai Maharajadhiraj Maharawalji Sahib Shri Chand raveer Singhji Bahadur was born on the 26th November 1909 He succeeded his father His late Highness Maharawal Sir Pirthi Singhli, Roie, on the 7th August 1944 and is 22nd in descent from Maharawal Jagmal Singhji Highness was educated at the Mayo College and conducts the administration of the State with the assistance of a Chief Minister There is a Legislative Assembly (with a non official majority) of which the Chief Minister is the President A High Court has also been estab lished since the year 1940

Chief Manufer—Dr Mohan Sinha Mehta,

Chief Minister — Dr Mohan Sinha Menta, Ph D, M A, LL B, Bar at Law

Dungarpur State, represents the Gadi of the eldest branch of the Sisodias and dates its separate existence from about the close of the 12th Century Samant Singh, King of Chitor,

when driven away by Kirtipal of Jalor fled to Shah in 184 A D sought refu e with him Ba ar and killed Chownasimal Chief of Baroda [Raja Surs Singh son of Raja Udai Singh in and founded the State of Dungarpur in 11 0] recognition of his deeds of valour was created Rei i Ravan Mahimahendra Maharnjadhiraj Maharawai Shri Sir Lakshman Singhji Bahadur K.C.S.I born on 7th March 1908 succeeded on 1 th Averent r 1918 and assumed reins of the administration on the 16th Lebruary 19 8 Amin 1460 ag miles Population 4 000 Revenue Rs lakhs

Partabgarh State also called the Kanthal was founded in the sixteenth century by a descendant of Rana Mokal of Mewar The descendant of Rank Mokal of Mewar Ille town of Partabgarh was founded in 1693 A D by Maharawat Part b ingh In the time of Maharawat Sawant Singh (1775 1844) Kan thal was invaded by the Marathas but the lisharawat arranged to buy off the Holkar by agreeing to pay Rs 7 700 Salam Shahi which were being coined in Partabgarh and accepted as legal tender throu lout tie sur accepted as legal tender throu rout it com-tounding territories. The first connection of the State with the British Government begin as early as 1804 Holkar by the Tre ty of Mandsore ceded all his rights of collecting tributes etc from the States of Rajputana to the East India Company as a Ralputans to the East India Company as a raul of which Partabgath continued to pay the form t cash payment of Ra7 700 Salam Stats quabrenily converted to Rs 303 0 Briti h) to the British Government As It has however been considered to be excessive it has been reduced to Rs 27 500 from the British State of the State Treaty States enjoying plenary jurisdiction The hi hest administrative and executive office is termed Mahakma Khas where sit His ils termed Mahakma Khas where six time Highness and the Dewan There is a graded judici ry under a separate High Court Judge who is unconnected with the Exe utive Annual verage revenue Rs 634500 Area is 889

Jodhpur State is the largest in Rajputan with an area of 86 071 square miles and a popula itoo of 5 millions of which 86 are Hi d s 8 6/ Muslims and the rest Jains and Abind the great of the state of The greater part of the country is an arid region. It improve gradually from a me e desert to comparatively lertile land as it proceeds from the west to the east The r infall is c nty and capitlous There are no pere nl l rivers and the supply of sub soil water is very limited. The only important rive is the Luni

The Maraja of Jodhpur is the head of the Rathor Clan of Rajputs and claims descret from Ram the Raided King of Ayodhys The carilest known inted King of the Clan nam of Abbit many lived it the of the Clan nam of Abbit many lived it the country from which insteh history is the chury from which insteh history is the Kingdon ear. After the property of the Kingdon ear. After the country from the cou The M haraja of Jodhpur is the head of the

The pres nt Ruler is His Highness a Sawai Raja with a mansab of 5 000 Zat Rayan Mahimahendra Maharajadhiraj and 3 300 Sowars by the Emperor Abbar Sawai Raja with a mansab of 5 000 Zat

The administration is carried on with the aid of a State Council composed of His High ness the Naharaja Sahib Bahadur as President La Colonel Sir Donald M Fleld Kt Cl E 1A Colonel Sir Donald Maharaj Maharajah ihiraj Sri Sir Ajit Singhji Sahib Counsillor to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur Dewan Bahadur Pandit Dharamnarayanji BA Bar at Law CIE Deputy Chief Mini ter and Revenue Mini ter Rao Bahadur Rao Raja Revenue Mini ter Rao Bahadur ivo Riaja Narpač Singhli Minister in Walting Dewa Dibladur And Stenon Britani Stroma Marchael Marchael Stroma Marchael Stroma Marchael Stroma Marchael Stroma Marchael Stroma Marchael Stroma Marchael Marcha of the total area to aid in the admin tration with opinion on matters affecting customs and usage in the country With a view to a sociati g the people of Marwar with admini trative problems in an increasing degree and affording the n oppor tunities of receiving training in the working of democratic institutions. His Highners the Maha raja Sahib Bahadur has a netloned the estal il h ment of Vill ge lanch yats in the di tricts and a Representative Ad I ory Assembly at Jodhpur The Representative Advisory As mbly consist of 65 members of whom 14 are official 41 el cted members and 10 nominated members (Non officials)

The revenue of the State during the year The revenue of the State during the year 1943 44 was Rs 4 34 093 and expenditure Rs 156 6534 The Jodhpur Railway extend ing from Hyderabad (Sind) to Luni Junction and Marwar Junction to Kuchaman Road with its branches on all sides in the territories of its branches on all sides in the territories of the state is the principal railway while the B B & C I Railway run across a portion of the south-eastern border The famous marble quarries of Makrana as well a the Sait Lake at Sambhar are situated in Jodhpur territory

Jaisalmer State is one of the largest States in Rajputana and covers a area of 16 06 squ re miles. The Rulers of Jaisalm r belong to the Jadon clan and are the direct desce dants of Sri Krishna Jaisaimer City was founded in 1156 and the State entered into an alliance of perpetualfri ndship with the Briti h Go e nment in 1818 In 1844 after the Briti h conqu st of Sind the forts of Shahgarh Garaia a d Ghotaru Sind the forts of Shahgarh Garaia a d Ghotaru which had forme by belonged to Jaisalmer were restored to the State The population according to the census of 1941; 59 3 d. The present Ruling Prince is His Highne all hards shirtaj Raj H. gehwar Param Bhatt r. & Si Maharawajii Sir, Jawahir Singhii Deo B hadur Yadukui Ch ndrabhal Rusa ud Do wla h Musafer Jang Bijalmand r. c. st. Revenue about four L. Ehb

of Muss in Shah of Jaunpur from Hindu plightims at Gay. His dete d nt w s tie blightim at Gay. His dete d nt w s tie blightim at Gay. His dete d nt w s tie blightim at Gay. His dete d nt w s tie blightim at Gay. His dete d nt w s tie blightim at Gay. His detection of the time having an army of 80 000 Raiputs of the famous Chauhan clan which furnish d the Emperor Rumaren. Phase and the Miss of the Gay. The present depth at the desired the famous Chauhan clan which furnish d the famous chauhan clan which furnish d the famous Chauhan clan which furnish d the famous chauhan clan which furnish d the famous chauhan clan which furnish d the famous chauhan clan which furnish d the famous chauhan clan which furnish d the famous chauhan clan which furnish d the famous chauhan clan which furnish d the famo the Emperor Humayan when expelled by Sher last Hindu kings of Delhi The present capital

of Sirohi was built in 1425 in the eighteenth century from the wars with Jodhpur and the depredations of wild Mina tribes Jodhpur claimed suzerainty over Sirohi but this was disallowed and British protection was granted in 1823 The present ruler is His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharao Shri Sir Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur GOIE, KCSI The State is ruled by the Maharao with the assistance of a Council consisting of Chief Minister Rao Bahadur Ichhashanker K. Pandya, BA, LLB, and three other members about Rs 19 lakhs Revenue

as Matsya Desh, and was the kingdom of the King Virata mentioned in the Mahabharata, In whose court, the five Pandava brothers during their last period of exile resided Barial in the Jaipur State has been identified.

The Maharaja of Jaipur is the head of the Kuchawa clan of Rajputs, which claims descent from Kush, son of Rama, King of Ayodhya, the famous hero of the famous epic poem, the This dynasty in Castern Rajputana dates as far back as ninth century A D Dulha Rai, one of its most early rulers, made Amber the capital of the State in 1037 A D About the end of 12th century one of the rulers Pajun at the head of the army of Prithy Raj, Emperor of Delhi, defeated Shahabuddin Ghori in the Khyber Pass and pursued him as far as Ghazni Prithvi Raj had given his sister in marriage to him

The present Ruler Lt Col His Highness Saramad i Rajahai Hindustan Raj Rajendra Shri Maharajadhiraja Sir Sawai Man Singh, Bahadur, QOIF, Lt D was born on 21st August 1911 He was adopted by His late Highness on 24th March 1921 He is a scion of the Rajawat House of Isarda, and ascended the gadi on the 7th September 1922, and was married to the steer of the present Maharaja of Jodhpur on the 30th January 1924, from whom he has a daughter and a son and heir (b 22nd October 1931) His second marriage with the daughter of his late Highness Maharaja Sir Sumer Singhji Bahadur of Jodhpur was celebrated on the 24th April 1932 from whom he has two sons, the first born in England on the 5th May 1933 and the second born on the 10th December, 1935 Thirdly he married the younger sister of His Highness Jagaddipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, Maha raja of Cooch Behar on 9th May, 1940

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur was invested with full powers on 14th March, His Highness was appointed Honorary Lieutenant in the Indian Army on the 25th April, 1931, and was promoted to the rank of Honorary Captain on the 1st January, 1934 and further promoted to the rank of Major in 1940 In 1933, His Highness took his Polo Team

The city suffered insignia of GOIF, which distinction was om the wars with conferred on him on the 3rd June, 1935 one of wild Mina His Highness again visited England in May, 1936, returning to Jaipur in August of the same year In December, 1936, His Highness met with an accident while playing Polo and had to proceed to Vienna (Austria) in January, 1937, for expert Medical advice After undergoing a course of medical treatment for about eight weeks, he returned to his capital in March, 1937 His Highness left Jaipur on the 19th April 1937 to effort the Coronation of His April, 1037, to attend the Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor in London and returned to Jaipur on the 26th September, 1937 Jaipur is the fourth largest State in Raj His Highness paid another visit to England in putana. It consists for the most part of level 1938 flying from Jodhpur on the 8th May and and open country. It was known to the ancients returning to Jaipur on the 17th July. In 1939 His Highness again visited Ingland, leaving on the 19th May and returning to Jalpur on the 81st July In September, 1940, His High ness was attached to the 13th Lancers at Risalpur for training and later went on Active Service on the North West Frontier In April, 1941, His Highness received from His Imperial Majesty the rank of Captain in the Household Cavairy and thereafter proceeded on Active Services overseas He returned to Jaipur on the 6th September, 1941 His Highness underwent military training at Dehra Dun in 1942 and completed the course at the Staff College, Quetta in 1943 A Chief Court of Judicature was established in 1921 which was converted into High Court in 1942 and was invested with full powers in judical matters. The army consists of Cavalry, Infantry, Transport and Artillery The normal revenue is about Rs 1,77,50,000 Jharshahi equals. Rs 1,88,60,000 kaldar (British Government)

The population of the State is 30,40,000 In area it is 16,682 square miles

Kishangarh State is in the centre of Raj putana and consists practically of two narrow strips of land separated from each other, with an area of 858 square miles (population 1,04,155), the northern mostly sand), the southern generally flat and fertile The Ruling Princes of Kishangarh belong to the Rathor clan of Rajputs and are descended from Maharaja Kishan Singh (second son of Maharaja Udal Singh of Jodhpur) who founded the town of Kishangarh in 1611 The present ruler is His Highness Umdae Rajhai Baland Makan Maharajadhiraj Maharaja Summair Singh Bhadur He was born on the 27th anuary, 1929, and is being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer On the demise of His late Highness on the 3rd February 1939, he succeeded to the gade on the 24th April, 1939 Revenue about Rs ten lakhs and expenditure Rs nine lakhs

a separate is Lawa ın Rajputana chiefship under the protection of the British Government and independent of any chiefship It formerly belonged to Jaipur Native States and then became part of the State of Tonk 1867, the Nawab of Tonk murdered the Thakur's to England, where it achieved exceptional success, is setting up a record by winning all open tournaments. His Highness again visited England in 1935 sailing from Bombay on the 9th May and returning to Jaipur on the 6th September While in England His Highness was invested by His Majesty the King Emperor with the Bundl State is a mountainous territory in the south as of Rajpitana. The Ruler of Bundl is the head of the Hara sect of the great clan of Chabma Rajputs and the country or upled by this e at ha for the last five or six cert suries been known as linracid. The State was turn and constant feutle with the May of the suries been known as the suries to the suries to the suries been known as linracid to the May of the suries of the suries was turn and constant feutle with the May of the suries

Tonk State — Partly In Rajputan and pith in Central Inia consists of six Parçans separated from one another The rull pfamily belo us to the Salarse clan of the Bunerwal Agin a fisher. The founder of the State was stated from the Salarse clan of the Bunerwal Agin a fisher. The founder of the State was remarked from the Salarse clan and the salar state of the Salarse clan and the land so stated to him was consolidated into the present state. The present Ruler of the State is His state. The present Ruler of the State is His state. The present Ruler of the State is His state. The present Ruler of the State is His state. The present Ruler of the State is His state. The present Ruler of the State is His state. The present Ruler of the State is His state. The present Ruler of the State is His state. The state of the State is the Salar State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of Salar State of Salar

Revenue Rs 1 10 775
Expenditure To To Works
Secretary Council —Maquil Ahmed BA

Du ba Secretary to H H.—Khan Sahib Mirza

Shabpura State—The ruling family bel ure to the Secondia clan of Rajputs The State Lane it o at stence ab ut 16 9 when the Park sah of Phulis was granted by the Mughai Shapperor Shab 13 chan to Mah raj Sugh con of Maharaj Srajin i the second son of Maharaj Amar Singh of Udalor;

The present Ruler is R jadhir j Shri Um id Singhij Bahadur The State enjoys a pr man nt saint f 9 gun and full int n l Powers The Ruler is member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right

Bharatpur State — Consi ts largely of an immense alluvial plain, almost 2 000 sq miles in its water d by th Bang ng and other monaton i rs

The rulers of Bharatpur are Jats of the Average revenue

Sinsinwar clan who trace their ance try to the eleventh century. The family derives its name from its old village Sinsini. Bharatpur w s the first State in Rajputana that made alliance with the British Government in 1803 It helped Lord Lake with 5 000 ho ses in his conquest of Agra and the battle of Laswari in which the Maratha power was entirely broken and received 5 districts as reward for the ser ice In 1894 how v r Bh ratpur sided with Ja want Rao Holk r against the British Go ernment which re ulted in a war Peace Was re establi hed 1 1805 under a treaty of alliance and it continues in force The Gads being usurped by Parjan Sal in 18 5 the British Gov rnment took up the cause of the rightful hel Maharaj Balwant Singh Sahib Bharatpur was besieged by Lord Combernere and as the faithful ubjects of the St te also made common can e with the Briti h Arm the usurper was quickly disposed of and Maharaja B Iwant Singh the rightful heir can e into his own bh ratpur iso rendered valuable service to the Briti h Government during the Mutiny During the Great War the Bharstpur Durbar gave valuable h Into the Imperial Gove om at The Sharatp if Imperial S lee Inf n ry served in East Africa and the Mil Transport Co ps served in all theatres of war except Africa

The present Ruler is His Highne s M haraja The present Ruler is the frighte a se manage Captain Shri Brilendra Sawai Shri Brijendra Singh Bahadur Bahadur Jung who was born on lat December 1918 and succeeded his father in 19 9 H II was invested with ruling powers in 10 9 11 it was invested with runing porects on 22nd October, 1939. He married the young est sister of H II the Maharaja of My ore on 18th June 1941. He is gi ing valuable help in men and money to the Bri ish Gov nment in the present war The total contributions towards the War Funds upto the end of Decem towards the War Funds upto 11e end of December 1044 amount to R 36 55 The State has been p ying since the beginning of wra a monthly outribution of Rs 1000 towards H P the Viceroys War Purposes Fund The State has also invested in the Victory Loan More than 8 000 recruits have Rs 68580 been enlisted since the beginning of war in the Indian Army besides other technical personnel and 650 men having been sent to the Assam Labour Corp The State h s supplied 28 000 tons of food grains to the re t of India The Bharatp ir Govt f rnished one company Infantry (strength 2) for service outside the State They also undertook to train and furnish one section of 50 (Rajput na) G PT Coy R I A S C (trength 121) a a unit of the I A out of the State Forces One independent garrison com pany No 63 (Bh r tpur) Garrison Comp ny out of old and pen loned personnel of the State Forces was also raised as a unit of the I A The Bh ratpur Governm at ha gr ated many concessions t encourage recruitment

H H the Maharaja has placed at the dis posal of the Crown all men and material re so rees of the State On of the brother of H H is a Capt in in the Second Royal Lancers and another is Flight Capt in in the Indain Air Force

Popul tion of the State

5 5 625 1 972 sq miles 19 guns

age revenue Rs 4 10 500

He was born on the th September 190 and succeeded his father His late Highness Mahara ja vil (anga Singhji Bahadur on the February 1943

He is an Honorary Lt Col in the Indian Army since 19 1 and was attached to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales Staff during the latter's Indian tour in 19 1 2

His Hi hness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1911 we en he was appointed a Page to His late Imperial Majesty I ing George V and has visited Europe several times He accompanied his father when he attended the I eace Conference in 1918 19 and the meetings of the As embly of the League of Nations in Geneva

The State Forces consist of the Army Head quarters with a strength of 10 Camel Corps known as Ganga Risala known as Ganga Rissla with a sanctioned strength of 600 including the Hand an Infantry Buttillom known as Sadul Light Infantry 873 strong a Regiment of Cavalry known as Dungar Lancrs 31 strong including His Highness of 90 card a Battery of Attillery (4 cans 3 7 10 card and 10 card of 10 card of 10 card Satury area of 10 card of 10 card of 10 card and 10 card of 10 card of 10 card of 10 card Two more Infantry units in fedding of 10 card Intillom 2 strong from 10 card of 10 card Intillom 2 strong from 10 card of 10 card Mathagon 10 card of 10 card of 10 card of 10 card Two more Infantry units in fedding 10 card of 10 card Intillom 2 strong from 10 card of 10 card of 10 card Intillom 2 strong from 10 card of with a sanctioned Battalion - 3 strong for guarding the Prioners-of War Camps have been raised during the present war viz nd Infantry Battalion 697 strong and 3rd Infantry Battalion Infantry

Battaion curstrong and STG Imment Justs one 6 strong. Two more training units one If stry Ireining Battainon with a sanctioned strength of 1014 stro g to serve as maintenance unit for the "Sadul Light Inf ntry and Ganga Rial serving under ti Crown x state and the to a serving unner to trown x states and the other an Artillery Training Centre 150 st ong to erre th Bikaner Bijey Battery on active scrilce hav also been rail ed The total strength

of the Bikaner State Army is 5 185

At the commencement of the present war At the commencement of the present was a like late Highness placed the personal services of his own and those of the Heir Appa rent as well as the entire resources of the State at the disposal of the British Government Mate at the disposal of the British Government His its Highnes accompanied by Luvral Lumar Stl. Arm I Singhi! Bah dur proceeded of citre service to the Middle Last Front in Avenuer 1941. His Highness the Maharaja for Arms fo owing the footsteps of his illustrious father and wang the 1003reps of his mustrious factor freeded on active service to the Middle East their of war in November 1943. He was ecompanied by his second son Maharaj K m (1 Amar Sin Jil) Bahadur. Again in November 1941. He in the life of the second son was a second son the second son Maharaj K m (2 Amar Sin Jil) Bahadur. Again in November 1941. He in the second son Maharaj K m 1911 His Hi I ness the Maharaja proceeded on Arti e S vi e to the As am Burma Front to In pect his State troops stationed ti ere The process of the troops stationed Here 1410 (a s Pius) the f m us Bikaner Camel Corps with 45 ter cent over its original establishment the Fad i licht I ner its original establishment with the troops of the tro the rad light ind ntry (Mechanisco) will the resided from a 3 c mpanies 1 sis to 4 com rad a die Flipe Battery ha c proceded 113 th State nd ar serving with His Labetty Forces D e to the war it e military torces D e to the war it e minus et la la to i la to the State has risen from Rs 81 b la to i labb showing an increase of 750

free t over and above peace time expenditure

Her Highness the Downger Maharani Sri Bhatianiii Sahib received the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on New Year 8 Day 1935

His Highness is assi te 1 in the administra tion by a Prime Minister and an Executive Council. The post of Prime Minister is held by Mr K M Panikkar

A Legislative Assembly was inaugur ted in 1913 and has an elected majority it ordinarily meets twice a vear Reforms of far reaching and fundamental importance were appounced recently

The revenues of the State according to budget estimates for 1944 45 are ordinary Rs 90 46 414 and extraordinary Rs 6 3. 7 0 -total R 2 67 9 134

The State owns large railway system total mileage being 883 0 The lat portion nord Line—87 20 of the Sadulpur Rewari Chord miles-was opened on 1st March 10.11 This extension forms an important connection towards Delhi Another project under con templation is that from Srl kolayatji to Sind via Jaisalmer a distance of approximately 300

Until 19 7 there was practically no irrigation in the State the crops depending only on the scanty rainfall but the construction and open ing in 19 7 of the Gang Canal taken out from the Sutley River has helped to protect about 7 37 65 acres of land in the northern part of the State against famine from which it had suffered in the past 864 84 bighas of the Canal land have already been sold and further sale is going on Even larg respectations are held one of the Bhakra Dam Project from where it is hoped that the remaining level lands in the north of the State will be irrigated

A coal mine is work d at Palana 14 miles south from the Capital

Alwar State—The State was founded in 1 5 by Maharao Raja Prat p Sighji of Macheri with Alwar as its capital and until the begin ning of the nineteenth century maint ined some what loose political relations with the Moghal Court at Delhi With the final decline of the Moghals relations were opened with the East India Company resulting in the States first and most important Treaty with the Briti h Of Offensive and Defensive Government Alliance in 1803 Thereafter v rious other Treatles Agreements and Engagements have been entered into with the British Government and sever I Sanads have been granted to the State (See Aitchinson a Treat es)

The seventh and present Ruler Capt in His Highness Shri Sewa M haraj Sir Iej 91 chil Dev Bahadur Kosi ucceeded to the gale from Tha a on the ...nd July 193

The State has on several occasions placed its forces at the disposal of the Briti h Govern ment In August 1900 a detachment of infantry

Oo strong was despatched for ser fee in China On the outbreak of the Great War in 1914 the Alwar Imperial Service Infantry and one "quadr n of the Alwar Lancers proceeded on active service" When hostilities with Afgi anis tan broke out in May 1919 the Alwar St te Forces proceeded to the North West Frontier

Ha H chn 4 cn) Is a permanent local salate During the present emergence the State Is at the state of 13 grant and a sit to 17 guns outside the spain rie cell its resources at it ed local of His take. Majesty s Government and has supplied a four

Infantry Battalian—the Aluar Jey Palteneprincipality in Rajp stans in the 14th century. with its reinforcements for cervice a crees. The connection with the British may be said to A section complete with vehicles for the 50 have definitely begun from 1817 A.D., when Rajputana G.P.T. Cox has been provided and Dewan Fatch Klein II entered into relations also one full Garrison Company - 62. Alwar with the Tast In the Company A considerable Garrison Coy. In the matter of recruitment the trade in cloth, wheek, thee, wool, hides, castor State has long connections with a number of and represents, sugar and rice is carried on in Indian Army Units and since the outhrests of the the blate. The capital city of Palanpur is seen to these units every month. The State is the blate don't be B. B. C. I. Railway and is sent to these units every month. The State is the junction station of the Pilanpur State maintaining its proud traditions end record of Railway. Palanpur is a very old settlement of being the first in Rajputana in the number of which mention was made in the 8th century recruits supplied by it in the Great War of 1914. as well as in the present war

Palanpur —Palanpur is a first class State with an area of 1,774 64 square miles and a population of 3,15,855. The net resenue of the State calculated on the average of the last five 3 cars is about Rs 16,98,040

Lieut-Colonel His Highness Zubd tul Mull Dewan Mahakhan Nawab Shri Taley Muhom med Khan Bahadur, GOIE, KOVO, And. Nawab Saheb of Palanpur, rules the State The Ruling Family is of Afghan origin, belonging MFWAF AND SOUTHER'S RAJECTANA to the Lohani Stock, and had established their Political Agent—Lt Col & Lirkbride

RAJPUTANA.

The Hon ble the Resident for Rajputara -The Hon M Col G V B Gillan Cir

Western Rajputana States Political Agent -Lt Col G B Williams, HO

JAIPUR AGENCY Political Agent -Lt -Col H M Poulton, CIP

EASTERY RAJPUTANA STATES Political Agent —Lt Col A A Russell, MC

MEWAY AND SOUTHER'S RAJPUTANA STATES

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

the country occupied by the Indian States grouped together under the supervision of the Political Officer who is designated the India. with head for Central quarters at Indore As constituted in 1921— of India and each other are very varied that is, after the separation of the Gwallor The following is the size, population and Residency—it is an irregularly formed tract revenue of the ten treaty States mentioned lying in two sections, the Eastern comprising above — Bundelkhand Agency between 22°-38′ and 20°-10′ North and 78°-10′ and 83°-0′ East and Nam the Western consisting of the Bhopal and Malwa Agencies between 21°-22' and 24°-47' North and 74°-0' and 78°-50' East The British The British districts of Jhansi and Saugor and the Gwalior State divide the Agency into two sections The total area covered is 51,651 11 square miles and the population (1941) 7,534,661 The great majority of the people are Hindus There are 28 Salute States of which the following 10 have direct treaty engagements with British Government -Indore, Bhopai, Rewa, Orchha, Datia, Dhar, Dewas Senior Branch, Dewas Junior Branch, Samthar and All of these are Hindu except Bhopai, Jaora and Baoni which are Mahomedan Besides these there are 60 Minor States and Guaranteed Estates Excluding the Indore and Rewa States and the Hirapur and Lalgarh Estates the States and Estates are divided into the following groups for administrative purposes -Bhopal Agency, 12 States and Estates (principal States Bhopal, Dewas Senior Branch, Dewas Junior Branch); Bundelkhand Agency, 33 States and Estates (principal States Orchia and Datia), Malwa Agenzy, 39 States and Estates (principal States Dhar/ Jaora and Ratlam) The a divided in

Central India Agency is the name given to consist of forest areas and agriculture is little o country occupied by the Indian States practised there, the inhabitants being mostly members of the wild tribes The territories of the different States are much intermingled and their political relations with the Government

Name	Area in square miles	Population 1941	Revenue
			Lakhs Rs
Indore .	9,934	15,13,966	261 7
Bhopal .	6,024	9,95,745	100
Rewa	13,000	18,20,445	65
Orchha	2,080	3,63,405	13
Datia .	012	1,74,072	18 8
Dhar	1,800	2,53,210	20
Dewas, Senior	1]
Branch	449 50	89,479	7 5
Dewas, Junior			
Branch	410	83,009	13 8
Samthar	178	38,279	33
Jaora	602	1,16,953	15

Indore -The present eminent position of Holkar State is the fruition of two centuries of progressive effort Indore, the capital of the State, is situated on the banks of the Khan and Saraswati rivers, 1830 feet above sea level, and enjoys a salubrious climate all the venr Besides being noted as an important commercial and industrial centre, it is wellequipped with various nation-building institutions The formular of the

Malhar Rao had acquired territories stretcling jeffected a number of reforms in all tranches from the Decean to the Langes as a reward for of administration. The policy of the Recent y bit scarce as a military commander. He was was maintained by the Maharaja Will 11s succeeded by hi grandson On his d at assumption of powers the Etate advanced in without Issue 1 is mother. Maharan Devil education induling female education coin. without law 11 mother Maharah Devi education indi line female education com Abbya Ru beame the ruler and her admind merce and industrial development; roundry i reverence as that of a model ruler fibe under the reverence as that of a model ruler fibe under the reverence as that of a model ruler fibe under the reverence as that of a model ruler fibe under the reverse as a sociated with ter in milit ry admini tr to a sociated with ter in milit ry admini tr to the State and had in the cours of the State and had in the cours of the state and had in the cours of the state and had in the cours of the state and had in the cours of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state towards the war and the contribution of the, state towards the war and the contribution of the state towards the war and the contribution of the state towards the war and the contribution of the state towards the war and the contribution of the state towards the war and the contribution of the state towards the war and the contribution of the state towards the war and the contribution of the state towards the war and the contribution of the state towards the war and the contribution of the state towards the war and the contribution of the state towards the war and the contribution of the state towards the war and the contribution of the state towards the contribution of the state towards the war and the contribution of the state towards the contribution of the state towards the contribution of the state towards the contribution of the state towards the contribution of the state towards the contribution of the state towards the contribution of the state to the contribution of the state to the contribution of the state to the contribution of the state to the contribution of the state of the contribution of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state tegy which he exhibited in a number of engage ments in which be had taken part. The bril is at success he obtained at the lattic of I cons s sinst the combined armies of the Peshwa and the Scindi made him dictator of I oons for some time and he declared in consequence the indepen dence of Holkat tate During 1804 51 e had a profracted war with the Britt.h ending in a tre ty which recognised the independence of Holkar State with its territories \ \text{1-chwant} House State with its territories resinwant. Rao died in 1811 when he was succeeded by his minor son Maharaja Malhar Rao II During the Regency which followed the power of the State was we akened by various cau es the most important of which was th refractory conduct of the military commanders. On the outbreak of the war between the Inglish and the Peshwa in 1817 some of these commanders with a part of the army rebelled against the authority of the State and were disposed to befriend the Leshwa while the regent mother and her Ministers w re for friendship with the British There was a for friendship with the British There was a battle between ite Britil Army and the refractory portion of the Holkar Army which ended in the latter s deriest A treaty of peace and amity was signed in 1818. The internal sortegisty remainer i unaffected. The Treaty British and the British

and the Maharaja Holkar
Mahar Hao died a premature death in 1833
Then followed the administration of Hari Hao
ad his son in 1844 HH Maharaja Tukoji
hao ascended the god but as he was as
has ascended the god but as he was as
Hegeneral maker Six Bubert, Wannilson than
He identified a faviler. The prosperity of the
Sixte revived a faviler The prosperity of the
State revived a faviler The Maharaja assumed nowers in 1855. Ht. was
Maharaja assumed nowers in 1855. Maharaja assumed powers in 185 tt was interrupted by the oute cak of the Mutiny in 1857 In Etitish India This wave of disaffection did not leave some of the State troops untouched The Minkers same of the desired and the remain free nuc R 3 30 8 500 According to the ing troops a with his adherents and the remain free nuc R 3 30 8 500 According to the ing troops a with his adherents and the remain free nuc R 3 30 8 500 According to the loyalty to the British authorities to Indoor, and the process of the process of the constitution of the State is a state of the British authorities to Indoor, and the process of the state o The Maharaja with his adherents and the remain

charit tie funds in money was its 41 lakhs and its subscriptions to the War Loans amounted I kis while contributions from the to Ra S reorie of Indore amounted to over one crore Thi as istan e received the recognition of the British Government

Ilis Highness Mah raja Tukoji Rao III abdicated in favour of his son The present Ruler. Hi Highness M larajadhira Raj Sudicated in Favour of his son The present Ruler, III Highness W larajadhira) Raj Rajc hwar Sawai Pre Yeshwant Rao Holkar Rahadur Gott LLD was born on 6th equt ember 1908 He re 1 ed bls education in England during 19 0 3 and a sin at Christ Church College Oxford from 19 6 till his return Church College Orlord From 19 of the Sector in 19 9. He married a daughter of the Junior Ci fef of hagai (holhapur) in February 19 4 and the Irinces Usha De I was born in 1923 Her Highnes Maharani S nyocita Bai died in July 1943 Her married Mrs. Luj hemja Watt Crane after divorcing his second wife A Prince was born on 18th M y 1944 His Highne s educational career at Oxford His Highne a educational career at Oxford having come to an end he returned to India arthing at Indone on the 1 th hovember 10 9 and the state of the latest the state of the latest the state of the latest the state of the latest the state of the latest the latest personal guidance of His latest the latest personal guidance of His latest the latest personal guidance of the latest lates people

The administration of the State is carried on by the latter assi ted by the State Cabiner The Prime Mi ister is the Fre ident of the Cabinet and the chief executive authority Mashir ud Dowiah Raja Gyan Nath CIE is the present Prime Minister

Ar P pul ton Rev nu —The area of the State is 9 814 18 q miles and the prese nt ret nue R 3 30 8 500 According to the Cen us of 1941 the population of the State i 1513 906 showing an increase, of 14 per

Under orders of His Highm's every sillage in Highest factory and Class Works at Rao, in the State is to have a Prochage and in a So are every reflecting in Mille at Indoce pursuance of this order, dreads \$117 Panchages, and Kharame, a distillery that have recently have been entablished. They enjoy wid powers printed methods the last line made lagrance as the factor of the last content.

ones their own Imbet and applied their or neverte and other place had trea others exceptly, the executive off cer-

University is under the consideration of Giern

Lirls, 59 Middle Schools and 156 Primary Schools Primary education for all children and educa tion for kirls up to the Matriculation is entirely free, while education for boys is theap, the first being low and there being a considerable number of scholar-hips and 10 per cent of free-hips Hariran education is free even during the College course.

Compulsory primary education has been started in Indore City and in the Nemawar District of the State

The State also maintains a Sanskrit College, an Arts and Music School, 9 special schools including one for the deaf and dumb.

A Medical School in Indore coaches students for the L M P and L C P & S courses and it is proposed to convert this into an up to date Medical College, the Holkar State sharing a very large part of the expenditure for providing facilities for clinical instruction

The Institute of Plant Industry which con ducts research work on cotton and other crops is another institution of which the State may be proud

Industries -Indore is one of the few leading industrial States of India Next to Bombay Ahmedabad and Campore, Indore is probably the most important textile centre in India With nine spinning and weaving mills, the loomage of the textile mills in Indore is more for instruce than that of the whole of Madras Province It is also the biggest distributing market for cloth and other commodities in Central India and Rajputana Cloth produced in Indore Mills finds a ready market in the Punjab, North West Frontier Province, the United-Provinces and Bengal, and soits like "Mazri" are invariably associated with the name of Indore in several countries beyond the frontiers or India Sprees woven by the skilled handloom weavers of Maheshwar have been famous throughout India for decades past. The textile and other industries of Indore have made a for reaching contribution to the war effort

Factories to manufacture tentage and camouflage nets have sprung up to issist the war effort in addition to the established textile mills which were geared up for war production Indore annually about 2,200 tons of contings, mouldings,

The Indoce (its Municip life is autoromous, State Lactory at Lipita, which it is e instell the Indian and Italian
Education—I duration at all state is Presenting is telem underfaken of Lurania directly financed by the State There are there are the first knulle Colleges in Indian, of which is a with the research in the most important—Holler Colleges—coughed a souther, but was abunded in the research of attuants for the highest extinitions in Arta and Science There are the Summer for LLB is a standard for the first and the first and the first and the first and the first and the first and the first and the first and the first and the first and the first and the first and the first are the first and Projection is telegraphed of the allegands Itial quentity of the ore, an important basic industry may soon be established in the State. A bene has been given for the working of There are 10 High Schools, including 2 for chinacles, the quality and quantity of which have been definitely established to be good enough for the manufacture of potteries in the State. A further survey of the Leonomic Geology of the State Is contemplated

> The project for a first class and large unit to manufacture vegetable thee and allied chemical products is only awalting the import of machinery from abroad as also a strawboard factory that would produce ten tons of finished product per day at Amargarh A factors to manufacture Hume Pipes is expected to materialise in a few months

> In view of the fact that availability of cheap power is indispensable for industrial progress, the possibilities of a Hydro electric project based on the Chambal river are being examined A scheme for electrification of the district towns has made considerable progress. Additional plant for the Indore Heetric Supply is expected shortly. The establishment of a plant for the manufacture of Power Alcohol is also considered to be feasible

> Cottage industries are receiving the sympathetic attention of the Industries Department The establishment of a Central Larn Depot if necessary with the help of a properly selected private entrepreneur has made considerable progress, and the starting of an emporium to sell the fibrics manufactured by the hindloom weavers and the products of other cottage industries has been sanctioned Harijans among others are taking advantage of the facilities for training at the hand made Paper Factors and the Tanning Demonstration Unit Multiplication of Tanning Demonstration Units in the districts and establishment of a large scale Leather Works and Tanners are being considered. A large plastics project is also under investigation

Side by side the policy of assisting industries, Government are following a liberal labour Indore is one of the few places in India policy where standardisation of wages for textile labour has been established and successfully maintained Recently a bonus of 27 months wages was sanctioned by Government for textile workers. Indoor led other industrial centres by giving in idvance of Rs 17 per worker as compensation for involuntary unemployment etc., 124 ginning factories, 26 pressing factories due to coal shortage pending final decision of

other progressive States in the matter of medic 1

The scheme for a new Central Hospital in the City with 500 heds conducted on up to date line which will also provide clinic I instruction to the students of the Medical College at a cost I about 5 lakhs has made considerable l eadway

A T B Clinic was opened in 1944 and a AT B Combined building for the clinic Maiharrani Dispensary and Maternity and Child Welfare Centre is proposed to be constructed immediately at a cost of about Rs 5 takes This will soon be followed by a T B Sanatorium with 50 beds on an ideal site near Indore

With the help of the Aurses Training Fund with a corpus of about a lakh of rupees nurses are trained every year at the Cent I Hospital The D is Trainin Fund vas similarly started for traini g dai for the villages

The indigeneous syst ms of m dicine gets the fullest's proof from the State. There are 3 Ayurvedic and U and disp a aries of the interest of the state of th

Tr asport —The State is traversed by the Holkar Stat Railways the princip 1 station of which I inder the B B & C I R ilways and the Ujj in Blopal Section of th G I P R wy Besides the tru k coads it re a e 00 miles of ro ds constructed and maintain d by th State A heme is also under con sil at a to have all the roads in the capital city cement concreted

Imp v ment Tru t -Tl City Imp ove ment Tru t of Indore working directly u id r th Government i cti ely executing plan ed schemes for the development of Indor City lums layin out extensi and: co tructing new t fic routes About 000 tudding sites have been made avail ble by the Trut Amog the most importat of the reent at little is the contract on of the

of traffie Wat r W rk and Dr rk and Dr g -Tl Id I dor W terwork 0

I W provide flite ed w ter which can supply t p to 8 million gallons per day Special me tion my ie made of the Syphon
Ill ye which ap rt from bel unime ar

An city will iso nave very no til t comparation indirector d dramage til mains h a si dy be n i il and con tru ti n of Sedim nuttion t ks et ried I or a 1 below made with projects of the service of the

Med al Reh f -- With a large Central Agr culture -- An Irrigation Fund has been Hospital with 300 beds and 113 dispensaries established and a well stafled Irrigation Depart the Holkar State can compare favourably with ment is formulating schemes for large scale other progressive States in the matter of medic 1 irrigation works in the State. This is intended ourse progressive states in the matter of medic 1 liringsition works in the State 'Inis 1s intended Tell ('The pollucy of haling' no place in the to supplement the activities of the Agricultural Stat with a population of 1 000 or over without a dispensary has made rapid procet s'

a dispensary has made rapid procet s'

book in the direction of fourthering the prosperity of the pea antry by bringing the results of modern science to the very door of the cultivator

> Among the various activities of this Depart me t mention my be made of the cotton multiplication scheme which has brought large tracts formerly under short staple cotton now under Tarilla cotton

> Soc al Ref rm -In the matter of social reform the state h s m de considerable head way. The Child Marnage and Restraint Act way The Unio marriage and Nestralia Act p ohlbit g child marriages is actively in force Th Indore hukta and Mar i se Lypenditu e Co trolli g 1ct and the Old Men and Minor Girls Marriage Act are bing rigidly enforced

> Following the famous proclamation of His Highness of 1933 declaring temples and other public places open to the Harijans Harijan uplift is being actively pursued

> With the help of a donation of a lakh of rupees per year given from I is privy purse by His Highn s the Maharaja Holkar about 00 tenements have been constructed for the DOOT

I dre W men Sryce—The Indo a Women a Sciee was organaed about sit mo the ago unier the pers n l'eadersh p of Hr H gl c stl Maha ani H lh rin pursu neo of ti d l rd policy of the Kuler that the wom n of Holk r Stat mut not only be gween equal rich to on paper but th t d finhte measures should be tal en to ensure their r cerving such snould be thien to ensure their recting such it its in p bettier Tip Indore Women's Sevice has two imports a sapects. In the first place in ist not is laid upon members of the Service_unde going a speci i trai ing and pl ne before becoming full fledged members di of the Service Tle second and the main aspect of the Service Tre second and the main appears at lat the Service p or des employment to its members ge erally n the li es f prope ly organi d'Civil Service beginning 4th tie low terrial roads in the city t relieve once in lineary action of the Servic has been it is in road and to fa liltate mon ment t dil, and t nt lineary use cadres for the pe nt The re pon to the inau atlon of the Servic has been unexpec ed ic irl of ma ked abilit ha e ome forw rd to k i i p nd nt politions of respon ibility tle St t sc vi s memb rs of the Indore Womens og stion In order to afford the e coung m nt n ce sary in the early stags of su h n mo em nt the members of Justin me thom my le made of the Syrbon is the following the state of the many through the large that the large through ses sal ries on a dy g en gener I sati facti n all round p ogres i xpected to be mai tained it is it nd it o pla e the s ic on a more stabl be is and introd 1 it an elem nt of competi t is set riced. I or, a 1 bell made with 1 t nd 1 to pia c new 5 kernel and to compete projects fr. place w t s. projects fr. place w t s. projects fr. place w t s. projects fr. place w t s. projects fr. place w t s. projects fr. place w t s. projects fr. place w t s. projects fr. place w t s. projects fr. place w t s. projects fr. place w t s. projects fr. place w t s. projects fr. place w t s. projects fr. place w t s. projects fr. place w t s. projects fr. place w t s. projects fr. place w t s. projects fr. place w t s. projects fr. place w t s. projects fr. place w t s. place w t

coming forward in ever increasing numbers the Technical Training Scheme, and alread to play their part in varied spheres in the service 772 trained recruits for war service have been of their country

 \mathbf{H} Maharaja Holkar's Forces consist of 1 Crealry Unit of 1 S S Squadron incur an additional expenditure amounting and a Training and Depot Wing, 3 Battalions of Infantry, an Animal Transport Company, an Army Medical Service A M T Unit in and Juli Departments, etc., and over Rs 15 process of expansion to the strength of a company, and a first class State Band

the above units battalion—the one MAHESH GUARDS (1st Indore Infantry)have been serving under the Crown for four The same applies to the bulk of the A T Company These units are provided with reinforcements by the Infantry Training Centre and the A T Training Centre

In addition to the above the State has provided a complete Garrison Company for service under the Crown, viz No 50 (Indore) Garr Coy It has also furnished a complete Indore Platoon for No 58 (Central India) G P T Company

War efforts —On the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, H H the Maharaja Holkar placed the entire resources of the State, including the State Army and his personal services, at the disposal of the British Crown His Highness donated a sum of Rs 5,00,000 and placed it at the disposal of H E the Vicerov to be utilised towards war purposes in any manner Subsequently, His Excellency thought best His Highness and his Government, in keeping with the traditions of the illustrious House of Holkar and the close ties that bind it with the British Crown, intensified the State war effort and took various measures with a view to contributing to the ulmost degree towards the effective prosecution of the war

The Holkar Transport Corps was deputed to Jhansi for undergoing training early in 1940 In July 1940, under special orders of His Highness the whole of the 1st Brttahon was placed at the disposal of the Crown and steps were taken to bring up all Units of the Holkar State Forces to full strength The 1st Battahon of Maharaja food problem. Indore was the first in India Holkar's Army is serving with His Majesty s Torces overseas

Consequent upon the despritch of Holkar's Transport and 1st Battalion for service with H M's Forces, the Maharani's Own Guards Infantry Unit, was converted into a full Infantry Unit A recruiting campaign was launched and the following Units were organised—(1) a training centre for Holkar's Transport, (2) a training Company, 432 strong, for reinforcements to 1st Bittilion overseas, as also a reserve of 42 officers, the selected candidates being trained at the I S F and O T S Schools In addition the following units and personnel were supplied to the Govern ment of India —(1) 1 section of M I Drivers (2) 2 Garrison Compune 165 strong (3) 10 signillers, with 100 per cent reinforcements per innum And a number of other facilities were provided eg accommodato the Malun Garrison Company accommodation, etc.,

supplied from the State

His Highness's Government are committed to annually to over Rs 29 lakhs as a result of the war on the Army, Police, Civil Defence, A R P lakhs on account of dearness allowance granted to State servants getting upto Rs 100 pm in the Districts and Rs 120 pm in the City and war allowance to all Government servants getting upto Rs 700 p m

With a view to encouraging recruitment for war services, His Highness has ordered that 50 per cent of the vacancies should be reserved for those who have rendered approved war service And the fullest co operation is being offered to the Government of India in a number of other matters connected with the war

The scheme regarding the conferment of emergency commissions was given due publicity and a number of candidates have been recommended Similarly, applications for other kinds of War Services are being forwarded both from the State servants and the public Special steps have been taken to effect recruitment to the Medical Services for the War, important concessions being announced in favour of those in the State Medical service or in private practice, who offer themselves for war services Candidates from the State were also recommended under the Bevin Training Scheme

A Holkar State War Front has been set up, its work being carried out by the Holkar State War Front Council, and its propaganda and Publicity Sub Committee A fully equipped cine van has been made available for visual propaganda in the interior of the State An organisation has been set up to carry on an intensive drive in connection with the Small Savings Scheme within the State

Liberal concessions in land revenue have been made to give impetus to the "Grow More Food" campaign In order to deal with the to introduce successful rationing by the coupon system The arrangements earned proise from all quarters, including the Economic Advisers to the Central and United Provinces Govern ments, both of whom visited Indore to study the working of the scheme and expressed their complete satisfaction. The scheme featured m a B B C broadcast as well All the textile mills in the State continue to be engaged in executing very substantial orders of the War Supply Department The State had introduced their own system of supplying Standard Cloth to the poor population of the State, but even-tually joined the All India Standard Cloth Scheme

His Highness with his characteristic real for measures calculated to further successful prosecution of the war, convened a unique conference at Indore, of all n unique conference at Indore, of all the Patels (headmen) of the State with The State a view to bringing home to the headman

and the building up of the morale of the people in system is ust m in which the cultivater holds. It is likely the first all falls War from the idea of holding [18] and direct from tovernment has lady the first all falls War from the interpolation of the interp

Under H Hs commands a vigorous cam-paign has been inaugurated to secure the maximum number of recruits from all parts of the State Prominent features of the s h m to serve as an incentis for enlistment

the organi. ation and compolition of the Soldi r s Boards in the State Fullest co operation has be a shown in stimulating the recruitment of Indian Women for the W men & Auxillary Corps particularly for the Naval wing

The Indore Crop Control Order has been issued to meet the urgent nece sity of replacing the production of unwanted cops by food s a m ns of increa ing the production of food grains in the State

Liberal contributions in money and kind have been made from the State in addition to the initial contribution of Rs 5 00 000

Bhopal -This princip ! Mal ommedan State in Central India ranks next in importa ce t Hyderabad among the Mahomn edan States of I dia Ti e ruling family was f ru de l by S rdar Dost M hammad kh n Diler Jung Tirab Afghan who fter having served with disti c tion in th army of the Emperor Aurangreb obtained the pargana of B rasi in 1 03 With th di integration of the Moghal Lungir Bi pal Decame an I dependent Stat In the cally part of the 19th C ntury the Nawab successfully pan of the Isin C ntury the Award succession; withint of the fore do s fed lis and libons! and by the agreement of 181 Blogal undertook to assist the British with a contingent force and to co-operate against the Pi dari bands in 1818 a permanent treaty succeeded the greement of 1817

The present Ruler of th St te Col Hi Highness Sikander Saulat Nawab Hithlarul Nawab Mohamm d Hamidullah Klan B hadur ocsi delE Commodo e su cecded his motier Her late Commodo e su ceeded his motter Her later lights a Naw B Sitan Jalan legt un har habitation in May 19 6 He had, pre to the habitation for the state for at the admit left store to the state for at the state for the

His Highness is sai ted in the work of ad rai istration by an Frecutiv Council

The wok of legisl tion with the right of discussing the Budg t movi g resolution and int rpellatio s rests with

attracted big crowds It cost the state about 100 second 110 state contain an arrelation 100 43000

If 43000

If recently pold a visit to Persia and 110 state is shall Tope whet which date if n th II II recently pold a visit to Persia and 110 state person from his State serving in that the direction of Sit John, Manal Jil, Sanci I Statt non the G I I main liu to Delt I adjoins the Topes

Among oth r troop the State maintains one full strength Infantry Battallon Tl C pital I hop If ity leautifully situated on the north rn Other State Problem treatures of the sen in] hope if the prediction of the norm of the the prediction of the prediction

The main industri s are represented by the Bhopal Textile Mills the barb da Refrigerated I roducts Co the Hamidia Match Factory the Sugar Factory of Schore the Bhopal Straw bo rd Products and it e Central India Chemicals T.t.d

Rewn -The largest State in Central India Ag ney are 13 060 sq miles population 18 0445 (1941) The Rulers are Baghel Rajputs descended from th famous col nki clan which ruled over Gujrat from the 10th to 13th Century During the Mutiny the Durbar rendered meritorious services to the Crown for which various parganas which had been a fred by the Marathas were restored to the Maharala

Dhar — This State in the Maiwa Political Agency in Ce tral I dia takes its name from the old city of Diar long famous as the capital of the Parmar Haippute wio ruled over Maiwa from the out to the 13th century and from whom the present Rulers of Dhar Pnar Mar thas claim descent In the middle of the 18th century the Ruler of Dhar Anand Rao was one of the leading chiefs of Central India sharing with the Holker and Scindia the miler of Malwa The State came into treaty relations with the British Government by virtue of the treaty of 1819 The present ruler Licut nant His Highness the Maharaja Anaud Rose Tuar Schille B ladur was invested with full ruling powers on March 16 1940

There are 13 Feudatories and 9 Bhumlas of whom 13 hold a guarantee from the British Government. The popul tion of the State according to the latest census figure is 53 58 and the average Income and Expenditure are about 19 and 18 lakhs respectively

The Administration of th State is now carried on by His Highness the Maharaja Sabib Bahadur assisted by a Council con isting of the Dewan assumed by a Council con Isling of its Dewnin
M K Kher B se LiB who is both Yice
Iresident and two other members (Pandit
Rashmunth Bahai Re enue Member nd
G la dit B t LL B Offg Judicial Member State Council

WAR CONTRIBUTIONS -When the present nt regulations resis with a r presentative war broke out the Durbar offered to the British L gislative Council inaugurated in 19 7 The Government all the resources of the State and

His Highness volunteered his personal services Since then the State has contributed Rs 1,15,000 towards war purposes, of which His Highness contributed from his prive purse Re 60 000 for the purchase of a Light Tank complete with arms, and Re 5,000 towards the Lord Mayor's Air Raid Victims' Relief Lund

Defence Bonds of the face value of Rs 69,000 along with the Interest-free Bonds of the value of Rs 35,000 have been purchased by the Darbar and liberal donations from the Officials and public amounting to Rs 15,000 have been contributed to the War Fund, Red Cross and other Funds Besides this, the Durbar have recently invested a sum of Rs 2,00,000 in 3 per cent loan 1951-54

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur has further donated a sum of Rs 70,000 towards H E the Vicerov's War Purposes Fund for the purchase of a Spit fire (Fighter Plane)

The famous and ancient hill fort of Mandu, the capital of several ancient and medieval Kingdoms, with its beautiful mausoleums, tombs, palaces, high hills and deep dales, is situated in the State at a distance 24 of miles from the city of Dhar

Jaora State -This State is the only Treaty State in the Malwa Political Agency Area, about 602 square miles, population about 1,16,953 Jaora is the headquarters town. The Chiefs of The Chiefs of Jaora claim descent from Abdul Majid Khan an Afghan of the Tajik Khel from Swat first Nawab was Abdul Ghafoor Khan who came in possession of the State about the year Mohammad Iftikhar Ali Khan Bahadur, Saulat e Jang GBE, KOIE, who was born in His Highness is an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the Indian Army On the outbreak of War, His Highness the Nawab Sahib Bahadur placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor The State has so far contributed Rs 1,51,73 14-6 to the various War Funds and invested Rs 5,09,780 in various War Loans

His Highness is assisted by a Council in the administration of the State as under -

President -His Highness the Nawab-Ruler

Vice President and Chief Minister—Khan Bahadur Syed Bunyad Hussain, BA (Alig), (Retired Collector, Punjab), (Political, Finance and Police)

Members -- Nasrat Mohammad Khan, MA, L B (Law and Justice), Sahibzada Mir Ghulan Zainul Abedin Sahib (Education and Medical) Molvi M A Ghani Sahib, PSF (Secretary PWD) Pandit Amar Nath Katju, BSc, ILB (Revenue)

A High Court with a Chief Justice and a Judge has also been established

The soil of the State is among the richest in Malwa, being mainly of the best black variety bearing excellent crops of wheat, cotton and poppy. The average revenue is Rs 15 lables. lakhs

Ratlam-Is the premier Rajput State in the Malwa Agency It covers an area of 871 square miles, including the Jagir of Khera in the Kushalgarh Chiefship, which p is an annual tribute to the Ratlam Darbar The State was founded by Raja Ratansinghji, a great grandson of Raja Udai Singh of Jodhpur, in 1652 Ruler of Ratlam is the recognised head of the Rajputs of Malwa, and important caste questions are referred to him for decision. The State enjoys full and final civil and criminal powers. The present Ruler of Ratlam is Major General His Highness Maharaja Sir Sajjan Singh, GOIL, ROSI, ROVO, A-D-O, to His Majesty the King-Emperor He was born in 1880, educated at the Daly College, Indore, received his military training in the Imperial Cadet Corps, and invested with full powers in 1898 Highness served in the war in France and Egypt from 1915 to 1918, was mentioned in despatches and received the Croix d'Officiers de Legion d'Honneur Attended London Coronation in May 1937 as His Majesty's A-D-C Salute. 13 guns, local 15 guns

Heir-Apparent — Maharaj Kumar Lokendra Singh, born 9th November, 1927

Chief Minister -Tribhovandas J Raja, MA, LL B

Datia State -The rulers of this State, in the Bundelkhand Agency, are Bundela Rajputs of the Orchin House The territory was granted by the chief of Orchia to his son Bhagwan Rao in 1626, this was extended by conquest and by grants from the Delhi emperors. The present Ruler Lieut -Colonel His Highness Maharaja Lokendra The present Chief is Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness maintage Loss Highness Fakhrud-Daulah Nawab Sir Kosi (1918) who was born in 1886, and suc immad Iftikhar Ali Khan Bahadur, tte Jang GBE, KOIE, who was born in 1907, married 1902, enjoys a salute of the Jang GBE, KOIE, who was born in Higher Highness is an Honorar Lieutenant and Loss He placed all his resources and his per High Highness is an Honorar Lieutenant. sonal services at the disposal of the Imperial Government during the Great War and estab lished a War Hospital at Datia He is a progres sive Ruler and has created a Legislative Council and introduced many useful and important re forms in his State He is a Vice President of the St John Ambulance Association and a patron of the Red Cross Society His Highness offered to the Red Cross Society His Highness offered to the Imperial City of Delhi the life size marble statue of Lord Reading, a former Viceroy He has built a hospital in the city named after Mrs Heale and a girls school named after Lady Willingdon His Highness is a famous big game shot and has bagged more than 215 tigers and 130 panthers

Orchha State — The Rulers of this State are Bundela Rajputs claiming to be the descendants of the Gaharwars of Benares It was founded as an independent State in 1048 AD It is the premier Treaty State of Bundel hhand—the other Bundela Princes being the cions of Orchha House It entered into relations with the British by the Treaty made in 1812 AD His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratyp Singh, GCSI. GCID. died in March 1930 a Judge Singh, Gosi, Goir, died in March 1930 Singh, Gosi, Goir, died in March 1930 and has been succeeded by his grandson His heest in Highness Saramad-1 Rajahai, Bundelkhand Shri Nariety Sawai Mahendra Maharaja Sir Virsingh Devoctton Bahadur, Rosi, the present Ruler The ruler of the State has the hereditary titles of His Highness Saramad-1-Rajahai Bundel khand Maharaja Mahendra Sawai Dal adur and troduced many reforms in the State and has enjoys a permanent raduct of 16 guns. The locusit the acministration to an up-to-date State has a population of 355.40 and an arra standard. State has a population of 363 to and an are standard of 365 against miles. The capital is likeny in Hills like acceptable to Response to Hills like and the state of the state

Clyam I h ri

SIKKIM

The State was twice invaded by the Gurkhas at Political Offer in S the end of the eighteenth century On the out | Goul | At ONG OFF

Sikkin is bounded on the north and north-east break of the property of the pro Sikkim's bounded on the north and north-east break of the Neral War in 1814 the Briti h

Political Offer in Sikkim -Sir Ba il John

RHITAN

Diminstrated storage of approximately to its external ristions while the Briti h in mile cast and west along the southern Government und ricok to exercis no interpolate of the Country at 10 of 10 illines and its country at 10 illines and its country at 10 illines and its population consisting of Buddin states and its area is 18 000 square in the southern of the so w s invoked by that State After a number of raids by the li utan se into Assam an envoy (the Hon A Eden) w s sent to Bhutan who w gros ly insulted and compelled to sign a treaty surrendering the Duars to Bhutan On his return the tre ty was disallowed and the Duare return it a tre ty was disable when it is to be more a special and the Deb or Depa Might in an arread. The was followed in it executed by which the State s relations with the form of the control of the state of the control of the c

authorsis for it services is was made at Oll and he las since entert in dite British Ag at hospitable at his capital. The ruler is now known as if it the Maharaja of Bhutan Sir Ug. a Wa gch k Kosi Koir At the head of the Bhutan Government there are nominally two s preme at the titles the Dharma R ja known as Shapting Renlpoch the spiritual he d nd the Deb or Depa Raja the

NORTH-WEST FRONTILR STATES.

The Indian States of the North West Frontier, recommend by Government, but he Provinces are Amb, Phulers, Dir, bunt and detect in 1895. A war was declared Chitral. The area of the latter three is 1900, khan of Janduland Dir awalust the 4,000 and 4,000 square tiller and population | the Agent at Ciliate, who had been 119,477, 146,014 and 107,000 respectively

Amb State - tree 205 equare rolle, includ with the except and a force leed to be int trans border territory, population 17,016 (April 1, 1895) to their relief

Ruler, Namb Moleman 1 I aris I han a tallegs of which the State (Minter)

Amb State comprises the following territorial foundry, is conducted by His High I the trans Industrentials, which lies for Mohi Movalium Mulk the Mehra a few miles on the right bank of the Industration of the foreign polic is regulated by Riser, opposite the extreme north vest correr of Again at Malitera. The ruler profile Badhnak tract in the Harling Tehell of the plik many to Meeca in February 10. Hazara District, and comprises a few villagest pir The territorice of this State only, of which Amb is the chief. 2 The major is 3,000 s pure miles in area, include the portion of the tract known as I would Tana and drained by the Panjhore and its office occupies the centre of the vestern half of the Bajaur Rud. The New as boil distinction of the country, exacting all giance of the country, exacting all giance.

of the Khan is L S Abdul I atif khan

Abbas khan, n 4 , P 0 8

Chitral —Runs from I oward top to the south of the Hindu Rushrange in the north, and he can famous Al hund Sahlb of Swat He co area of about 4,000 square miles The ruling his rule in Swat from 1917 to 1922 dynasty has maintained itself for more than recomized by the Government of Indi three hundred years, during the greater part of of Suat in 1926. The area of the State which the State has constantly been at war with square mile its neighbours. It was visited in 1885 by the is at Soldu Sharlf about 38 miles from Lockhart Mission, and in 1880, on the establishment of a political agency in Gilgit, the ruler of Chitral received an annual subsidy from the British Government That subsidy was increased two years later on condition that the ruler, Amen ul Mulk, accepted the advice of the Bri tish Government in all matters connected with foreign policy and frontier defence His endden death in 1892 was followed by a dispute as to the Political Agent for Dir. Swat and succession The eldest son Niram ul Mulk was K if Naudo Sh Mehbub Ali Khan, o i

thitral to report on the situation w

The tate of Phulera comprises the minor potty chiefs of the claus. Diris main rortion of Jeudel Fanaval It consists of Yusufani Pathans the old non-Pathans small villages with a population of 8,757 tants being now confined to the usual situated in Lendal Tanaval. The name of the Panikora Valley I now of the Khanja I. S. Abdul Letti Lian. of the Khan is k. S. Abdul I atif khan

Officer in charge of political relations with od to Dir from Walakand. A private line has been creeted from Chakdan and Phulcra States—k. S. Arbeb Mohd and Petrol Pump was installed and a Petrol Pump was installed. Garah in 1939

> Suat —The Ruler is a desection The Headquarter of and connected with Malakand by mot

> The Wali has since annexed to his the areas of Ranoliya, Bankad, Tija Patan, Kandia and Sco in the Indus He has built forts in these areas and nected them by telephone

There is High School at Saidu

STATES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

The Madras Presidency includes Indian States covering an area of 10,644 square miles Of these, the States of Travancore and Cochin represent ancient Hindu dynasties Pudukottai is the inheritance from a chieftain called the Tondman, Banganappalle and Sandur, two petty States, of which the first is ruled by a Nawab, lie in the centre of two British districts, and are in the political charge of the Resident in Mysore

Name	Area sq miles	Popula- tion	Estimated Gross Revenue in lakhs of rupees
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7.661 75 8 070 018 539 18

Travancore

Travancore —This State, which area of 7,061 75 square miles and a p of 6,070,018 with a revenue of Rs 6. occupies the south west portion of the Peninsula, forming an irregular trian Cape Comorin as its apex. The early 1 Travancore is in great part tradition there is little doubt that His High Maharaja is the representative of the dynasts, one of the three great Hindu which exercised sovereignty at one Southern India The petty chiefs, subsequently set themselves up as indirulers within the State were all subdued whole country, included within its bor mas consolidated and brought under one Maharaja Marthanda Varma (1720 58 English first settled at Anjengo, a few mil

Travancore State gave assistance to the British man source or sarroutural westin is the corona authorities. Travancore was reckoned as one just. Other crops are pepper arcennut of the stanuchest allies of the British Power and jack fruit sugar cane and taploca. Bubber was accordingly included in the Treaty made in jand tes are among other important products was accordingly included in the Treaty made in jand test are among other important products. was accordingly included in the Treaty made in was accordingly included in the freely made in 1784 between the East India Company and the Sultan of Mysore The present relations of Travancore with the British Government are governed by the treatics of 1795 and 180 Under the Treaty of 1795, an arrangement was entered into on a reciprocal basis for the protec tion of Travancore from foreign aggression The Treaty of 1805 is one of perpetu I friend ship and alliance and the obligations of Tr vancore for purpose of defence were later commuted into an annual contribution of nearly eight lakhs of rapees payable by the State to the British Government

Licutenant Colonel His Highness tl e Maharaja (b 7th November 191) ascended the musnud on the 1st September 19 4 During his minority Setu Lakshmi Bai or aunt of the Makaraja as Regent on his behalf His Highness w s as Regent on his behalf. His Highness w 3: inve ted with ruling powers on the 6th November 1931 Educated privately that travel led exten very in India Ceylon at Tauthe Bat Indies and Furope The Andhra and the Annamals! Universities I ave confe ed the hon rary degree of D Litt on His Highnes the Maharaja and Her Highness the Maharaja mother of His Hi hness the Maharaja. The Benares Unive ity ha conferred the honora y degree of D Litt on Her Highness the Mal arani

Legislative Council was established arly as 1888 The Legislature was early as 1868 as early as 1885 The Legislature was last re-constituted in 193 when a bicameral lody was instituted The two Chambers care the St Mulam Assembly and the Sri Chira St te C uncil have a predominant selected non-efficial majority Both Chamber selected non-efficial majority Both Chamber selected non-efficial majority Both Chamber to the Chamber have also the sinks to initiate secials. Chambers have also the right to initiate legisla tion The elections to the Assembly are based of members sel cted by each Chamber Women are placed on a forcing of complete equality with men in the matter both of Iranchise and with men in the matter both of framemer and me abership in the Legislature. In the more important towns and illages the e a e Muni-cip I bodies and Vill g. Panchayat and Unio s with a predominant non official m jo try f action g in the field of Local and Self Government

The State has joined the I di n State Forces S heme H H The Maharaja i the Col 1 in Chief I the Travancore St to Forces and Ho orary Colo el of the I th M lab r Battallon Hei also an Honor rv Li utenant C lone in the British away.

velly in the middle of the 18th century the The principal food grain grown is rice but the Travancore State gave assistance to the British main source of agricultural wealth is the cocoa The principal food grain grown is rice but the Rubber

The State is rich in forest resources valu ble timber like teak blackwood ebony and vanu die timeer nie teak diackwood ebony and sandalwood there are soft woods and reeds suitable for making paper cardboard a d artificial lik Among the mineral resources of the State may be mentioned the valuable mineral sands like monozite Ilmenite Zircon Rutile and Zillimanite and the abundant de posits of graphite mica and kaolin of exceptional quality

Extraction of oil from copra spluning of coir varn manufacture of coir mats matting rug etc weaving of handloom f brice production of tea and rubber manufactive of rubber goods ceramic goods glassware and paper fabrication of tiles extraction of mineral sands refining of sugar manufacture of salt chemical and f rti lizers and production of aluminium are the chief industries pursued in the State

Among other industries pursued on a cottage industry basis are ivory carving wood carving coir making embroidery and lace work plaiting of fancy and utility articles with screwpine and paimyra leaves making of jaggery from palmyra juice

In November 1936 His Highness the Maharaja issued the hi toric T n pl Entry Proclam tion which has be n h iled all over the world as great piece of social and religious reform In 1944 His Highness issued anothe Proclamation abolishing the death penalty provided freert in offences under the Travancore Penal Code

By another Proclamation in November 1937 a Uni raity designed in addition to ordinary studies specially to promote technological studies and research h s been e tablished

His Highness is keenly intere ted in the deve Chamber resolutions and ask questions 1001.

Its Highness is keenly interested in the deve that the control of industric in the State and the time that the control of industric in the State and the time that the control of opinion between the two Chambers are to be settled by sever village in the State mark an post in Joint Committee constitute of an equal number of members at cled by each Chamber women which make the control of the control of members at cled by each Chamber when the lad trials tion of the control of the control of members and the control of functions and the control of the control Sri Chitra Mill at liway ti Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd comprising a Sugar F tory at Thuckslay a D stillery at Nagercoll and a F ctory for the manufacture of pharma ceutical products at Trivandrum the Aluminium Factory at Alwaye the Plyw d Factory at Pun lu and the glass Factory at Alwaye are among the foremost industrial concerns establi h ed u de Government auspices with a v ew to ti more profitable utili. tion of indigenous resourc a and the better employm nt of indigenous talent Sh mes are well und wy for the establish ment ffacto les for the manufact e of m nt Held also an Honor rv II utenant C lone IIn the ment "facto les for the manufact e of m it in the Arthrony. The tries is in the forefront in cane sug r fertillizer caustil sods asulphu is census of 1011 de catton. According to the census of 1011 de catton. According to the census of 1011 de catton according to the census o is proceeding apiec. Measures for the establish the torritory in right of destablish ment of aplaning mills tree den in trocker. The formal the governed the whole comment of a cone sugar fectors in tractal tree and the feeting of the finish the Cools Klazz about the become I aclifice for long term from to a read the feeting, and after arried turnsts and small industrialists are extended by the night century, and after arried the Credit Band et 11 by b b, remain it. The first his self as no independent Rull the Credit Band et 11 by b b, remain it. The first his self as no independent Rull the State in the formal established extransport title considerable ad ant a to trade and commerce. Government base all the first and confident the following steps for the development of coast it radic and think the Lamoria of Calicut they assist a company that the Ira ancre steam has a factor of the waventeenth century gution Company, has been started.

A line of rallway about one hundred inites in length cuts perove the State from east to west and then runs along the coast to the Capital The Capital is Trivandrum There exists a weekly air mail service between Bombay and Trivandrum and Trichinopoly which is on the Mudras Colombo Air Mail route

War Efforts—On the declaration of War In September 1939 His Highness the Maharaja placed the entire resources of the State at the disposal of His Majests the King Imperor He has presented a trawler and mine as teper "HM IS Travancore" at a cost of Rs 6½ lakhs to the Royal Indian Navy and two fighter planes at a cost of Rs 1½ lakhs to the Royal Air Force He has, besides, contributed Rs 14 30,000 to H I the Viceroy's War I und, Rs 2,00 000 to H I; the Viceroy's War I und, Rs 1,500 000 for Women's War Work, Rs 25,000 to the King George's I und for Sailors, Rs 15,000 to He I the Governor's War Fund, Rs 10,000 to St Dunstan's Fund and Rs 1,000 to General de placed the entire resources of the State at the St Dunstan's Fund and Rs 1,000 to General de Gaulle's Fund for amenities to the French prisoners of war Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi has contributed Rs 1,00,000 to His Excellency the Vicerois War Fund and also an ambulance car A branch of the Red Cross Organisation has been opened in the State with the Dewan, Sachivottuma Sir C P Rama swami Iyer as President His Highness has also sont the first and second infantry units of the State Forces for active service Generous and State Forces for active service Generous and voluntary contributions have also been made by officials and non officials alike to the War Purposes Fund Large quantities of coconnut shell charcoal, coir goods, including tent components, fabricated steel worls, ceramic ware, rubber goods, etc., have been supplied from the State for War purposes

Dewan —Sachivottama Sir C P. Ramaswami Alyar, KOSI, KOIE, LLD

Cochin —This State on the south west coast of India is bounded by the Malabar District of the Madras Presidency and the State of Travancore Very little is known of its early history Ac- Empire and from the 16th Century formed i cording to tradition, the Rajas of Cochin hold of the Nayak Kingdom of Madura The Si

a company seried the Ira andre State Rail success the matter of the west coast began to desire gution Company, has been stated to the same of the west coast began to desire the Bither part of the saventeenth centured with art and entury and has a tellight of the Dutch with show the ed at Iris in Iron two art Galleries known as the Chilardayam and the Reneal Alleron the following the Dutch with show the Art Gallers, a firsted Denie terro, and to desilve, the Paja manufacked by the Academy of Music and a Broadcasting Station of Callert who has expected with the The State to well received to the Masses of the Mass The State is well provide I with roads and with the truce of the Holm of Travancers. In 177 with a natural system of lackwart rs, besides that were conquered by Hyder All, to cancels and rivers natifiable for country crafts it remained tributary and subordinsic, A concrete road fil miles long councing the subsequently to his son, Tippu Sultan A vas concluded in 1701 termenthe Raja at plotted. A line of railway about one because the file of the Council to the son, Tippu Sultan A vas concluded in 1701 termenthe Raja at Last In the Council to the truck of the truck of the hose served devicts that the concluder in 1701 termenthe Raja at Last In the Council to the hose served devicts the concluder. Last In lia Company, by which His His agreed to become tribatary to the I Government for historritories which were in the porcession of Tippu and to p subsid;

> On the demire of Mis Highne a Sri F larma, ooik, lik Ulchor-- hi Rasi J succeeded to the eads and sas duly install Meharija on 14th Novemb r 1943 The St Loverned by Illa Highners the Maharaja an executive authority is executed by His His through the Diwan in relation to 're-subjects and through the Minister appo under the Government of Cochin Act, in rel to 'transferred subjects'. The forests of C form one of its most valuable assets abound in terk chons, blackwood, and valuable trees. Rice is the chief cultiva Coconnuts are largely raised in the sands t and their products form the chief exports o Communications by road and I waters are good and the State owns a lin railway from Shoranore to Cochin Har Terminus, and a Forest Steam Tramway in developing the forests

> Resident for Madras States -Lt Col C (Edwards, d 1 1

Pudukkottni — (Area 1179 square M Population 4,38,348) This State is bounde the north and west by Trichinopoly, on south by Ramnad and on the east by Tan south by Ramnad and on the east by There are evidences of pre historic settlem all over the State and some villages are a tioned in Tamil works of the early centuric Christian the era. In early times, a parthe State belonged to the Chola Kings and southern part to the Pandya Kings of Mad A large part of the State was under Pal rule from the 7th Century A D until the es hishment by Vijayalaya, in the 9th Century the Second Chola Empire When the Cl power declined, the country was ruled for stime by the Hovsalas and, later, was added the second Pandyan Empire In the 1 Century, it was included in the Vijayam Ac- Empire and from the 16th Century formed I

of Ambukoll now a village in the State whose ancestors had migrated from Tirupati got possession of modern Pudukkottal town and founded the State The State expanded founded the State The State expanded to its present limit in the 18th Century Relations with the English began during the steatons win the English Degan during the Carnatie Wars During the slege of Erichinopoly by the French in 175 the Tondiman of the time did good service to the Company's cause by sending them provisions although his own country was on at least one occasion ravaged as a consequence of his fidelity to the English. In may runt, the Company's specy commandant la setting the Madras and Theoretic countries and the setting the Madras and Theoretic countries and the setting the Madras and Theoretic countries and the setting the Madras judicial wars with Hyder All and Thom service in the service whose services have been lead to the Services were rewarded by a countries to the Services were rewarded services were rewarded by a grant of territory ubject to the conditions that it hould not be alienated (1806) Apart from that there is no tre ty or arrangement with the Raja His The Ruler has revived the ancient institution lighness fit Brihadamba Das Raja Rajagopala of the Darbar to function as an active participant Tondiman Baladur the present ruler ws in the governance of the State installed as Raja on 10th November 1928 Πē was invested with ruling powers on 17th J nuary 1944 He is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of a Dewan and two Councillors The various departments are constituted on the Briti h Indian mod ! The main occupation of the people is agriculture the principal food crops are ragi and rice, and pulses are largely grown Th forests which cover about 1/7th of the State contain only small timber. The of the State contain only small timber State is well provided with roads. The The main line of the South Indian Railway from Madras to Danuchkodi which fo ms the shortest route to Ceylon passes th ough the State Puduk kottal is the only municipal Town

C G N Fdwards CIF Madras States -It Cole

Banganapalle —This State area Banganapalle—This State area 275
Banganapalle—This State area 275
Guate miles in two detache portions whi he
is the list century p seed from Hyderabad
to the 18th century p seed from Hyderabad
to the 18th century p seed from Hyderabad
control over two seeds to the 18th and 18th area
ment by the Nixam in 1800 The present Rul r
is A wab Mir Failet-all Min In Bahadur who
solivys a saiste of 0 guns nd is a member of
the Chamber of Princes in hi own right The Nawab pays no tribute to the Crown and main tains no military force The chief food grain is cholam. The rovenue of the Stat is nearly 31 tashs. The State has been trusterred from the political charge of the Resident for the Madras States to that of the Hon ble tl e Resident in Mysore on 1st January 1939

Resident -The Hon ble Lieut Colonel P Galato 1 OFE

Dewan - Rao Bahadur R Krishnamachariar BĀ

tarich in inscriptions temples and art treasures. State reached the zenith of its territorial ex belonging to all the dynasties. Towards the pandon. In the Carnatic and Mysore wars close of the 17th Century the Tondinan chief Mora-Rao was the staunches ally of the Dritish. The State came into political relations with the British in 1818 In 18 of the proper style of address of the Ruler was acknowledged by the Government of India This is one of the 146 important States which received Canning's Sanad of Adoption in 180 The Ruler also has Sanad of Adoption in 180 The Ruler also has vested interests in Galendragad a jaghir in Bombay Presidency held on his behalf by cortain junior members of his family The State pays no tribute to the Crown The Ruleris the jountain head of all authority—judicial legisla. In tive and executive—and exercises powers of am life and death He has established an to initiate all legisl tive measures and an Execu here tive Council in charge of the admini tration His The Ruler has revived the ancient institution

An educational institution Shri Chatrapathi Shivali Vidyamandir provides both moral and physical education and also imparts instructions upto the Matriculation standard. The State also provides for the upkeep of a T chnical Training Centre at Ramgad the chief hill station of the State

Sandur State holds extensive and excellent deposits of very important economic minerals especially manganese and iron Dr N Jayara man D Sc of the Indian Institute of Science Bangalore is of the opinion that the manganese ore in the State especially in certain localitie is very ri h in mang nese and contains a high percentage of pyrolu ite Anu Ghosh of Bengal is of the opinion that area for area Beingal is of this opinion that area for area sandur deposits probably contain the largest manganese reserves so far found Sandur manganese ws formerly exported largely to Co tinental markets mainly to Beigo Luxemburg consumers to the United Kingdom and Japan consumers to the United Linguous and appear and commanded first grade unit prices from Continental buyers. It has been found to be very useful in the manufacture of ferrom aganese. Dr. Krishnaswamy of the Indian Institute of 8 lence Bangalore is of opinion that Sandurk colin. is of exceptionally good that Sandur k olin is of exceptionally good quality and appe is to be suitable for application in the paper industry or for high quality porce lain and refractory manufacture

The State has also extensive deposits of red nd yellow oxide of iron which h v b n f und to be very useful in the manuf ctur of paints by leadin firms in B mb y and C butter who because the proposition is the control of the state of the st or paints by leadin irms in B mb y and C lcuits who import this commodity in large qu nitites The gold qu rtz f und in the area in the vicinity of Ta n garl contains indications of promising reefs at very moderate Sundar—Sandar is the only Mahratta State in South India and is in political relations with in Government of in political relations with the Government of into the State of th indar Senap, thi President of the Freettie C 101 -thrimart

deliver de training remarkant de Mediere Hon'lda Resident -The dalsford, CIF

Western Kothiewar Agency The Vestern Inthinwar Agency, with Headquarterent Rajkot Usil Station, was constituted by the arrelgions tion in 1923 of two (Sorath and Haler) out of the Cour Pronts or Districts into v high the province of Kathlaver van formerly divided. The combined district which was et first named of the Western Pathlawar Steers was given

its present designation in 1927. Political Agent P. C Halley.

Bhuynngar -This Statelles at the head and west side of the Gulf of Cambay. The Gohel Rajputs, to which tribe the Ruler of Bhaynagar belongs, are said to have settled in the country about the year 1260, under Sejakji from whose three sons-Ranoji, Sarangji and Sheliji-are descended respectively the rulers of Bhavangar, Lathi and Palliana An intimate connection was formed between the Bombay Government and Bhavnagar in the eighteenth century wher the ruler of that State took pring to destroy the pirates who infeated the neighbouring sens. The State was split up when Gujarat and Kathlawar were divided between the Peshwa and the Gaekwar, but the various claims over Bhavnagar were consolidated in the hands of the British Government in 1807 The State pays an annual tribute of Rs 1,28,060 to the British Government, Rs 3.581-8 0 as Peshkashi to Baroda and Rs 22,858 as Zortalbi to Juna gadh Capt His Highness Maharaja Sir Krishna Kumarsinhji succeeded to the gade on the death of his father, Maharaja Sir Bhayanhji, K 0 s I, on 17th July 1919 and was invested with full powers on 18th April 1931 The Principal officers on 18th April 1931 The Fine Pitters of the State are A P Pattant, MA (Cantab), Down, N M Surati, BA, LL B, Naio Dewan M H Gandhi, MA, LL B, Bar at I aw, Judicial Assistant, R S Bhatt, MA (London) Personal Assistant and H K Mehta, Education Assistant A fixed privy purse for His the separation of Judicial from Assistant executive functions, and the decentralisation of authority are the noteworthy features of the administration A Dhara Sabha (Legislative Assembly) consisting of 55 members, of which the Devan is the President, was established by His Highness in 1941 and one of its non official member is appointed to the Executive

The chief products of the State are grain, tton, sugar-cane and salt. The chief manucotton, sugar-cane and salt factures are oil, copper and brass vessels and cloth The Bhavnagar State Railway is 307 miles in length The capital of the State is the town and port of Bhavnagar, which has a good and safe harbour for shipping and carries on an extensive trade as one of the principal way An extension of this line to many on an extensive trade as one of the principal way An extension of this line to many on an extension of this line to many on an extension of this line to many on an extension of this line to many on a support supports and hardware supports 270 State been laid from Dhrangadhra to Kuda—a dis Kathiawar Bhaynagar supports 270 State Lancers and 250 State Infantry

Population (in 1941) was 6,18,429, of whom 16 per cent were Hindus (including Jains), and 8 per cent Mahomedans The average title of H Maharaja Thakore Saheb, the

The present Ruler is Paja 41 in entities on for the feet five 3 cars was its 80,59 027, equant Run Hinturas Charpade Mand kat excludes of Palle 35 Income, and the arras. exclusive of Pally by Income, and the arrass expenditure of Pally by Income, and the arrass expenditure in 6.141,625. Letter Arancy Netherator has 100 dated 20th June 1943 Cholinator, here add as well as Palled Taluka of the cid Palled Those have been them that I are the form that I are In avragar State with effect from 25th Juri

By another Nothberton No 162 of 30 11-1943, the states of lake Lathi and Ja den were attached to the state with effect from 7th

December 1043 Dhrangadhra Steto is a Birto of the First Cines in Asthiawar with a ropulation of nearly one lakh and an area of 1,167 square miles, exclusive of the Dhrangadhra portion of the runn of Cutch. The rules of Dhrangadhra is the read of the Jevila family of Rajputs, originally called the Mekanar. This Pajput clan is of great antiquiry having migrated to Kathiawat from the Rorth, establishing itself first at Patrice to the Lorth. in the Ahmedabad District, then moving to Halvad and finelly settling in its present seat Being the guardlans of the North-Lastern mar thes of Lethlawar, they had to suffer repeatedly from the successive inroads of the Mahomedans into that Peninsula, but after suffering the vari ous vicissitudes of var they finally established themselves in Halvad. The States of Wankaner, themselves in Halvad The States of Wanking Limbdi Wadliwan, Chuda, Sayla and Than Limbdi Wadliwan, Chuda, Tibengadhra it Lal htar are off shoots from Dhrangadhra in Kathlawar and Jhalawar and other estates like Sadadi, Delwara, Jana, Goginda, Kunadi and Narwar in Rajputara His Highness Maharaja Narvar in Rajputara His Highness Manyarinhii, Ableat Maharana Shri Mayurdhwajsinhii, Inligraja Liaj Salieb is the ruler of the State and the head of all the Jhalas The administration of the State is conducted by an Leccuité Council under the orders of His Highness Devan Bahadur Sir Harlial N Gosalia, Kt, MA. If n is the Dewan of the State and President of the Executive Council The soil being eminently fit for cotton cultivation, the principal crops are long stapled cotton and cereals of various Excellent building and ornamental stone is quarried from the hills situated within the State Salt of superior quality called Wadagara and Magnesium chloride and other bye products of salt are also manufactured to the State salt. of salt are also manufactured in the State salt works at Kuda which offer particularly inexhaust-To utilize ible supplies for their manufacture these valuable resources, the State built a hugo factory in Dhrangadhra, known as the Shri Shakti Alkali Works, now converted into a limited Company known as the Dhrangadhra Chemical Works, Limited for the manu facture on a large scale of Soda Ash, Caustic Soda and Soda Bicarb as by products of salt There is also another company called Mayurdhwal Magnesia Works Ltd , manufacturing magnesia at Nimaknagar The capital is Dhrangadhra, a fortified town, 75 miles west of

Ahmedabad Dhrangadhra State owns the Railway from Wadhwan Junction to Halvad, a distance of 40 miles, which is worked by the Morvi Rail way An extension of this line to Maliya is under contemplation A railway siding has tance of 11 miles—to facilitate the salt traffic

present Ruler being H H Bhojraji who ascended extensive Gir For at comprising 404 square the goal on the 6th Barch 1845 on the demise of the comprehence of the compr powerful Chief of the House widened the terri-tories to their present limits by conquest but it was left to His late Highners Maharata It was left to IIIs late Highnes Maharapis of the State an I call the Highnes Maharapis of the State an I call the Highnes Maharapis of the State an I call the Grant Bhagwant Sinhil to develop its resources; all attached to this state Usull 14 when the words of Low Branch and advanced administration of It was con jured by Sultan Mahorapi Bea, and Fortines and advanced administration and the words of Low Branch and advanced administration of It was con jured by Sultan Mahorapi Bea, and Fortine and advanced administration of Almedaland Junagadh was a Raljut State Darine and State pays a tribute of In 1107 1. The State pays a tribute of In 1107 1. The State pays a tribute of In 1107 1. The Company of the Ralpharapis of the State pays at those of the Company of the Ralpharapis of the State pays at those of In 1107 1. The State pays at those of In 1107 1. The State pays at those of In 1107 1. The State pays at those of In 1107 1. The State pays at those of In 1107 1. The State pays at those of In 1107 1. The State pays at the Indian I In State pays a tribute of Rs 1107 1 The chief products are cotton groundants and grain and the chief manutactures are cotton and woollen fabrics and gold subroidery Gondal has always been pre-sument amongst the States of its class for the vigour with which public works have been vigour with which public works have been prosecuted and was one of the carliest ploneers of railway enterprise in Kathlawar having initiated the Dhasa Dhorayi line 12 towns the Dhas Jam Jodhpur section called the Gondal Railway with its Kunkavav Begara and Kankavav Derdi Extensions and manages it shong with the Forbandar State Railways and the Jetalsar Hajkot Railway subsequently built in partnership with other Indian States in Rathiawar There are no export and import dues the people being free from taxes and dues Gondal stand first in Kathlawar in respect of the spread of education which is free female education in the State being compulsory Rs 40 lakhs have been spent on irrigation tanks and canals water supply and el ctricity to the towns of Gondal Dhorali and Upleta The capital is Gondal a fortified town on the line between Raikot and Jetalaar

Junggalu Sinje — a mis class see uncertainted the Western India States Agency lying in the South Western portion of the Kathiswar Pen insula between 4 44 and 21 58 North latitude 70 and 72 Eastlongitude with the Halar division of the province sits northern boundary and Godhilwad Prant to its east and includes 1 Talukas attached to it under the attachment I Tahukas attached to it under it e attachment is bounded on the south and west by the Arabian Sea. The State is divided hot I Mait als: It has it foots the principal foots the principal of the principal of the principal state of the principal of the principal state of the p Stepal vrapmi leavat and cause The capital town of Jinagadh which is one of the most picturesque towns in India is situ ted on the lopes of the Girn rand the Datar Hills In antiquity and historical interest typicals to m Claded contain interesting Buddhist cav and lead to be a contained by the wide of the ditter on neighbourhood is homeogrounbed city c ves of th ir remains the contained by the second of the contained by the second of the contained by the second of the se

Junegadh State -- A first class State under

The population according to the census of ruice by Chiefes of the Chuida sama tribe. During in being in of akhar it became a dependency of Belli under the immediate authority of the when the representative of the Moghuis lest his auti ority in Gujant. Shekhan Babl the ancestor of the present Babl Ruiler, expelled the Vogul Governor, and establi hed his own in I refer of Junagabl first entered into e gagements with the Briti h Government in 1807 The principal products of the State are cotton b iri juwar se amum wi cat rice sugar cane cereals grass timber stone castor seed the country tobacco ground suts tamboos while th chief manufactures are given etc while the chief manufactures are ghee mola sea sugarcandy copper and brea sware dyed cloth fold and all er embrider; potter; lardware leather bambos formiture etc. The State pays a tribute of Ils 8 394 annually to the Paramount Power and Leshkachl of Ils 97 10 to Ils Iligianes the Glockwar. In 10 to Ils 11 iligianes the Glockwar of Ils 10 illigation of Ils 10 Baroda State for its Am ell Prant in Kathlawar a reli of the days of Mahomedan supremacy The State has its own forc a consisting of Lancers and the Mahabat Khanji Infautry the concloned strength of the former being 173 and of the latter 19 includes of Bag pipe Band

TheChief of Junggadh bears the title of Nawab The present Nawab is Major His Highness Sir Mahabat Khan III GOIE ECSI who is the ninth in succession and seventh in descent from ninth in succession and seventh in useem from His Highness Hahadurkhanji I the founder of the Dabi Family of Junegadh in 1735 A D His Highness the Nawab Saheb was born on "nd August 1900 and succeeded to the gad in 1011 visited I ngland in 1913 14 received his educa issited Indiand in 1913 14 received his education at the Mayo College Ajme and wallinceted with full powers in March 10 the March 10 th Gujarati and Urdu

Mahomed

Pres dent of the Council -H H the Nawab

Vic President of the Council -Khan B hadur

5,01 000

Nawanagar State, on the southern there | 625 chools with 26,500 pupils of the Gulf of Cutch, has an arce of 8,701 equare haspitals and ten dispensaries. The State is miles. The Maharaja of Nayanagar is a Jadeja wreed by 72 miles of rulway and 270 miles of Rajput by caste, and belongs to the same rowls family as the Rao of Cutch The Judejas The originally entered Enthinwar from Cutch, and disposees of the ancient family of Jethens then Bahadur, suc established at Ghumli The town of Januarata Population was founded in 1540 The present Jam Sahebis 14 Likha St Colonel His Highness Maharaja Jam bhril heing 10 tuna) Digvijayasinhii Saheb, GOTT, KOST, ADO, who succeeded in April 1933. The principal products are grain, cotton and oil seeds shipped from the ports of the State A small page of the cost small pearl fishery lies off the coast The State pays a tribute of Rs 1,20,003 jointly to the the Gielwar of Bathe Nawab of annum British Government, the Gielwar of Baroda and tions with Java, Burma, Persian Gulf, Africa Zortalbi to the Nawab of Juna; add and important Continental Ports. The State The State maintains Modified Headquarters has its own Rallway. The well known Por and one squadron of Shri Huzur Body Guard bandar stone is largely exported to important bandar stone is largely exported. Portandar Government, and one full battallon of Shil Shatrushalva places in as well as outside India Porbandar Infantry The capital is laminager, a nourise ing town, nearly 4 miles in circuit, situated exported to Africa There is a fully equipped 5 miles east of Bedl, a modern port affording laboratory at Porbandar where give is graded all facilities. The State owns a Railway which traverses through its entire territory and labels. The Cement I actory of The Associated part of the Railway system connecting the Cement Cos Ltd was established at Porbandar in Cament Cos Ltd. The expital is Jammagar, a flourishall facilities. The State owns a Railway which traverees through its entire territory and is part of the Railway system connecting the Peninsula with the mainland Population

Revenue nearly Rs 98 lakhs Dewan -Khan Bahadur Merwanji Pestonji, BA, LL B

Military Scoretary and Home Member-Col Maharaj Shree Himmatsinhji

Personal Assistant - Major Geoffrey Clarke

Cutch -The State is bounded on the north and north-west by Sind, on the east by the Palanpur Agency, on the south by the Peninsula of Kathiawar and the Gulf of Cutch and the south west by the Indian Ocean Its area, exclusive of the great salt marsh called the Rann of Cutch, is 8 249 5 square miles The capital is Bhuj From Its isolated position, special characteristic of its the people, their peculiar dialect, and their strong feeling of personal loyalty to their ruler, the peninsula of Cutch has more of the elements of a distinct nationality than any other of the dependencies of Bombay The earliest historic notices of the State occur in the Greek writers Its modern history dates from its conquest by the Sind tribe of Samma Rajputs in the thirteenth cen tury The section of the Sammas forming the ruling family in Cutch were known as the Jadejas or 'children of Jada' A non tributary State, its treaty with the British dates from 1815 There is a fair proportion of good arable soil in Cutch, and wheat, barley and cotton are culti Both iron and coal are found but are not vated worked Cutch is noted for its beautiful em broidery and silverwork and its manufactures of silk and cotton are of some importance Trade is chiefly carried by sea The ruling chief is the supreme authority A few of the Bhayats are invested with very limited jurisdictional powers their own estates A notable fact in connection with the administration of the Cutch State is the number and position of the Bhayat These are Rajput nobles forming the brotherhood troops whenever required There are altogether Teba at Subapura, Loteshvara Mahadev at Loti,

There are six

The present ruler His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Mirza Maharao Shri Vijayarajii Savai Bahadur, succeeded to the gads in 1942 Population 5,00,800 Revenue about Rs (Local Salute Silute 17 guns

principal Porbandar.—Porbandar State, on the oil seeds Western Coast of the province of Kathlawar, State A comprises an area of 6421 square miles and has a population of 1,44,648 according to the 1941 Census The capital of the State is Per bandar, a flourishing port having trade connec tions with Java, Burma, Persian Gulf, Africa and important Continental Ports. The State thee (butter) is also well known and is largely 1912 It manufactures Ganpati Brand Portland Among more recent Cement of the best quality industries may be mentioned the establishment of the Nadir Salt Works, the Maliarana Spinning and Weaving Mills, the Nature Match Works, the Ho lery Works, of the Swastik Industries that the Night alarms I represente Works doing Ltd , the Vishvakarm v Engineering Works doing fine engine turning on precious metals Print and 1 Vegetable ghee Distemper Manufacture, etc factory is being set up in the State Porbundar is also an Air Port with commodious Hanzar, Rest House, etc. There is a State Bank at Porbandar and also a Branch of the Imperial Bank of India The State maintains a Military Torce

The present Ruler, Captain His Highness Maharaja Rana Saheb Shri Sir Natwarsinhii Bahadur, KCSI, was born on the 30th June, 1901 and ascended the gade on the 26th January, 1920

Kumar Apparent — Maharaj Heir

Uday bhan Radhanpur is a first class State, with an area of 1,150 square miles, which is held by a branch of the illustrious Babl family, who, since the reign of Humayun, have always been prominent in the annals of Gujarat The present Ruler in His History Name Attacks and Inc. His Highness Nanab Murtazakhanjı Jo rawarkhanji The State maintains a Police force of 170 The principal products are cotton, The capital is Radhanpur wheat and grain town, a considerable trade centre for Northern Gujarat and Cutch Another town of importance is Sami, which has a cotton press and 5 ginning There are two ginning factories at Munjpur, one at Lolada and one at Sankeshwar which is a great centre of Jain pilgrimage all the year round Gotaika, Dev, and Irakod Loti are also the principal places of pilgrimage for and Vaishnavas Mahomedans, respectively

There are several ancient monuments in the of the Maharao Their rights are conditioned on their loyalty and their obligation to furnish State, viz., Fatehkote at Radhanpur, Jhalore's State, viz., Fatehkote at Radhanpur, Fatehkote at Radhanpur, Fatehkote at Radhanpur, Fatehkote at Radhanpur, Fatehkote at Radhanpur, Fatehkote at Radhanpur, Fatehkote at Radhanpur, Fatehkote at Radhanpur, Fatehkote Sinkeshvara temple at Sankeshvar Waghel cank at Waghel Varanath place at Wagiel /Paticshwar Mahadev at tetehpur Rajjur Bhotava old Masild at Munipur Liace of A an at Gotarka Mahaball II s Dargah at Gotarka and Kilkantha Mahadev at Luwar

- 1

There is also an Anath Asl ram for the poor known as Mohobat Vilas

His Highness the Nawab Sal eb Bahadur ha established a Bank named Vadhlar Bank to lend money to cultivators and others on east terms and thus save them from the clutch es of money lenders

Idar -Idar is a first class State in the Rajpulana Agency with an area of 190 isaputan't Agency Will am area of 100 square miles and an average grows revenue of about 55 lkhs The pre ent luter of Idar II II Myharnja Shri Himmut Singhil Bahadur is a Rajput of the Rathod clam Ile was born in 1890 AD and sacended the goal in accompanied His late Highness Lt Col 6ir Dowi tSinghil to Europe when the latter went to attend the Coronation of His Majesty the I'ing Lmperor in London and acted as Page to lis Imperial Majesty at the Coronation Darbar held at Delhi in 1911 The subordinate l'eudatory Jagirdars are divided into tiree classes Jagirdars belonging to th class of Bhayats are cadets of the Ruling House to whom grants have been made in maintenance or as a Jiwarak Those known as Sardar Pattawats are descen dants of the military S rdars who ccompanied Anand Singhii and RaiSingl ji the founders of the present Marwar dynasty who took posses sion of the State in the first quarter of the eighteenth century and to whom grants of 1 nd were made by Maharaja Shiv Singhii in 1741 & D

Waghel Rs 5 4 7 annually on account of Khichdi an I Waghel other Rs] Haks from his subordinate Sardars Rsjut the tributary Indukas of the Mahi I antha of A an Agency and others and pays Rs 30340 as Gotaria Ghad na to the Gackwar of Baroda through the Briti h Covernment His Highness enjoys alute of 1 g ir One State eight Talukas and two non juris il tional e tates ith a total area of 1 4 square miles have been attached to changes

Vilayandar -Ti e State has an area of 135 square miles ith a population of 13 \$54 and an annual re enue of nearly I lak! The Ruler is a well educated and intellectu I Rati o I Rajput Leaving ld r his ancestors estal li 1 ed ti eir rule in I ole after having conquered the Padhiar R j puts of that place The State enjoys full plenary powers at d p ys no tribute to ny auti ority but on the contrary receives Chauth Tika Hath carna and other Haks from I lar The present I uler is His Highn ss Maharao Shri Hamirsin hii 1931 on the d mise of His late Highness Sah b Bahadur. He was born on 3rd January Maharaja Sir Dowlat Singhij. His Highnes 1904 and succeld to the gad in 1916. He eni 3s rank above some of the nine gun salute

Rajkot —Centrally situated in the Western Indi States Agency Rajkot State has an area of 283 square miles and a population of 1 03 033 Revenue on an average Rs 13 89 863 U du I ting country with a stony s il watered by several streams of which the Aji is percunial

Common kinds of grain cotton and sugar cano are the principal agricultural products climate is generally healthy though hot in April May and October

Raikot being the headquarters of th Hon ble no took posses a majawe peing ino neasquaters of in Hon ble quarter of the Resident to the Go ernor General in the grants of I not States of Western India it is politically important hillin 1741 1D and all the States of Asilin war have each a In it o class of persentative in the Office of the Hon ble the Resident to the Governor Committee of the Committee of th

THE BARODA, WESTERN INDIA AND GUJARAT STATES AGENCY

Kathlawar in which the m jority of the valent amongst the l'athis the became so sub States in the old West rn Ind a stat's Agency divided as to rend r imprestical tie norma ue y lis aremaint in the boundary of admini tratio a dute x e is of any jurisdit and fits greates threadth bound 165 miles with a state of the control of th

As a result of the sch me of att chment Political Agents of the bord te agerci-have c sed to be in direct r l t is th l

divided as to rend r impr ctical the normal administration and the ke he of any jurisdi

divided in seven cris and antique in since b en ab l hed tl jt i dl tions fix d in that year still in Laiel Fornely the have c sel to be in direct ril as this lost received the sel to be in direct ril as this lost received the sel to state and received from the petry time as the State and received from the state shown as the right ril in being the state shown as the right ril in the ril in the right ril in the right ril in the r in the process was the creation of a new Agency Ruling Prince belongs to the Babi family in direct relation with the Government of India, State pays a tribute of Rs 9,760 9 8 to the known as the Western India States Agency British Government and Rs 3,077-11-1 to the known as the Western India States Agency This Agency comprised the whole of the area containing the old Kathiawar, Cutch and Palan pur Agencies

The other States in the Bombay Presidency which for the time being remained in Political relations with the Government of Bombay, were transferred to the control of the Government of India with effect from the 1st April This transfer necessitated the re-group ing, not only of the remaining Bombay States but also of some of the States of Western India States Agency and also the creation of a separate Political Agency of the Government of India designated the Baroda and Gujarat States The charge of this net Agency was added to the charge of the Resident at Baroda who was designated as the Resident at Baroda and the Guparat States The States of Dinta and Palanpur were included in the Rajpurana Agency, the former having been part of the old Mahi Kantha Agency and the latter, part of the Western India States Agency. The States and estates of the Mahi Kantha and Banas Kantha Agencies were united in the Sabar Kantha Agency since abolished The States Kantha Agency since abolished The States of Library 1888, and acceded to the Gadi on 11th November 1911 The Ruler of the State has the old Mahi Kantha Agency, are now included received a Sanad guaranteeing succession to an in the Rajputana Agency. All petty States adopted heir in the event of failure of direct in the Rajputana Agency All petty States and estates in the Gujarat States Agency, excepting Jambughoda and Surgana, have been attached to Baroda under the Attachment Scheme Kadana has been absorbed in the Sant State

With effect from the 5th November 1944 the Western India States Agency and the Baroda and Gujarat States Agencies were amalgamated and the Resident for the combined Agency is designated "Resident at Baroda and for the States of Western India and Gujarat"

With effect from the same date the Political charges in Kathiawar and Gujarat were re-

organised as under -

Resident at Baroda and for the States of Western India and Gujarat (headquarters at Baroda) in direct relations with Baroda and

II The Political Agent, Western Kathlawar Agency (headquarters at Rajkot) in relations with Junigadh, Nawinigir, Porbindar, Gondal Jufrabid (Jinjira Stite), Dhrol, and Rajkot

The Political Agent, Eastern Kathiawar and Sabar Kantha Agency (Headquarters at Rajkot) in relations with Bhavnagar, Dhran gadhra, Radhanpur, Morvi, Wankaner, Palitana, Limbdi and Wadhwah

IV The Political Agent, Gujarat States Agency (headquarters at Bulsar) in relations with Balasinor, Bansda, Barra, Cambay, Chhota Udepur, Dharampur, Jawhar, Lunawada, Rajpipla, Sachin, Sant, Jambughoda Surgana, the Dangs and the estates of Vatrak Kantha Thana

The Drngs consist of a tract of country between Sahyadris and the Surat District which is parcelled out among 14 petty Chiefs these, 13 are Bhils and 1 2 Kokani

Balasmor —This State has an area of 189

Baroda Government The name of the present Ruler in Babi Shri Jamiatkhanji Manyar khanji, Nawab of Balashor He was born on the 10th November 1804 and succeeded to the gad: in 1899 The Ruler of the State received in 1890 a Sanad guaranteeing succes sion according to Muhammadan Law in the ovent of failure of direct heirs. The Nawab is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns

Bansda —This State lins an area of 215 square nilles, a population of 51,764 and an annual revenue of about Rs 71 lakhs. The Rulers of Bansda are Chalukya Rajputs of the Lunar Race The ancient history of the House of Bansda is traceable to the second Chalukya dynasty of Vatapi—direct descendants of Janmejaya—grandson of Arjun One of His Highness' ancestors, the illustrious Jaisinh, founded and conso lidated a vast kingdom in Southern Gujarat, of which the present Bansda State is a small part. The present Ruler Maharawalji Shri Sir Indrasinhii Pratapsinhii Latt was horn on 16th heirs He is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right, enjoys a dynastic solute of 9 guns, and is entitled to be received by H E the Viceroy

Baria —The State has an area of 857 square miles with a population of 2,02,055 The capital Desgad Baria is reached by the Baria State Railway from Piplod Station on the B B & O I Railway The Ruler, Lieut Col His Highness Maharaval Shri Sir Ranjitsinhiji. K 0 8 1, is the direct descendant of the Great House of Khichi Chowhan Rajputs who ruled over Gujarat for 244 years with their capital at Champaner, bearing the proud title of Pavapatis The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other Indian State His Highness served in France and Flanders in the Great European War and in the Afghan War, 1919 Enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and a personal salute of eleven guns

Cambay —This State has an area of 392 square Cambay —This state has an area of 302 square miles, a population of 96,501 and an average annual revenue of Rs 12,50,540 (on the average of last five years normal income). The founder of the Ruling family was Mirza Jafar Najam esam Mominkhan I, the last but one of the Muhammadan Governors of Gujarat. The present Ruler is His Highness Najam-ud-Daulah Mumtaz ul-Mulk Mominkhan Bahadur. Dilayeriung Nawah Mirza Hussein Vaunt Dilaverjung Nawab Mirza Hussain Yawar Khan Bahadur He was born on the 16th May 1911, succeeded to the gade on the 21st January 1915 and was invested with ruling powers on the 18th December 1930 His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 11 guns

Chhota Udepur -This State has an area of square miles, a population of 52,525, and an 890 square miles, a population of 1,62,145 and Ruling family belongs to ti Ki ichi Ci uli an Rajuni chan and chima descent from the last two Abyrsinian Bates in India Ti o ancestors Faria Rawai of Rawagash or Champ ner the jot the Awards of Sachin were the Dictar of the Control

The Gad Borlad State with an area of American miles a population of 18 1 O sot is and a reven to an 1 made miles a population of 18 1 O sot is and a reven to an 1 made just miles a population of 18 1 O sot is and a reven to an 1 made miles a population of 18 1 O sot is an area of 1 miles and 1 miles a population of 18 1 O sot is an area of 1 miles and 1 miles and 1 miles a population of 18 1 O sot is and a reven to a miles a population of 18 1 O sot is and a reven to a miles a population of 18 1 O sot is and a reven to a miles a population of 18 1 O sot is and a reven to a miles a population of 18 1 O sot is and a reven to a miles a population of 18 1 O sot is and a reven to a miles a population of 18 1 O sot is and a reven to a miles a population of 18 1 O sot is and a reven to a miles a population of 18 1 O sot is and a reven to a miles a population of 18 1 O sot is and a reven to a miles a population of 18 1 O sot is and a reven to a miles a population of 18 1 O sot is and a reven to a miles a population of 18 1 O sot is an area of the miles and a miles a miles and a miles a

Dharampur -This State is an area of 04 sq are miles a population of 1 -3 330 and an sq are miles a population of 1.2 330 and an annual revenue of about Rs 14 50 1akhs. The Rulers of Dharampur trace the r descent from Rauchandraji of Hindu Mythology They belong to the Solar Sisodis Rajputs dyn sty The present Raja His Highness Maharama Shrif Wilsydayil Mehandrai Tree how the Solar Sisodis Rajputs dyn sty The present Raja His Highness Maharama Shrif Wilsydayil Mehandrai Tree how the Solar Sisodis Rajputs dyn styll sydayil web how the Solar Sisodis Rajputs dyn styll sydayil see how the Solar Sisodis Rajputs dyn styll sydayil see how the Solar Sisodis Rajputs dyn styll sydayil see how the Solar Sisodis Rajputs dyn styll sydayil see how the Solar Sisodis Rajputs dyn styll see how the Solar Sisodis Rajputs dyn see how the Solar Siso

an area of 508 square miles a population of 55 126 and an average annual revenue of about Rs 51akhs The present Ruler lit Le Shrimant Raja Patangshab char keshwantzao kikram shah was invested with full administrative saan was invested with this administration powers on 16th January 1938 He ex relies full Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction and is a Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right. He of the Chamber of Princes in his own right enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns

Lunawada -The State has an area of 388 Linawada—The State has an area of soc quare miles a population of 105 318 and an annual revenue of about Rs 8 lakhs The Rulers of Lunawada belong to the historic Sol aki clan of Rajputs claiming their descent from the famous Bishraj Jaysanh of Anhilwad (11 15).

Bajopla—This important State lits to the south of the Narbada. It hears a set 1517 again the south of the Narbada. It hears a set 1517 again the south of the Narbada. It hears a set 1517 again the south of the Narbada. It hears a set 1517 again the south of the Narbada. It hears a set 1517 again the south of the Narbada and now forms part and precl of State for Indian and the south set when the south set inch and representation of 4003 and the south set when the south set inch and the south set with the Naith Date of the Narbada and the south set will be the south set in the Narbada in the south set in the Narbada in the south set in the Narbada in the south set in the Narbada in the south set in the Narbada in the south set in the Narbada in the south set in the Narbada in the south set in the Narbada in the south set in the Narbada in the south set in the Narbada in the south set in the Narbada in the south set in the Narbada in the south set in the Narbada in the south set in the Narbada in the south set in the Narbada in the State in the south set in the Narbada in the State in the south set in the Narbada in the State in the south set in the Narbada in the State in the south set in the Narbada in the State in the south set in the Narbada in the State in the south set in the Narbada in the State in the Sta Ankieshwar by r liway built by the State His Highness is a member of the Ch mber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 18 guns

was born on the 16th Norember 1905 sun latter accepted to the do not be succeeded to the do not be succeeded to the do not had succeeded to the do not had sath of his father He is a member of Throne was select by Sidi Junhar in farour of the Chamber of I thness and enjoys a dynastic wash Sili Abdul 1 in Molonmed Jakut Rhans jounger brother This led to a crait Name Sill Adult I in volonmed taket Rinn's jounger brother This led to a crat complications witch hawab Sidi Adult karim Mohommel Yakut khan decided to avoil and made the great sactifies of leavin, Julira with his younger trotter hawat Sidi Abdul karim Mohomme d'aket Khan in Stat Ardin Ratin Volleting a Sakut Risan in tended to go to Tip in Sultan and gain his support but as if I was consi fered impelitic the Honour able the Fast. In Its. Company intervened as mediators and through the good offices of Mr Michael and Cana kuna is the Irime Minister of His Highny s the The present Hale. He Hilpaness Maharam Shri Vilyafaviri Mohanderij vasa korn on the St Vilyafaviri Mohanderij vasa korn on the St December 1884 and succeeded to the padd on the 6th March 19 i III Highne 12 a member of the Chamber of Lincre and snjoys a dynastic salute of 0 guns and a personal salute of 11 guns

St Cin Nawab St II Abdul A rim Mohom and 1 kaku Khan was granked the Personal salute of 11 guns

St Cin Nawab St II Abdul A rim Mohom med 1 kaku Khan was granked the Personal islate of 11 guns

Jawher — This State is situated to the North of the Thans District of the Bombay President of May 20 - Initiate of a financia to a market of the Market Dana Butter of the Bonbay President of a market of the Market Dana Butter of the Bonbay President of a mongat the first powerful inner a line of a market of the Superior miles a population of the Butter of the Superior miles a population of with the Butter of the Superior miles of the Super nave centence an attance of respectations and with the Britis Hills Hills are a Studartz and Dulat Muzzaner al Mulk Al lat al Um rah I had zelahan wab bili Mol mme I Hadder Mohan me I Yakut Khan wa ratjung Bahadur wlo was born on the 11th of Sept mber 1903 d succeeded to the Ti rone on 19th No ember 1030 His Highness is a me nber of the Chamber of I rinces in his own right and a member of the Princes St nding Committee

Sant -This State has an area of 6 71 square Square miles a population of 103 318 and an amount revenue of about Rs. 8 iskin Tamous revenue of about Rs. 8 iskin Tamous revenue of about Rs. 8 iskin Tamous revenue of Lunawada belong to the historic fill the state of Lunawada belong to the historic fill the state of Lunawada belong to the historic fill the state of the state

electorat s to representative members of the

KOLHAPUR AND THE DECCAN STAILS AGENCY.

Residency includes the following States -

Kolhapur Miraj (Sendor) Janjira. Miraj (Junior) Savantvadi Lurandy ad (Senior) Mudhol hurandnad (Junior) Sangli Itamdurk Bhor Jamkhandl Aundh Aralkot Sesanur Phaltan Jath Wadt I state

with H I, the C It through the Resident for Kolhapur and the Decem States, who e head quarters are at Kollinpur

Resident for Kolhapur and the Decean States -- It Col C W L Harvey, O B F , M C

Secretary to the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States -- Captain F W M Magor

of 3,220 b sq miles, population 10,02016 His Highmess Shri Shivaji VI the present Maharajah of Kolhapurwas born on 22 11-1011 and adopted on 18 11-1942 as son of the late Maharajah Rajaran Chhatrapati His Highne s hri Shivaji VI comes from the Chavrekar branch of the family of Shivaji the Great, the founder of the Maratha Lupire The Maharajah being a minor, the administration is carried on by a council of four ministerwith Her Highness Shri Tarabaisaheb Chhatra patl, the Senior Maharamsaheb, the Regent, as President There are nine Teudatory Jaghira, Vishalgad, Bayda, Kagal Sr., Kapshi, Torgal, Ichalkaranji, Kagal Jr., Himmat Bahadur and Sarlashkar Bahadur The holders of the nine Regulatory, Ingliss parts the inter-Feudatory Jaghirs enjoy their estates by virtue of thallis or documents of investiture vinch define their powers. The State pays no tribute The State force includes one complete battalion known as the Rajaram Rifles which is included in the Indian State Forces scheme and costs about Rs 11 lakhs a year The State has also about its II lakes a year The State has also one Transport Company known as No 50 (Kolhapur) G P T Coy, R I A S, on service abroad Kolhapur State is divided into 8 talukas and 3 mahals Kolhapur City is known on account of its religious sanctity as the "Southern Benares" and is famous for the architectural beauty of its temples Its hill forts are also famed in history. It is a great centre of higher education and has flourishing industries. The principal articles of production are rice, and ri principal articles of production are rice, jowari sugardane and tobacco and its principal manufactures are coarse cotton and woollen goods, sugar, oil seeds, pottery and hard ware The Sahyadri Mountains flank the State on the west and contain some of the finest bruxite deposits in the world in very large quantities | Ruler—Raja Shrimant Bhairay Sinhji Malojira | The Shahu spinning and weaving Mills, the sugar | Ghorpado—is a minor | The administration | Mills, the Kolhapur Bank with branches Cinema | carried on by a Council of Regency, with the industries as well as full grade Arts, Law and B T Colleges testify to the growing importance | born on the 15th October 1920 and succeeded

Janjira —This State is rituated to the Sc of the Polaba District of the Bombay Presiden The most potic able point in its history is succeeding the Vehicles as mosters of all states of Vetern India made against the de minedatteels of the United as mosters of Lonlan refining from Interfering in administration of the State The State en plenary civil powers. It also has plen criminal powers excepting over British subjection The ports of Janjira proper have the right. British Ind'en Customs port. The Chiefina Su-Molammedan, with the till. Mohammedan, with the title of Nawab, and a sanad guaranteeing succession according Mehommedan las It pays no tribute it reclies from the Junual State an ann "Khundani" payment on Lin Yahai of Mozumbi iri Rials equivelent to Ris 500 flost ruler, H H Nawab Sidi Sir Ahmed Kh G C I I died on Ind May 1922, and was succeed by his for His Highness Sidi Muhamm Deccan States—Captain I W M Mayor

Assistant Secretary to the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States—Sardarsahib Sardar Bhagwan Singh, BA, ILB

Kolhapur—Kolhapur is a State with an area of 3,220 b sq miles, population 10,92016 His Highmess Shri Shivaji VI the present Maharajah of Kolhapurwas born on 22 11-1011 and adopted on the name of Janitra being retained by the isla the name of Janjim being retained by the isla fort opposite. His Highness the Nawab Saheb entitled to a dynastic solute of 11 guns and to permanent salute of 19 guns within his o

territories Sawaniwadi —This State has an erea Snwnntwadi—This State has an area 930 square miles and a population of 2,52 20. The average revenue is Rs 0,81,587. It lies the north of the Portuguese territory of Go the general aspect of the country being e tremely picturesque Early inscriptions to the history of the State back to the sixth ce tury. The late Ruler, Major His Highman Raje Bahadur Shrimant Khem Sawant all Banusahah Bhopsie, ROBI, having expired Bapusaheb Bhonsle, KOBI, having expired the 4th July 1937, His Excellency the Grov Representative recognised his only minor so His Highness Raja Shivram Sawant Bhons the present Ruler, as his successor and appoint the present Ruler, as his successor and appoint Her Highness Rani Parwatibaisaheb Regent to conduct the administration of the State during the minority of the present Ruler from 5th October 1937 Rice is the price cipal crop of the State, and it is rich is valuable tonk. The sturdy Marathas the State are favourite troops for the India Army and supply much of the immigrant labor in the adjacent British districts The Capital Sawantwadi, also called Sundar Wadi, or simpl Wadi The Raja enjoys a dynastic, salute of guns and a permanent local salute of 11 gun

Mudhol —The State hasan area of 869 squar miles, a population of 72,447 and an annual average revenue of about Rs 4,65,112 The preser

The following are the particulars of the States grouped	in this Residency—contd

The follow	ing are the particulate of the b	tuta . Wrani		•	(Paymentst)
State	Name of Chief	Aren	Population (1911 Gensus)	Revenue	British India Government
	-			Rs	Rs
Ramdurg	Raja Shrimant Ramrao	169	40,111	1,79,974	Nil
Kamuurg Sangli	Venkatrao Bhave, Raja of Capt H H Raja Shrimant Sir Chintamanrao Dhundi-	1,136	203,381	16,80,244	Do
Sawantwadi.	rao Patwardhan, RCII, Raja of H H Raje Bahadur Shri mant Shivram Sawant	930	252,050	6,40,000	Do
Savanur	Bhonsle, Raja of (minor) Major Nawab Abdul Majid khan Dilair Jung Bahadur,	73	22,110	1,58,991	Do
Wadi Estate	CBF Nawab of Meherban Ganpatrao Ganga- dharrao Patwardhan	12	2,022	9,000	Do
	Jahagirdar	ļ			•

EASTERN STATES AGENCY.

On April 1st, 1933, the Eastern States Agency was created, and an Agent to the Governor General was appointed at Ranchi The Agency embraced 23 Orissa States, formerly included in the Province of Bihar and Orlssa, and 16 Central Subsequently on December Provinces States 1st, 1936, the two Bengal States of Cooch Behar and Tripura were transferred to the Agency The Status of the Agency was raised to that of 1 1st class Residency with effect from 1st Decem There are three Political Agencies ber. 1944 under the Hon'ble the Resident for the Lastern States at Calcutta, 112
(1) The Orissa States Agency with its head

quarters at Sambalpur, has the following States in Political relations with it .

Athgarh, Athmallik, Bamra, Baramba, Budh Bonal, Daspalla, Dhenkanal, Gangpur, Hindol, Keonjhar, Khandpara, Kharsawan, Narsingh-pur, Nayagarh, Nilgiri, Pal-Lahara, Rairakhol, Ranpur, Seraikela, Sonepur, Talcher and Tigiria

(2) The Chhattisgarh States Agency with its headquarters at Raipur, has the following States in Political relations with it

Eastar, Changbhakar, Chhuikhadan, Jashpur, Kalehandi, Kanker, Kawardha, Khairagarh, Kotea, Nandguon, Patna, Raigarh, Sakti, Sarangarh, Surguja and Udaipur

The Bengal States Agency with its head quarters at Calcutta, has Political control of the following States -

Gooch Behar, Mayurbhanj and Tripura

Of all these States the Rulers of six enjoy the distinction of salute, viz, Cooch Behar and Tripura of 18 guns, and Mayurbhanj, Patna, viz, Cooch Behar Kalahandi and Sonepur of 9 guns

Cooch Behar — This State is situated in North Bengal, bounded by the Districts of Jalpaiguri, Goalpara and Rangpur Area 1,818 square miles, population 039,898, revenue about Rs 94 lakhs The town of Cooch Behar is connected by the Cooch Behar State Railway principality, and in the days of Mahratta with the Bengal and Assam Railway system supremacy in Orissa, the Rulers of Mayur-The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja bhanj were often at war with the Mahrattas

Jagaddipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, born 15th December 1915, succeeded his father Maharaja Jitendra Narayan on 20th December 1922 and was invested with full ruling powers on 6th April, 1936 Tripura -This State lies to the east of

the district of Tippera in Bengal and consists largely of hills covered with dense jungle has an area of 4,116 square miles and a Revenue (Including of 513,952 population 53,44,420 The Ruler is Lt -Col His Highness Bishama Samara Zemindariests), Rs Bijo) ce Mahamahodaya Pancha Srijukta Mahal raja Manikya Sir Bir Bikram Kishore Deo Varman Bahadur, KCSI, who was born on 19th August 1908, and succeeded the late Maharaja Manikya Birendra Kishore Deb Barman Rahadur on 18th August 1928 Resides Barman Bahadur on 13th August, 1928 Besides being the Ruler of Tripura, the Maharaja holds a large landed property situated in the plains of the districts of Tippera, Noakhali and Sylhet

Mayurbhan, —The Ruler is a permanent member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys an honorary rank of Hight-Lieutenant in the Royal Air Force The Maharaja is also the Pro Chancellor come that have light within the State area, as also outside, go to show that the ancient Bhanja Kingdom covered a considerable part of Orissa Though the origin of the kingdom is shrouded in hoary finds antiquity, tradition recorded by Hunter places it more than two thousand years ago Kings ruled over an extensive territory from Khijinga-Kotta, modern Khiching, whose andent remains bear testimony to their eminence and culture which found expression in diverse forms of art of a very high order notably the Mayurbhanj School discussed by Rene Grousset and other art critics of acknowledged authority During the Moghul period, Mayurbhani was recognised by the Emperors as an autonomous who stiempled to lavy a precarious tribute under its own Chief or he dman. These carried by force of arms. In 1761 the Dast India on incessant warfare with their neighbours company took poses sino of Midnapore and In course of time their hill retreats were almost immediately afterwards the Ruler of penetrated by Aryan adventurers with Bryauthanj opened friendly negotiations with gradually overthrew the tribal Chiefs and the Dritish authorities. During half a century is tabil. In d. there eives in this place Trail precoding the British conjugates of Orisas the Homeletts how these daring interlopers most British authorities maintained their friendship with Mayurbhanj and a treaty was concluded between the East India Comp ny and Majur bhani State In 18 9

Keonjhar is an off shoot of Mayurbhanj

the o State of Porahat who e States were confiscate 1 by the British Government These States first came under the notice of the British in 1 93 when in consequence of disturb nees on the fronti r of the old Jungle Mahals the Th kur of Kharsa to enter into certain agreements relating to the treatm nt of fugitive rebels. The Chief were through a part of the State

P tna St t -Patna is a very ancies state and its various architectural ruins be a very ancient nute testimony to its ancient grandeur and civili-ation. In the hoay peat this State was the seat of the well known Koshala Emple which w a ruled by the kings of the Aira dynasty In the times of the Moghui Empero a as well as du ing the ascendency of the Mahr thas the State m intained its independence and sovereignty It was taken under British p o t ction in 1803 and has ever since been extremely loyal to the British Crown The M harajas of Patna have all along enjoyed the hereditary ille of Maharaja Its great services in the Gr at War were acknowledged in high terms of a war were acknowledged in might schale by the Government when it conferred the privilege of a permanent salute of 9 guns on tha M harsi Patna is one of the premier States of the Eastern States Agency and has n srea of 2500 as miles and a population of 63 20 souls according to the Census of 1941 It lies between North Lat 20 6 and 21 4 and Last Long 8 41 and 83 40 It is a very well possession. well governed and progres ive State possessing varous good educational and industrial institu tions d iry and agricultural farms and other nation building institutions There are also f lly design summing institutions inere are also I may and filestrotherapy Institute a V te inary llospit a and a Leprosy Hospital It las a C litra called the liajendra Intermediat

Puler - Maharaja Rajendra ha ayan Singi

of whom were Rajputs from the north came to Puri on a pilgrim ge and remained behind to found kingdoms. The Chiefs of Baudh and Daspalla are said to be descended from the same stock as the Rulers of Mayurbhanj anda Rajput origin is also claimed by the Rajas of Athmallik being held by a junior branch of the Ruling N reingshour Pal Lahara Talcher and Tigiria family which separated from the parent Najagarh it salleged wa founded by a Rajput from Rewah and a scion of the same f mily was Kharsawan and Sera kele — The Rulers of the and stor of the present house of Khandpara he e State belong to the family of the Raj | The ruling family of Rann r is of Khond origin The ruling family of Ranp r is of Khond origin and furnishes the only known instance in which amid many vicissitudes the supremacy of the original settlers has remained intact State acknowledged the suzerainty of the p ra mount power and were under an implied obliga wan and the Kunwar of Seraikela were compelled tion to rende assistance in resisting invaders but in other respects neither the ancient kings of Orissa nor their successors the Morhuls and bound when call dupon to render service to the Mahnattas ever interfered with their internal B iil h Government but not required to pay administration. All the States have annals of tribute. The Bengal Nagpur Railway runs it h dynasties that have rul d over them but they are made up for the most part of legend and fiction and long geneological tables of do thtul accuracy and contain very few f atures of gener I interest. The Britt hoon quest of Ori as from the Mahrattas which took place in 1803 was immediately followed by the submi sion of ten of the t ibutary States the Chiefs of which were the first to enter into treaty engag ments

B et r Ch nghh kar Chhuikh d u Jashpur Kank r Kaw rdb Kb r g rb Kor N ndg on R mg b S kt S rangarb Surguja Ud p r — These States are scatt red round the Ch ttisgarb Division in the Central Pro inces to the different districts of which the majority of them were formerly attached

B tar —This State is altu ted between the Central Provinces Orissa and the Madras Presi dency and is in the Eastern States Ag noy The State is the twelfth largest in the Indian Empire it are being 13 725 square miles The late Chief of B tar whose son is the prent Maharaja was a Rajput lady She was the last di est descendent on the m le line of an ancient family of Lunar Rajputs which ruled over Warang I until the Mohammadan conquest of the Deccan in the 14th century AD hen the brother of the iste Raja of Warangal fled into Bastar and established a kingdom the From then till the days of the Mahrattas the State was virtually independent its inacce i bility securing it from all but occa ional raids of Mohamm dan fre boot rs. The Bhonslas Determination of the property

The Indian States Manipur State.

ater number of the inhabitants are to the minority of the Maharaja oal exports are rice, rape seed, tora timber, lac, myrobalums and other duce The principal imports are i, silt, kerosene oil, and domestic The State income for 1914 was ıkhs

-With an area of 6,055 Sq Miles, he 2nd largest of the States in Chhatency Its early history is obscure Jing to local tradition Maharaja tap Singh, an Arkshel Chandravanshi tap Singh, an Arksner Changravinshin Bhojkutpur, first invaded the truct 194 A D and defeating the Dravadian ni Singh, established his kingdom of time the Rulers of Surguja became ds of the present States of Udapur, forca and Chang Bhakhar Theremaintained their independent position has a Malaratta army in its progress hen a Maharatta army in its progress igcs overran the State and compelled of the State

633,888 at the 1941 census and by the then Chief to acknowledge himself as a ater number of the inhabitants are murias, Marias, Parjas and Bnatras, surgrainty of the Maharattas over Surguja was, however, of a nominal nature. In the linistration by the Government of year 1818 when the Maharatta power was broken it was announced that the State had been ceded along with its dependencies to the Birtish Government under a provisional agreement concluded between that Government and Maharija Madhoji of Nagpur In 1820 Maharaja Maharija Madhoji of Nagpur In 1820 Maharaja Amar Singh was recognised as Ruler by the Butish Government The present Ruler Maharia Ramanij Saran Singh Deo, o B L, ascended the gadi in 1917 and has recently been admitted as a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right Total contribution by the Maharaja towards the War amounts to Rs 2,11,476 towards the War amounts to As 2,11,270 up to May 1945 An Advisory Council consisting of 3 members (1) Dewan and General Member (2) Development Member und (3) Finance Member to guide and advise the Maharaja in all important matters of Policy, was set up on the 15th May 1944, on the initiative taken by the Ruler himself. He is a keen sportsman and an enlightened Ruler. Thakur Ragho Raj Singh, MA, LLB, BT, is the Dewan

UNDER THE GOVERNOR OF ASSAM.

Government of Assam, 18 Manipur an area of 8,638 square miles and on of 5,12,060 (1941 Census), of which ercent are Hindus Manipur consists ; tract of mountainous country, and a out 50 miles long and 20 miles wide, ut in on every side. The State adopted early in the eighteenth century, in of Pamheiba or Gharib Nawaz, who ly made several invasions into On the Burmese retaliating, Manipur 1 a treaty of alliance with the British The Burmese again invaded Manipur e first Burmese war, and on the con peace in 1826 Manipur was declared int. The chief event in its subsequent as the intervention of the British in stablish the claim of Kula Chandra Maharaja, followed by the treacherous

Government of Assam, is Manipur given to him by Political Agent in Manipur on an area of 8,638 square miles and the 1st April 1942 at the Palace Darbar Hall recognising his succession to the gadi

His Highness the Maharaja is entitled to a salute of 11 guns and to be received by H E the Viceroy

The administration of the State is now con ducted by H I the Mahraja, assisted by a Durbar, which consists of a President, who is usually a member of the Indian Civil Service, his services being lent to the State by the Assam Government, and 6 Members, who are all uris The staple crop of the country is Forests of various kinds cover the Manipuris rice great part of the mountain ranges

Khasi States—These small states, 25 in number, with a total area of about 3,700 square miles and a population of meers with him, and the withdraw'd of 180,000, are under the control of the Governor which accompanied him From 1891 (of Assam acting as the Agent of His Excellency the State was administered by the Agent, during the minority of the Crown Representative The States have treaties or engagements with the British and Singh The Paja was invested Government The two largest are Khyrim and the 1908 For his control of Assam and the control of the Government of Agent, during the minority of the Crown Representative The States have treaties or engagements with the British and the control of the Government of Covernment of the control of the Government of Agent of the Crown Representative The States have treating the control of the Governor of Assam acting as the Agent of His Excellency the Crown Representative The States have treating the Crown Representative The Crown Representative The Crown dand Singh The Paja was invested grown and Singh The Paja was invested in powers in 1907 and formally installed had in 1908 For his services during the levelitary title of Maharaja west on him He was made a CBP in which was made a CBP in which was made a CBP in which was made a CBP in which was made a CBP in which was made a CBP in which was made a CBP in which was made a CBP in which was made a CBP in which was made a CBP in which was made a CBP in which was made a CBP in which was made a CBP in which was made a CBP in which was made a CBP in which was made a CBP in which was made a CBP in which was made a CBP in which was in one family. The succession was originally controlled by a small electoral body a which was made of certain class but in recent years there has been a tendency to broaden the elective basis. The constitution of the Almini tration of the State on the cratic character, the Siem exercising but little to the last the first that the control over his people.

IN POLITICAL RELATION WITH THE RESIDENT AT GWALIOR AND FOR THE STATES OF RAMPUR AND BENARES

many vicissitudes and was considerably reduced many ricisitudes and was considerably reduced in size during the reign of his on hawab Syred in a size during the reign of his son hawab Syred for the result of the resul

His Hishness hawab Sir Syed Yusuf All [Control of an area of the control of a helping the British Government durin the challenge of the control of a helping the British Government durin the challenge of the control of a helping the British Government durin the challenge of the control of the challenge of the control of the challenge of the chal His Highness Nawab Sir Syed Yusuf Ali distrits These ignal services were recognised by the British Government by the grant of an Illaqa besides other marks of distinction

of the acgami and Outh Courts Lae and, most precious Persian ma cripts and Moghul miniatures were collected and pr served at the Bampur Orlental Lib ary The years of the rule of Nawab Sir Syed K the All Liban Paladon.

minu An Anan Bahadur anger of the parent ruler maintained the traditions of his huse for devotion to the Blitch Crown and the Great War of 1914 f und him foremost in off ring his personal servic and all the resources of the 83-64 to the 12-12 feed of the 1914 for the 1914 of the State to the briti h Government. He contributed one lakh of rup es tow rds the co tof npkeep of the Hospital Ship R yally During as a centr his rule Rampur made gre tstrides in trade in ti city and commerce and in factin every walk of life

Each Te

/Rampur Stat — Area 803 87 mHzs Popula short period that the reios of the State have been tion. 476 91 from Revenue R 76 0.6 92 in his 1 and 8 Rampur State) as made great to a state of Lampur State of Lamp the Mutanarang rut true and we have the final builty. He read red valuably of remarkable ability. He read red valuably excites to the Mochal Emperor who recog led with all in tters except a few that f li with ma Ruter of Hol Ulthand and bestoned into the precognite of the Ruter. The Milosters him a Ruter of Hol Ulthand and bestoned in the precognite of the Ruter. The Milosters and the Secretaries enjoy defined powers and have soop for Intil tive His Highness I as a fixed its Civil Lit with its distinct from the secretaries. State Budget which is controlled by the Council

> A number of experienced officers have been borrowed from the United Provinces Govern ment to 1 elp to acl leve the same standard of efficiency as obtained in British India and to train local men so that on the return of the lent officers they may be in a position to take over charge successfully. The Finance and Revenue departments have been under the control of an I C S Officer since 1935

custrits. These ignal services were recognised by the British Government by the grant to the British Government by the grant of the British Government by the grant of the British Government by the British Government of the Bri also been provided to assist various departments

Trimary Education is free throughout the lampur Oriental List havy The years the lampur Oriental List havy The years and the lampur Oriental List have the lampur or the l on Intermed to College F th training of rural area t aclers there is a Training School in the city The area of primary girls school on each at the he dour t is of the 0 Tehsils and one high school for the girls in the city. M darsa Alia (Oriental Colleg.) is fam us all ove. India as a centr. of Islamic le rning and is ituated

and commerce and in fact in every walk of life
They sentral Li Col II Highness awab
51: Sy discharmed Rata Ali Kh a B h dar
61: E cos I D 114: Li D u ceeded his
61 there are spind I nel food and was educated and the rowated at a cost of over a lath f rupes
61 there are spind I nel food and was educated and tenovated at a cost of over a lath f rupes
61 the Rajkumar College Rajbot During the latherts Thought upon modern requirements by altera
62 the Rajkumar College Rajbot During the latherts Thought upon modern requirements by altera

e building and provision of shadowless gh pressure steam sterilisers and The Rafat nesthesia implements and Child-Welfare Centre was started in 1934 and six branches have since ed in the city and in the rural area ent and Record operations ed out and rent rates on the basis lues and soil classification have been The State demand on account of been reduced from Rs 32,22,253 to The rents now represent one con 326 lemand which is made on the tenants holdings Occupancy rights have erred under the Rampur Tenancy Act

ate holds investments to the value 9,16,218 which are being increased to the extent of Rs 2 lakhs. All the iervices have been given grades and notions and increments are regulated scales. The system of pension has oduced and the employees have also in the benefit of a General Provident ravelling Allowances and Leave Rules in introduced and the Local Audit fous departments is done periodically getary system has been revised and into line with the system prevailing India. A highly beneficent scheme conversion of the General Provident of Life Assurance has recently been desides life cover the employees better yield on their G. P. Fund con

riculture Department has extended its throughout the State Improved seeds ements are distributed on Sawai basis, i Seed-Stores are working in the State

, or on ordinary life assurance

st of the 1st Rampur Raza Infantry ng overseas for the past three years has I to approximately Rs 27,00,000 the which has been borne by the State in His Highness, his people and industry state have contributed upwards of 0 000 to various War Funds Over 100 have been invested by the State and stry in Defence Loans. The Savings I which was initiated during the current already resulted in the purchase of savings Certificates to the value of over 10 by small investors in the State, most are State servants and workers in the

His Highness s Government approved during the year by which interest free are made to State servants in order to hem to purchase Savings Certificates e dual advantage of enabling the small to save for Victory and also of encourag in those classes of the community which hitherto been accustomed to saving

The permanent salute of the State is 15 guns Rampur State does not pay tribute to the crown

Benares.—The kingdom of Benares unler its Hindu rulers existed from time immemorial and finds mention in Hindu and Buddhist literature In the 12th century it was conquered by Shahab ud din Ghori and formed a separate province of the Mahommadan Empire In the 18th century when the powers of Moghal Emperors declined after the death of Aurangzeb, Raja Mansa Ram, an enterprising zamindar of Gangapur (Benares district), founded the State of Benares and obtained a Sanad from the Emperor Mohammad Shah of Delhi in the name of his son Raja Balwant Singh in 1738 Mansa Ram died in 1740 and his son Balwant Singh became the virtual ruler During the next 30 years attempts were unsuccessfully made by Safdar Jang and after him by-Shuja-ud-daula of Oudh to destroy the independence of the Raja and the Fort of Ramnagar was built on the bank of the Ganges opposite the Benares City Raja Balwant Singh died in 1770 and was succeeded by his son Chet Singh He was expelled by Warren Hastings and Balwant Singh s daughter's son Mahip Naram Singh was placed on the gads The latter proved an imbecile and there was maladministration which led to a recomment in 1701 his which which led to an agreement in 1794 by which the lands, held by the Raja in his own right which had been granted to him by the British Government, were separated from the rest of the province The direct control of the latter was assumed by the Government and an annual income of one lakh of rupees was assured to the Raja while the former constituted the the within which Raja Domains revenue powers similar to those of a Collector in a British district There was thus constituted what for over a century was known as the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares On the 1st of April, 1911, the major portion of these Domains became a State consisting of the perganas of Bhadohl and Chakia (or Kera Mangraur) The town of Ramnagar and its neighbouring villages were ceded by the British Government to the Maharaja in 1918 and became part of the State The Maharaja s powers are those of a Ruling Chief, subject to certain conditions, of which the most important are the maintenance of all rights acquired under laws in force prior to the transfer, the reservation to Government of the control of the postal and telegraph systems, of plenary criminal jurisdic-tion within the State over servants of the British Government and European British subjects, and of a right of control in certain matters connected with Excise

The present ruler is H H Maharaja Vibhuti Narain Singh Born on November 5, 1927, he was adopted by His late Highness as his son and

succeeded to the gade in 1939

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Then or als dates a a Relates in the Punith with have in political relation with Ills Axedicuey the Orden Begresent tive through the Illes detailes need of Control Lagrances of Ladore of Ladore PUNJAB STATES

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A Series	Name of State or Estate	Title and name of Buler	Date of birth.	Area (in square miles)	Population	Salute In guns	Date of succession	Approximate revenue
-	Patlala	It Col His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Sir Yadavindra Singh Mo lifodar Dahadur O B B	7-1-1913	5 94	1 030 259	17+ local	, 1038	Rs 1 66 00 000
	Bahan Ípur	Lt Coj IIIs IIIchness Nawab Al Jid Sif Sadq Muhammad Kh n Abbasi Bahadur oʻoʻsi oʻoʻi m Rʻoʻyʻoʻili D	30-9-08	16 434	1 341 09	11	4~3~1907	14 00 000
n	Khalrpur	His Highness Mir Faiz Muhammed Khan Talpur	4 1-13	6 050	30 81	15+2 local	15+2 local º6-1 -1935	29 41 000
•	Jind	Belgadj e His Highness Maharajs Sir Randir Singh Rajendra Bahadur q 0 9 1 0 0 1 12	11-10- 9	1 99	361 81	916	7-3-1887	34 40 000
4	\abba	Capt IIIs Highness Maharaja Pratap Singh Malvendra Bahadur	1-9-19	246	310 014	13+- local 19	19 10 8	30 14 000
•	Kapurthala	Bekrdier His Highness Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur 0081 GOIR OBE	4-11-7.	200	378 380	915	5-9-1877	34 60 000 palballading
	Tehri (Garhwal)	Lt Col His Highness Maharaja Sir Narendra Shab K C S I Lt D	86-8-8	4 500	397 369	Ħ	5-4-1913	Oudh estates)
80	Mandl	Major His Highness Raja Sir Jogindar Sen Bahadur K 0 31	5-0 8-0	1 139	3 3 593	=	8-4-1013	13 13 000
۵	Straur (Nahan)	Capt His Highness Maharaja Bajin dra Parkash Bahadur	10-1-13	1 046	1560 6	11	13-8-1933	11 78 000
2	Bilaspur (Fahlur)	His Highness Rafa Anand Chand	6-1-13	453	110 338	11	18-11-19 7	° 98 000
į								

	•		1,979	3, 439	111,459	C	5-8-1014	5,30,000	
11	Bashahr.	Kaja Fadam Singn, e s 1	201	2016		(personal)		•	
12	Malerkotala	Lt Col His Highness Nawrb Sir							
			10-9-81	165	88,109	11	23-8-1908	7,75,000	
13	Nalagarh (Hindur)		1870	276	52,780	•	18-0-1911	2,12,010	T
)		· !							le
14	Keonthal (Junga)	Raja Hitendra Sen (Minor) The State is under Administration	13-9-25	186	27,713	•	16-10-1940	1,77,000	I_{i}
15	Faridkot .	Major His Highness Raja Sir Har	20-1-15	889	100.043	11	23-12-1918	17.00.800	nd
16	Chamba.	His Highness Role Lakshman Singh		}				•	ıar
	,	(Minor) The State is under Administration	8-12-21	3,127	163,008	11	7-12-1935	0,08,000	ı S
11	Suket	Captun His Highness Raja Lakshman Sen	1894	392	71,092	11	13-10-1919	3,1.0,000	Stat
18	Kalsıa	Raja Ravı Sher Singh	30-10-02	192	67,398		25-7-1908	3,50,000	es
13	Pataudı	Nawab Muhamad Iftikhar All		i	6				\hat{P}
20	Loharu	Khan, Bahadur Cant Nawab Mirza Amin ud Din	17-3-10	53	21,720		30-11-101	T, 1 1,000	111
ì		Ahmed Khan, Bahadur, Fakhar-	93.2.11	Yee	6,00,00	c	30-10-1096	1.99.000	ıja
21	Durana	Nawah Muhammad Intidar Ali	44	i i	100	•		o coloreda	ь.
1			20-11-12	100	30,066		21-7-1925	1,45,000	
226	Bughal	Raja Surendra Singh	14-3-00	120	27,529		4-10-1922	000,50	
ì	o upper	Raja of Change Change, A U S I ,	12 10 1888	274	28,638	:	29-1-1010	6,52,000	
77	Baghat (Solan)	Raja Durga Singh, o i e	15-0-01	33	11,014		30-12-1011	1,50,000	
20	Kumarsaın	Rana Vidyadhar Singh	1895	*8	13,083	•	24-8-1011	01,000	
26	Bhajji(Suni)	Rana Ramchanderpal Singh (Minor) The State is under Administration	27-1-28	1 6	16,474		0-0-1910	81,000	
27	Mahlog (Patta)	Thakur Narindra Chand	5-10-21	40	8,631	•	17-12-1931	19,000	

Q Inclusive of two personal

States Ves 7 il 13 14 19 19 and 1 to 65 were placed in political relations with the flou die the Deutlent for the Punjab States the Gooder 1930

Tributaries of Jubbal

† Tributaries of Koonthal

Tributaries of Bashahr

PUNJAB STATES—concld

# F 2	l Vame of State	Title and Name of Buler	D te f	Arca (la squar mil s)	Population	Sal te in gune	Date of succes fon	Approximate	
1	-			:	0,000		0-5-1936	60 000	
0	Hale n	Rans Ran Bahadur Singh Jandsive	Jan 1905	à	200				
,		Thens Dallo Shah	6-11-08	82	\$ 114		4-1-1020	30 000	
0	Dusmi	The state of the s	77.8 OF	-	0 6 7		4-10-10 3	20 000	
30	Kuthar	Rana Krishan Chand		•	800	ď	7-10-1905	• 18 00d	-
31	Kunibar	Thakur Hardee Singh	86-8-0.	- ;				000	***
87	Mangal	Rana Sheo Singh	1888	Ξ	0		1		1
	allit	The lar Lakshmi Chand	1-3 16	w	1 0,3		-6-1033	11 000	,,,,
2	Darkoti	Raps Raghunath Singh	1888	s	3		4-0-1018	90	16471
: :	Tharoch	Rans Surat Clagb	4-7-87	86	£ 63		14100	000 0	
3 5	The second	Ral Raghbir Singh	7-11-08	-	5 939		10-5 7	11 000	****
:	Thaneti	Thakur Amog Chand	1891	ť	313		2 1916	3,000	-3-
	Delath	Thakur Devi Singh	18 3	80	163		20 01	1 3 000	
8	+ Koti (Kiar Koti)			‡	97 1				ung
\$	Theor	Thakur Karam Chand	30-11-1904	15	7 07		1-6-1941	30 000	uo
;	Madhan	Thakar Randhir Chand	1887	ន	020		31-1 ~0\$	17 200	
ŧ .	- Chund			a	1 959			14 000	
. :	Patreh	Thekur Shamsher Singh	1303	•	25		10	2,100	
2 2	+ Ramin / Gath)	Thatter Kldar Singh	18 7	92	ĕ		19-8-04	12.000	
: 3	Dhadi	Thakur Dharam Singh	1889	-	1981		18-10-05	000 .	
:									

The Indian States-Punial

a—This is the largest of the Phulkian and the premier State in the Punjab ory is scattered and interspersed with tes and even single villages belonging States and British districts. It also s a portion of the Simla Hills and on the border of Jaipur and Alwar Area 5,912 square miles Popu Gross income Rs 2,47,02,000 Population as a separate State begins from 1762 , Lt Col His Highness Farzand-i-Khas, Inglishia Mansur 1-Zaman Amir-ul-Ingusma Mansur 1-Zaman Amir-ul-Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Shra I Rajgan Maharaja Sir Yadavindra Iahendra Bahadur, Yadu Vanshavatans (ul Bhushan, GBE, LLD, was born 7th January, 1913, educated at the College, Lahore, and succeeded to in March, 1938, on the demise of er, Lieutenant General His Highness addiraj Bhupendra Singhi In 1930 adhiraj Bhupendra Singhji In 1930 aness accompanied His late Highness to in connection with the first Round Conference, received Police training blice Training College, Phillaur, and held ppointments in the State administration hness enjoys a local salute of 19 guns rincipal crops of the State are grain, wheat, sugarcane, repessed, cotton and A great part of it is irrigated by the and Western Jamna Canal distributaries

sses valuable forests and is rich in antiespecially in Pinjore, Sunam, Sirhind, a, Narnaul, etc. 138 miles of broadailway line, comprising two sections—lipura to Bhatinda and from Sirhind to have been constructed by the State at cost. The North Western Railway, the B & C I Railway and the allway traverse the State. ailway traverse the State

lighness maintains a contingent of two ts of Cavalry, four battalions of Infantry, tery of Horse Artillerv and one Mountain

State maintains a first grade college s and a second grade college for girls ala and a second grade college for boys inda, one of the prosperous towns in the Primary education is free throughout the

the State entered into alliance with itish Government in 1804 and 1809, endered help to the British Government critical occasions, such as the Gurkha 1814 15, the Sikh War of 1845, the of 1857, the Afghan War 1878-79, 2 11 h and N -W F campaign of 1897 outbreak of the last Great War, His late iss placed the entire resources of his to the disposal of His Majesty the King or and offered his personal services attre Imperial Service Contingent was Area, 20,000 square miles
This State is about 820 miles in length and served on various fronts in Egypt, on Mesopotamia and Palestine, winning come distinctions Two mule and one Corps were laised anti-placed at the cofthe British Government for the period War, and in addition to furnishing nearly recruits for the British Indian Army naintaining the State Imperial Sorvice gent at full strength, the State Imperial Sorvice great strips of the metwork of Sutlegient at full strength, the State contributed nitially in money and material Again

in 1919, on the outbreak of hostilities with Afghanistan, the late Ruler served personally on the Frontier on the Staff of the General Officer Commanding and the Imperial Service Contingent saw active service at Kohat and Quetta fronts For his services on the N-W Frontier, His late Highness was mentioned in despatches His Highness the present Ruler, true to the traditions of the House of Patials true to the traditions of the House of Patiala, volunteered on the occasion of the crisis in September, 1938, to place at the disposal of His Majesty's Government all the resources of the State in the event of war The offer was the State in the event of war The offer was renewed in August, 1930, and the measures that have already been taken to implement it are in keeping with the best traditions of the State His Highness has made a notable contribution to the war effort by making large payments towards various funds organised in connection with the war, in addition to placing several units at the disposal of His Excellence the State in the event of war several units at the disposal of His Excellency the Crown Representative for active service His Highness is the Patron in Chief of the Khalsa Defence of India League—a body organised by His Highness after the outbreak of war to provide a common platform for the members of the martial Silk community and to accelerate of the martial Sikh community and to accelerate the pace of recruitment The contribution made by this body has been remarkable and has been acclaimed as a solid contribution to India's war effort. It will be interesting to note that the number of Pattale State Subjects under that the number of Patiala State Subjects under

colours in the Indian Army and other forces is now in the neighbourhood of 60,000 In July-August 1941, His Highness made a tour of Malaya, the Eastern Front in November 1943 and of Italy the Middle East in October 1943

October, 1944

A son and Heir was born to His Highness on

the 11th March, 1942
His Highness has been a member of the
Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes since his accession and the National Defence Council of India His election and re election Council of India His election and re election as President of the Punjab States Council, an organization of the Punjab States, bespeaks of the esteem in which he is held by his brother Princes His Highness was also Pro Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes from April 1943 to March, 1944 His Highness is the President of the All-India Olympic Association, Vice President of the Gundog League of India, Chairman of the Spaniel Club of India, President, Southern Punjab Cricket Association, a representative of Punjab Cricket Association, a representative of India in the Western Asiatic Council and Founder of the Western Asiatic Olympic Association

Bahawalpur -Bounded on the North-East bennewripur—Bounded on the North-East by the District of Ferozepur, on the East and South by the Rajputana States of Bikaner and Jaisalmere, on the South-West by Sind, on the North West by the Indus and Sutlej rivers Area, 20,000 square miles

The ruling family is descended from the Abbaside Khalitas of Baghdad The tribe originally came from Sind and sesumed inde pendence during the di memberm at of the Durrani Empire In the Treaty of Labore in Durrant Empire In the Treaty of Labore in 1800 with Ranjit Singh the St te boun! ry was

confined to the right bank of the Sutley The first treaty with Bahawalpur and the Honble the Last India Company was nego tiated in 1833, for regulating amon other matters traffic on the ladus it secured the independence of the hawab within his own territories and opened up the trame on the Indus and Suil | During the first Arghan Warthe hawab rendered assistance to the British and was rewarded by a grant of t rritory and a life pension On his death his heir being minor for a time the administration of the State was in the hands of th British authoritis
The present ruler is Lt Col Dr Al Haj Ris
Highness Rukn ud Daula \usrat i Jang \u211ait Highests Ruku of Daula Vustat I Jang Shuti D ulla Hasteu Mulk Mukhitaud Daula Wa Muloud Daula Sawab Eir Sadig Mohammad Khan Sahib Bahadur Abbati 6 C 1 0CIE K.CSI K.CYO LLD who was born in 1904 and succeeded in 1907 During 1 is minority the State was manage 1 by a Council of Regency which ceased to exist in March 19 1 when His Highness the Nawab was invested with full power. His Highness is now as isted in the administration of his State by a 1 rim Minister R. M. Crofton CIE ICS a Public Minister R M Crofton CIE ICS a Public Works and Revenue Minister Khan Bahad r Abdal Qayum BA LLB a Home Minist r Rafi us Shan Hithas ui Mulk 14 Col Khan Bahadur Maqbool Hasan Kurel hy Ha LLR CAO CHO, Minister for I ducation and Health Major Sh msuddin Mol ammal PA, a Minister in Waiting Major Saced Ahm i Hashmi and Dewan I atch Chand Ba LL u

Household Minister The chief crops are cotton and wleat Lahore Karachi branch of the North West ru Railway has es through the State. The State Rallway pas es through th State The State maintains an Imperial Service Unit (1st Baha walpur Infantry) and other State force units Garrison Companies M T Company and a M ant in Battery

There is also a State owned Railway of 168 miles of which 84 miles has been temporarily This is man ged for the State by the North Western R ilway

Khairpur.-The state of Phairpur lies in Upper Sind between 20 10° and _7 46 horth Latitude and 68 0 and 70 _14 Fast Lon gitted I is bounded on the F st by Jodl pur nd Jessalmere territories and on the No.th West ad South by British Districts of Si d The alim to is similar to the rest of Sind Th maximum temperature in summer is 1 0 the shade and the minimum in winter 40 Th neatest hillstation is Quetta 5 500 feet above sea level Rainf H is scare the 1 st 13 ye r av r ge being 3-8 The area of the State is about 6 050 square miles The population of the 8ta e according to the c sus of 1941 is 305 787 of whom 83/ are Mu im The m jority of whom 83/ see Mu im The m jority of whom 83/ see Mu im The m jority of them are c litivators Others are engaged in trade, State services and I bour The Muslims are mainly sunnis but the Ruler and his f mily and some others are Shi = The

to the British Government or to any other State The language of the State is Sindi 1 Ur in and Ingli hare also spoken. The chi i products of the State are grain and cotton which are cultivated on irit it n canals takin of from the Industrier at the Lloyd Barra c and to a small extent on wels Oil see is give hides to acco Follers earth (t et) carronate of B d (kharo haniho) and wool are also produced The manufactures comprise cotton aliken and woollen fabrics lacquer work carrets and pottery

The Rulers are Muslim Talpur Ralochs and below to the Shia sert I revious to the accession of tits farnily on the fall of the hall ora dyne ty of "ind in 1783 the hi tory of the State belongs to the gen rai, it isny of pind In that year hir Fate! Il Rian Taips r established hims it as littler of Si dan tantar quently his nephew his course I si dan't subset quently his nephew his course I in a Talpur founded the Khsirpur Branch of the Talpur fully In 185 the individuality of the outsett end emistive struction of the labyout fully in 185 the individuality of the Khalipur State was recognified by the British Government. The Ruler is a first class prince and is entitled to a permanent salute of 16 guing outside and 1 guins inside the State limits. Proc. (1866-181 Hit has salit for its Mahomed.

Khan Talpur of Khalep it tat Botn on 4th January 1913 Ascen led the cod on 30th April 1936

Re is tfrihe Punj States Mr J II Tlompson CIE 108 The Hen ble I resident to cal f Admi i rat n heatr p f Vite —I han Rahadur 8 1] z Ali On E (Betired Collector United Provi ces)

Merier — Khan Bahadur J. R. to abawalla m p. E. I. W. M. mb r. Sahetza I. Haji. Mir Gh ilam Hin sain Jahan Taljar General M. mber Jind — Jind is one of the three Phulkian States (the otter two being l'att is and habha) Its area is 1 .. square miles with a popula tion of 3 61 81 so is and an income of about Rs 41 90 000

The hi tory of Jind as a separate State dates from 1763 whe Raja Gajpat Singh the maternal grandfather of Malasa Lajat Singh, and great grandson i the famous Plul est blished his principality He was succeeded by Raja Bhag Singh who greatly assisted Lord Lake in 1805 Hi grandson Raja Sangat Singh was succeeded by the nearest male collateral Raja Sarup Singh by the nearest made collateral last Sarup Singht in 1837. In the crisis of 18. Itals Sarup Singht repdered valuable services to the British and was rewarded with a grant of nearly 600 squar miles of land known as Dadri territory. He we succeeded by his son Maharaj Raghbir Singh who gaye h by to the British Ocyanoment. on the occasion of Kuka outbreak (1872) and the nd Afghan War (18 8) The pr e t ruler Maharaja Rambir Singh was born in 1879, succeeded in 1887 and was invest d with full powers in 1899 The State rendered examplary services in the Gre t L propean War 1914 18 aupplied 8 678 men to the Indian Army and Imperial Service Troops and doubled the strength of its Imperial Service Infantry The total contribution amounted to nearly 85 laki in gifts of cash materials animals and loan

in trade, State services and I bour The Mullims are mainly Sunnis but the Ruler The capital is Sangru whi his c meeted by and his find source is 1812 4 wm | Rs 40 0 018 The State pays not induced the state like the control of the State Lailway with the North We tern Rullim Rs 400 018 The State pays not induced the perincipal executive officer of the State is

r—Brigadier His Highness Tarzand 1 d Rasikh ul-Itikad, Daulat-i-Inglishia Rajgan Maharaja Sir Ranhir Singh ira Bahadur, GOSI GOIR, etc ha — Nabha, which became a separate n 1763, is one of the 3 Phulkum States ha, Patiala and Jind—and though second at of population and revenue of the 3 States, it claims seniority owing to its claiming descent from the eldest branch ising 12 separate places of territory ed among the other Punjab States and its, forms the City of Nabha and the ats of Phul and Amloh, the second portion the Nizamat of Bawal in the extreme east of the Punjab on the border of Raj-. this Nizamat of Bawal was subsequently to its territory as a reward from the British nment for the loyalty of the Rulers of The State now covers in area of about square miles and his-a population of 3,40,000 It maintains a Field Service consisting of a full Battalion of Infantry as the Nabha Akal Infantry under the n States Forces Scheme, 1939, and a State e Unit of one full Company Strength otal strength of the state Forces is 1,600 ie preservation of the peace there is also a force consisting of about 500 men
State is traversed by the main and 3
h lines of the N-W Railway and
B & C I crosses the Nizamat of Bawal
Ortion of the State is irrigated by
Irinand Canal The crops of the State are pulses, bajra, sugarcane, cotton, wheat arley, to facilitate trade the Durbar has d grain markets and Banks near the pal railway stations within the State bry The chief industries of the State of the manufacture of silver and gold neets, brass utensils, cotton, carpets nents, brass utensils, cotton, carpets, and gota, etc There are some ginning ries and 5 cotton Steam Presses in the State n are working successfully Captain Iighness Maharaja Pratap Singh Malvendra dur, who was born in 1919, was invested ruling powers on 5th March 1941. In the nistration of the State His Highness is ed by a cabinet of Ministers. The Chief ster, S. S. Sant Singh is an officer of the c Civil Service

ched pieces of territory in the great plain the Jullundur Doab. The ancestors of the of Kapurthala at one time held possessions in the Cis and Trans Sutley and also in the Doab. In the latter lies the village of Ahlu the the family springs, and from which it is the name of Ahluwalia. When the Juliur Doab came under the dominion of the ish Government in 1846, the estates north the Sutley were maintained in the independent ession of the Kapurthala Ruler, conditional is paying a commutation in cash for military the engagements by which he had previously bound to Maharaja Ranjit Singh, of ore This annual tribute of Rs 1,31,000 a was remitted by the Government of India in etuity in 1924 in recognition of the splendid

record and uniformly efficient administration he State The Bari Doab estates are held the head of the House as a jaghir in perpe y, the civil and police jurisdiction remaining

in the hands of the British authorities. Fo good services during the Mutiny, the presen Maharaja's grandfather was rewarded with grant of other estates in Oudh which yield large annual income equal to those of Kapurthal State The present Rules a titles are Brigadic H II Larand-I-Dilband Rasikh ul-Itiqa Daulat-I-Inglishia Raja-I Rajgan Maharaj Jagatjit Singh Bahadur Maharaja of Kapurthal GCSI (1911), GCIL (1918) GBI (1927) wh was born on 24th November, 1872 and succeede his father, His Highness the late Raja i Rajga Kharak Singh of Kapurthala in 1877 granted the title of Maharaja as an hereditar distinction in 1911 His salute was raiscu to 15 guns and he was made Honorary Colonel to 10 guns and he was made Honorary Colonel of the 15th Rattray Sikhs and promoted Brigadie: in January, 1943 The Maharaja received the Grand Cross of the Legion d'Honneur from the French Government in 1924, and possesses also the Grand Cross of the Order of Carlo 3rd of Spain, Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of Roumania, Grand Cross of the Order of Menelck of Abyssinia, Grand Cross of the Order of Mencick of Abyssinia, Grand Cross of the Order of the Nile of Eb, pt, Grand Cordon of the Order of Morocco, Grand Cordon of the Order of Tunis, Grand Cross of the Order of Chili, Grand Cross of the Order of the Sun of Peru, Grand Cross of the Order of Cuba, represented Indian Princes and India on the League of Nations in 1926, 1927 and 1929, celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his reign in December 1927, and the Diamond Jubilee in December 1927, and the Diamond Jubilee in 1937

The rulers of Kapurthala are Rajput Sikhs and claim descent from Rana Kapur, a distinguished member of the Rajput House of Jaisalmer Only a small proportion of the population, however, are Sikhs, the majority being Mahomedans The chief crops are wheat, gram, maize, cotton and sugarcane The town of Sultanpur in this State is famous for hand-printed cloths Phagwara is another important town in the State, has a large Sugar Factory on modern lines, and is very prosperous also on account of its grain markets and factories for manufacture of agricultural implements, and metallic utensils of household use The situation of this town on the main railway line and the consequent facilities of export and import make its importance still greater and this is the chief commercial town in the State The main line of the North Western Railway passes through part of the State and the Grand Trunk Road runs parallel to it A branch railway from Jullundur City to Ferozepur passes through the capital Recently a second large sugar factory has started working and other industries are also being promoted The Imperial Service and local troops of the State have been reorganized and are now designated as Kapurthala State Forces These State Troops, the strength of which was raised during the Great War, to nearly 2,000, served the Empire in that crisis in East Africa, Mesopotamia and on the Afghan Frontier The Maharaja Kumar Amarjit Singh, Cie, IA, served with the Indian Army in France He also made two month's tour in Meer and Parforce visiting the Indian troops stationed there in summer of 1944, but a short time after his return to India he died of heart failure War work of all kind is being carried

a throughout the State with great zeal and ommendable results Primary education is ee throughout the State and it spends a large roportion of its revenues on its Education lep rtment

The capital is Kapurthala which has been embellished by the present Maharaja with a Palace of remarkable beauty and grandeur and with various buildings of public utility town boasts of modern amenities such as electric light water works etc.

The Hon ble the Resident

Pol tical Officer I for the Punjab States "Tehri State (or Tehri Garhwal) - This State lies entirely in the Himalayas and con Tehri Garhwal) -- This tains a tangled series of ridges and spurs r diating from a lofty series of peaks on the border of Tibet The sources of the Ganges and the Jumpa are in it The erly history to the State is that of Garhwal Dist ict the two tracts having form rly been ruled by the same dynasty since 688 A D Pradyumna Shah the last Raja of the whole territory was killed in battle fighting against the Gurkhas but the close of the Nepalese War in 1815 his son received from the British the present State of Tehri During the Mutiny the latter rendered valuable assistance to Government He
file I in 1859 The present M haraja is Lieut
Col H H Sir N rendra Shah Bahadur KCSI Lt b who is 59th direct male lineal descendant from the origin I founder of the dynasty Raja tion the origin I founder of the dynasty Raja Kanak Pan The principal products are nee and wheel frown on terraces on the hill sides. The original properties of the hill sides when the control of the product of the hill sides of the left rable error of terrace his and the lower switching to the hill side of the base forces is \$41. Then its the capital but like Highness and the Secretariat Office are at Natiatianagar for the greater part of the sair. The summer capital being Pratamagar and the summer capital being Pratamagar and the summer capital being Pratamagar sair the summer capital being Prata in political relationship with the Residency of th Punj b States

Mandi is an Indian State in the Punjab Political Agency lying in the upper reaches of Bi s river which drains nearly all its area Its s ea is 1 200 square miles and it lies between 31 23 North Lat nd 76 East Long

The present Ruler Major His Highness Haja Sir Jociadar Sen Bahadur K 081 assumed full powers in Febr ry 195 His Highne s m ried for the first time the only daughter of lill Hi Press the Maharia of K puthala His Highness meride again in 1930 the younger than the Cambrier of Exercised States of Patients

His Highness married again in 1930 the younger daught r of R. Frithing Sinch of Hajpipia A. Bad helt was born on the De 19 3 more than 1930 to the second of

Sirmur -This State lies among the Siwaliks Rang 9 between 7 and 7 65 East and 30 0 and 31 5 No th It is 1141 sq miles in area with a population of 1 6054 (1941 Census) Nahan is the capital of the St te

The Fuling dynasty is the youn er branch of the Jad n Phriti rulin House of Ja valmer nd the pre ent Ruler is Captain H. H. Maharaja Rajendra Praha h Bahadur who i the 48th direct male in al isseendant from the original founder of the Dyn sty Maharaja Subhans Prakash in 1908 A D. He was born in 1913 and succeeded in 1933

The State con ists of both hills and plains with altitude varying from 1090 ft to 11966 ft The chief products are wheat malze rice sug re ne poppy gin er potatoes turne icand chillies etc. It is rich in S l. Deodar and Pine forests. It has an Iron Boundry which was establ she lin 1807 A D and produce sugarcane crushers which are the best av liable in the The State owns large tea estates at market Rowl garh and Choharpur in D hra Dun D tiet Th mineral esources of th State are being prosp cted There are huge depos ts of Gypsum Lime and Iron Pyrits A scieme fo con truction of dars on the rivers Tons and Gri which are tributaries of the Jumna to gener te hydro electric pow r and pro ade irrigation f iliti s is a nder the acti e consider tion of the Durbar and the P nj b Governm nt A Sirmur Land Produ e Syndicate Limited has been formed

The State maintains a Corps of S ppers and Miners which rendered v lumble services to the Crown during the Second Afghan War and during the I st Great War when it wa captured with Genl Townshends force at Kut ul Amara It is al serving with His Majesty a Forces during the p esent war

COUNCIL -Captain H H Maharaja Raj endra Frakash Bahadur Rai Bahadur Janki hati At I PCS (Retd.) Chi f Minuster R G Abhhi Finan e Minuster Kr Randip Sin h

Manuster without Portfoli

Malerkotla —This State consists of a level sandy plain unbroken by a hill or stream bounded by the district of Ludhiana on the bounded by the district of Ludhiana on the north by Patial territory on the east and south and by the Judhiana District Patiala and A. hha. territories on, the, west. The Euler, (Nawale) of Majerkotla are of Kurd 31 A 23 A orth Lat no 76 asset Louis hand the Sunder on the east by Kulu on the both by Made on the east by Kulu on the print and by the Judhian District Fatlais and by the Judhian District Fatlais and by the Judhian District Fatlais and by the Judhian District Fatlais and by Kulu Fatlais Fatl

Sherwan and settled in the town of Sherwan north of Fersia and after settling for a time in Afah nistan near thazni came to India and a titled at Male the old capital of the State in 1442 Originally they held position of trust under the Lodhi and Moghal Emperors Afah State in Meghal Empire began to sink into Afah was a support of the Sheria Sheria Canada and Sheria Cana and the second s 11 19 71 h in minerals. The c pital is succeeded to the power or an ammands in the final founded in 1827 which contains se real di tricts between the Suttel and the J man tem; a and places of interest and is ocofine [The State entered into political relations with chief martin for comm rec with Ladhakh and I hadhakh and I Ahmad All Klian Bahadur, KCSI, I CIT, it mountainous and it a favourite is who was born in 1881 and succeeded in 1868. He sport men. It possesses remarkable was created. How M for in the Indian tems copper plate inscriptions from win lune 1916 and promoted to the rank of Lt. chronicks have been compiled. Col in December 1919

The chief products are cotton, sugar, poppy aniseed, mustard, alv in, methi tobacco

gartic ontons and all sorts of prains

The State maintains Support Infantry, Cavalry and Artiflory The capital is Miler Annual revenue of the State 14 about kotla-18 lakhs

Faridhot - The I mid of Pages belong to the same stock as the Phullian Chief- having the empire, but its internal administra a common ancestor in Brar | The Laridler Houle was founded in the middle of the 17th century is affect from 51th expression. The 50 The present. Ruler, Larzand I School Nichin came under Prite h influence in 18-Hazzat i Kaiser i Hind. Major. His Hichnes, part we tof the Paul, was at first han Rija. Sir Harindar, Singh. Brarbans. Bahadur, to Kashi dir but subsequently the bound 8081, was born on the 29th January 1915, the Stat. were fixed as they now stame. succeeded to the gade in 1918 and was inserted with full ruling powers in October 1944 His Highness personally administers the State assisted by his young brother, It Col Kunwar Manjitindar Singh Bahadu, and a cablact of three Secretaries, headed by Sardar Bahadur Sardar Indur Singh Base Chief Secretary His Highness is a member of the Assional Defence Council and the Standard and Defence Council and the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes. The State Comprises in area of 643 square miles with a population of 1,90,283 and has a gross annual income of 10 likhs. The Ruler is entitled to esslute of 11 guns. Faridkot, the Capital town lies on the main. Delhi Bhatinda. Lahore Section of the North-Western Railway

Chamba -This State is enclosed on the west and north by Kashmir, on the cast and south by the British districts of Kangra and Gurdaspur, and is shut in on almost every in on almost every latting possil The whole country most famous side by lofty hill ranges

Lounded probably in the eixth cen Accuta, Surifficul Raspit who bulk pure the motion Birmans, Coan ext, nded by Mern Varma (680) and the Chambe var built by Sahil Varma et The State maintained its independen the Mo, had conquest of In Ila

Under the Mochali It became tribi not let rived with, and it ever ped all atheir from 511 h iggreesion. The Si the declared independent of Kashm pre ent Chlef le H H Raja Labelim in Si was born in 1924 and succeeded to in 19., The minority Administration State Is being conducted by a Council, co Member (Rul Shith Rachubir Singl Reid) and Advisors Member (Min Kesri Singh) The principal crops a make and millets. There are some forests which were partly leased to Gov in 1864 for a term of 99 years, but the ment of them has now been retroceded (himba Durbar The principal road to town is from Pathanil of, the terminum than the state of the Amritair Pithunkot branch of the Western Railway Chamba town, on the bink of the Rayl contains a number of ing temples of which that of Lakshmi ? duting possibly from the tenth century

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE.

The territory known generally as the Jammu and Kashmir State, lies between 32° and 37° N and 73° and 80° E. It is an almost entirely moun tainous region with a strip of level land along the Punjab border, and its mountains, valleys and lakes comprise some of the grandest scenery in the world The State may be divided physically into three areas, the upper, com-prising the area drained by the River Indus and its tributaries, the middle, drained by the Jhelum and Kishenganga Rivers, and the lower area, consisting of the level strip along the southern border, and its adjacent ranges of hills The dividing lines between the three areas are the snow-bound inner and outer Himalayan ranges known as the Zoilla and the Panchal The area of the State is 84,471 square miles Beginning in the south where the great plain of the Panchal and the Panchal The area of the state is 84,471 square miles Beginning in the south where the great plain of the Punjab ends, it extends northwards to the high Karakoram mountains "where three Empires meet'

Briefly described, the State comprises the valleys of the three great rivers of Northern India, viz, the upper reaches of the Chenab and the Jhelum, and the middle reaches of the Indus The total population is 40,21,616

History -Various historians and poets have left more or less trustworthy records of the history of the valley of Kashmir and the adjacent

Empire by Akbar Srinagar, the originally known as Pravarapura, had been long established, though many of buildings said to have been erected l Hindu rulers had been destroyed in t teenth century In the reign of Sikand was a contemporary of fameriane, number of Hindus was converted to Jehangir did much to beautify the Val after Aurangzeb there was a period of and decay, and by the middle of the en century the Suba or Governor of Kash become practically independent of There ifter the country remained un Afghan rule until 1819 when it was co by Maharaja Rangit Singh and passed t by Manaraja Rangit Singh and passed to The early history of the State as at constituted is that of Maharaja Shr Singhii, a scion of the old Ruling Figuration, who rose to eminence in the of Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore a in recognition of his distinguished made Raja of Jammu in 1820. I sleep from the war between the Ratich aloof from the war between the British Sikhs, only appearing as mediator after th of Sobraon (1846), when the British made him the valley of Kashmir and certain oth in return for his services in re esta peace His son, His Highness Maharaja

Singhi, a model Hindu and one of the sta

1857 to 1885. He did much to consoli late his maint ining a Visitors. Bureau at Srinagar for possessions and evol e order in the fronti r the convenience of visitors who are attracted possessions and evole other in the front r the condistricts. He was succeeded by his elic t s n by the of his Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Si gill of has who died on 3rd September 10.0 and was directed succeeded by His Highn as the present Shri traffic Maharaia H ri Singhii Bahadur

The most otabl reform effected in the State during the reign of the lat Mahar ja wa the Land Re en se Settlement origin lly carried out under Sir Walter Lawrence ad revised

from time to time

Administration—For some years after the acce ion to the gad of the late M hirst the draintstinen of the State was co did to be a common of the state was count to be a council over which the M h raja pre ided in 190 this Council way boil hed and it administrati n of the State was then-corowand country on by His Highness the Mah raja with a country of the state was the Mah raja with the state was the state was the state was the state with the state of the state was the state of the s system continued until until January 10 Council fas in urur ted wh n an Executi Very recently certain modificati n ha e be n introduced in the constitution The Precutive Council at present includes popular Mini ers

The B itish Reside t has hi he iqu rt rs at Srinagar a d Slalkot and th r 1 al o a I olitical Agent at Glight A British Officer i stationed at leh to assi t in the super i ion of it. Central Kashmir

In the Dogras (Hindus and Muslims) th State has splendid material for the A my also serve in large numbers in the Indian Army Revenue—The total revenue of the State for the year 1945 46 h.s been e timated at 1 s 46 51 lakhs

Frodu to m d I d try — The populati n is pre-eminently agric it ural and pa t rai. The principal food crops a c rice m i c and wie t principal food crops a e tice mile and wie; O fised is is a nimportant crop Earley cotion saff on tobacco beans walnut almonds and hops also grown Pr and apple the principal fruits of the Valley are exported if ge quantities. The State forests reset is puncipal fruits of the valley are expected. I miles The number of educate is a d valuably. The yield precise of time research of the pi and fir The most of the pi and fir The most of the pi and fir The most of the pi and fir The most of the pi and fir The most of the pi and fir The most of the pi and fir The most of the pi and first of the pi and first of the pi and the pi and first of the pi and the pi and first of the pi and the pi an ber und in the State e Brailie Coal audiceath Raolf e slate, it copper a d al Gold is found in Baltistan and Glight sapphires in Paddar aquamarines in Skardu and lead in Url The sits filater in S inagar is the largest of its kind in the world Manni cture of sike is a very ancient industry in Ka hmir Zain ul Abil n who ruled from 14 1 t 147 is said

Abil n who ruled from is 1 1 1 147 is said to have himp often silk we are from Khuras n ad settl d them he Wooll n I the shawle, surprist papier m then ad wood carring of the shawle world finang The State parties and the world finang The State parties and the world finanger from the me. The Gem of The manufactured from the state of the shawle world for the shawle

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the convenience of visitors who are attracted by the senercy and charm of the beauty spots of hashinir licently, at nil n has been directed tow ris the de clopment of tourist traffic Tourit Eureau has been opened at a number f places includin Lawaholmid and Su heigath to git ethe necessar information rewardin U State to the intendin visitors

Communications -Great efforts hive been Communications—territ errors in versions and are being, mad towards the improvement of ro ds for wheel d traffic in the State The Jheism Valley road (196 miles) which links the kal mir Valley with the Punj b and the 'orth Western Frontler Province is con idered to be no of the finest motorable mountain roads in the world

The Banihal C et Re. d about 00 miles long toin K shmir ith the North Western Railway y tem at J mmu Tawi and is also a fine

motorabl road

Roads for pack animals lead from Sringgar tle immer c pital of K sin ir to the frontier di tricts of Cli it an I Lad kh Intern I vill. go commu festi as have Iso been much improved, The Jammu sucleterth Lallway a section of the Warir b d Sinikot branch line of the North West Rallway system is the only North West Rallway system is the only Rallway in the State Ti mountainous nature of the country has so far prev ted the extension of the line into the leat of the State

P bl Works—In 1901 a 300d spill hannel above "rinagar was constru ted to minimise the constant inger of 600s in the Hiver Jielum A number of ennals he been con structed at crossl ser ble speech of the district and a sum of the structed at consistency with the structed at consistency with the structed at consistency with the structed at consistency with the structed at consistency with the structed with the tell hone see so me of height hadds 'Good po green's has been made with irrigation. The lattle that the structure is the structure of the st on the Jheium Ri er at Mal ora was completed

Education -- According to the last census of the St. to ther we are r \$ 000 literate of the St. to ther we so or a LAND Heranu persons in the State including or 5000 I m les The number of education I institu ti si 1903 The are four Colleges and one 11 d O intal C lieg The number one ild Olintal Clier The number of scholars in 1013 44 was 1 09 9 In Munici planes educ the fr box was m de com juscry in 17 Tore schools including 6 sic

R f rms —One of the important reforms connected with the present Maharaja's reign las been the establishment of an independent High Court of Judi ature modelled on British I dian lin s I S premi r 1943 Hi Highnes granted Letters Patent to the High Court granted to similar to the e of High Courts in British India Important | gi | tive me su pas ed by His Hi hne ses Government in recent years include the 1 ing of the go of marri ge to 14 f r girls and 18 for boys and the Agriculturists Relief Act de ign I to cope with th p blem f rur l ind btedness

As signs of con-titution. I progre s of the State may be m tioned the freedom granted to the Exhibition 1 need in the State anumany where pre-table point to 6 indigenous ris and or fis In 1934. His illichness announced further reforms manship for which kashmir is famous are on the fith of February 1839 by a proclamation displyed. His illighness 8 Government are the main features of which were (a) an elected majority in the Praja Sabha, (40 elected members in a house of 75), (b) election by the Praja Sabha of its own Deputy President (c) appoints ment of four non official members of the babha Auchinick for the bracers displayed by the ment of four non official members of the babha Stett troops. Recently the 4th J. & K. Infantry as Under Secretaries to assist His Highness in the state of the sabha of the appropriation of the Revenues and other the appropriation of the Revenues and other monies in any year for expenditure on items which are votable (the non votable items being president; or the lattlefields specified in the Statute) to the vote of the Sabha specified in the Statute) to the vote of the Sabha in the form of demands Recently two members of the Proja Sobha selected from a panel of 6 elected by the non official members of the Prais Sabha itself, have been included in the Freen tive Council

The Constitution Act which was promulgated in 1939 made provision for the appointment Board of Judicial Advisers and the creation of the post of an Advocate General The Board advises His Highness in the disposal of such civil and criminal appeals as he to His Highness from the High Court of Judicature

War Effort -With the declaration of the war in September 1939, His Highness the Maha raja Bahadur offered to His Majusty the King Emperor his personal services and placed the resources of the State at his disposal

Eight Units of the State are at present serving outside the State Of these, three units have been transferred permanently to the Indian Army For maintaining the troops sent out at full strength, it has been necessary to increase the number of recruits under training. During the present war over half a lal h of recruits has been raised in the State so far for the British Indian and the State Armies The officers and men of the State Arms on active service are receiving their pay from the State and their ration allowance is being prid to their families

The expenditure for war purpose in the Army Department has risen steadily during the last 5 years The total expenditure was about Rs 75 lakhs in 1943 44 as compared with Rs 744 lakhs in 1939 40 The pay of all ranks serving in the State Army has recently been revised and the rates of hit and H M Allowances have been raised from Rs 50 and Rs 15 respectively to Rs 120 and Rs 50 respectively

Keren (Eritrea) and Damascus (Syria) and His Madame Chiang Kai Shek on the occasion

His Highness presented 18 completely equipped motor ambulances for war purposes and placed the Kashmir House at Delhi and his I oel heed plane at the disposal of the Government of India. In addition to other sub-tantial fifts and donations for the provision of comforts and amenities to troops and relief to home lees sufferers in Ingland, £50,000 were sert last year to H I the Viceo for purchase of 10 fighter alremat for the defence of India

His Highne axisted the Middle Last in October 1911 and inspected his own as well as other Indian troops there. Last year His Highness visited Ingland as one of India's two representatives on the War Cabinet and after a stay of about 3 months there returned by way of Italy where he went right up to the front line Towards the end of the last year His Highners was again on another visit overseas During this visit he saw some of his troops in Iran

An influential War Ald Committee was set up with Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba as The total receipts of president to raise funds Committee to the end of June 1944 nted to Ra 880,945 out of which amounted to Its 7, 15,637 was spent on contributions to various war funds and on materials purchased for working parties to provide comforts and amenities to troops

Her Highness has organised Ladies' Working parties and Her Highness personally attends its meetings both at Jammu and Srinagar The Committee has sent a number of parcels for use of forces overseas

His Highness has also contributed large sums of money from his privy purse for particular purposes connected with or arising out of the

The Jammu and Kashmir Mountain Battery | Special collections were made on the China achieved great distinction in the battles of Day and a cheque for Rs 25,398 was sent to

THE CHAMBER OF PRINCES.

as one of the results of the Report on Indian constitutional reform presented to Parliament approved by the Secretary of State for India and H E Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy and Governor-General of India in 1919 The proposal was that the Chamber should exist as a permanent of the results of the Report on Indian approved by the Secretary of State and their rights and privileges nor-General of India in 1919 The proposal was that the Chamber should exist as a permanent of the results of the results of the results of the results of the results of the results of the results of the results of the Report on Indian approved by the Secretary of State and their rights and privileges nor-General of India in 1919 The proposal was that the Chamber should exist as a permanent of the results of the Report on Indian performs its functions under a constitution approved by the Secretary of State and its deals with questions submitted to it concerning and H E Lord Chamber should exist as a permanent of the results of the Report on Indian performs its functions under a constitution approved by the Secretary of State and its deals with questions submitted to it concerning and H E Lord Chamber should exist as a permanent of the results of the that the Chamber should exist as a permanent consultative body, with the Viceroy as President and the members composing the Chamber consisting mainly of the Princes and Chiefs having salutes or whose membership might

The Narendra Mandal or Chamber of Princes and were given the privilege of nominating a came into existence, with the earnest co-operation of a number of leading Princes themselves, The Chamber is a recommendatory body, which The Chamber was formally inaugurated by

H R H the Duke of Connaught on 8th Febru ary 1921 It meets regularly once a year and the agenda of subjects for discussion is framed and proposed by the Chancellor of the Chamber

t a tfr lim in his absence out of Ind a an i a Standing Committee of the Chamber This Committee considers before the annual meetings th subjects to be discussed at them

Compo to no Chamber—As the constitution of the chamber provided for each State Member exercising one vote on any question coming before the Chamber power in the Chamber gradually fell into the note of composition of the co

The differences between the Greater State and the Lesser States wr much as pread by the different view points which they not in regard to Federation His late Highne so in regard to Federation His late Highne so in the second that the seco

This meeting was preceded by intensi e deliberations in the Informal Conference s of Frinces Their Highnessee at discussions which they held in Bounday in October 1956 appointed they held in Bounday in October 1956 appointed they have been been supported by the state of the sta

This port was taken into con ideration 1. At s g rest and of of Princes at n inf m. 1. At s g rest and princes it is discovered by the property of the condition of the property of the princes is a formal set of the prince in t

His Highness the Jam Saheb of Nawanng to necessed His lat Highness of Patiala in the Chancelurship and high the office for a number stream of the Highness of the Highness of Nawah for Bhoppal who is now the Chancellor The Jam Saheb is pro-Chancello

Attude to Fed r on—The question of accession to Federat on was fully considered by a Compittee of Stat a Ministers convened by to late 2R Hon ble Sir Akhar Hydati The Hydati Committee closely exuained the drait committee closely exuained the drait committee there are considered to certain specified subjects such as the protection of treaty rights and the rights of administration by the States of certain Federal subjects After Considering the opinions of la adviser after Committee manimously adopted a report Government of India drait and left is to the Princes to take such action as they might think necessary to safeguard their rights

These recommendations we a considered at a Conter nee of Princes and Mil teters held in Bombay in June 1939. The Conference passed are olution stating that the Princes found the revised dark! In trument of Accession until the form in which its ugit to protect their treaty rights was held to be inadequate for the purpoe and a condity that the orbit of feder I authority and jurisdiction has be n extented beyond constitution.

Revised draft Instruments of Accession were then drawn up and circulated amon individual Bulers. These ellelted diver e comments and sugge tions for further modification. (A fuller account of the various stages in the discussions of the Fed ration will be found in past issues of this book! While the negot ations were in progress the war broke out.

The efforts of the Viceroy to inaugurate the federal part of the constitution embodied in the Government of India Act came to an abrupt end While affirming that fed ration remained the objective of His Majesty's Government His Txeeliency said in Sept m'r 1939 that we have no choic but to h id in sups nee the work in connection with prepar tions for Tederation

It rnal R I rm n Si t —The pace of administrative and constitutional reform in the States has rapidly increased in the last I w years owing to the introduction of provi c I authonomy in British India it enpar t approach of Federation and pre sure—sometimes direct—from the Indian National Courr s

A new factor in the acce sion of the States to the proposed feet air rose early in 1928. The Co gress witch it dill thit white opposed the control of the feet of part of the Government of Indi A t intensified its opposition store. July 1927 when it is nominees became Ministers in the maj ity of B liths India may at the anomaly of forcing an alliance between democrat British Indian provine as and autocratic Indian States. In other words the Congress demanded as one of the conditions are considered in the States of the Congress demanded as one of the conditions are considered in the Catalogue of the Congress demanded as one of the conditions of the conditions of the congress demanded as one of the conditions of the congress demanded as one of the conditions of the congress demanded as one of the conditions of the congres

emmed Many States could not escape the at their deliberations fluence of autonomous adjacent provinces

Numerous States announced their Rulers' in-ention to liberalise their constitutional machi ery and to improve their administration. Many ctually introduced reforms A few Rulers eclared that responsible government was ne goal of policy and took steps towards it. lany Rulers announced progressive schemes f administrative reform in their respective tates

An extraordinary development took place ally in 1939 when Mr Gandhi decided on fast to death to compel the Thakore aheb of Rajkot to implement his promise oncerning the membership of a reforms ommittee The Viceroy intervened and Mr andhi agreed to the adjudication of the Chief ustice of the Federal Court, which went in his vour But subsequently further difficulties ver the constitution of the committee arose wing to Mr Gandhi's promise to the minorities and Mr Gandhi eventually recanted and declard that his fast had been coercive in character le therefore left the committee to be constituted y the State Later Mr Gandhi announced a new technique" for agitation by States ubjects, in which he counselled moderation their demands and called off all civil isobedience movements in the States

His advice and direction was followed in lmost every Indian State where previously the ir had been thick with strife. In some cases he response was quick, while in others the ocal leaders were inclined to be resentful of this udden brake on their activities Eventually, lowever, quiet was restored on the "States ront," although stray "incidents" continued o engage the attention of the local public and f Mr Gandhi himself

As recently as October 1941 Mr Gandhi eclared "I am convinced that in the new leclared declared "I am convinced that in the new world order which is bound to follow the insensate putchery, dignified by the name of war, the Princes will have place only if they become true servants of the people, deriving their power not from the sword, but from the love and consent of the people" Mr Gandhi advised the people of the States to cultivate patience and prepare themselves for the responsibilities that would devolve on them, by doing mute constructive work. That did not mean submission to active and acute tyranny of which so many active and acute tyrnny of which so many accounts had reached him. That the victims must resist in the best manner they could

Princes' War Effort—From the beginning of the war, especially since the summer of 1940 when the hostilities took a turn for the worse, the Princes of India have devoted their wholethe Frinces of India have devoted their whole-lindia in such spheres as the application of the content of the concentrated his attention on how best he and his State could aid Britain in her struggle against the forces of tyrain. They rose to a man, ranged themselves behind the banner of His Majesty and vied with one another in the supply of men and moncy to assist in the prose-

ere contrary to the provisions of the Act prominently on the agenda, indeed, it is true to evertheless the tide of democracy could not be say that every other subject took a second place

1943 Meeting of the Chamber—The annual meeting of the Princes' Chamber was held in October 1943 It was addressed by Lord Linlithgow for the last time, for His Ex cellency the Crown Representative left India almost immediately after The address was listened to by the largest number of Princes that had ever attended any session since the inaugura tion of the Chamber His Excellency upheld the federal ideal as the best for Indian unity and for the constitutional future of India and declared that "that unity is wholly consistent with the survival and orderly development of Indian States" He emphasised that the Crown's obligations to protect carried with them equally binding responsibilities to ensure, if need be, that what was protected continued to be worthy of protection

The Viceroy, wanted Indian States to bring up their standards of administration to modern requirements and gladly acknowledged that in this respect some States were an example for other parts of India He made it clear that the "times are no longer propitious for Jagirdars and Thakurs who seek to assert or perpetuate a semi-independence wholly incompatible with their limited resources and so inevitably harmful to the interests of the inhabitants of the areas concerned" He was sorry that he had been denied the satisfaction of taking final decisions on questions such as civil lists, privy purses and the grouping of smaller States into a co operative administration. These problems would, he said, be tackled by his successor without delay

The Viceroy's moving appeal to the Princely Order was to see "that the splendid opportunity lying before the Rulers is not missed and to ensure that advantage is taken of it with such vigour and foresight, with such judicious blending of the old and the new, with such subordination of narrow, personal and local interests to true patriotism that the future of India-of Indian States in close collaboration with British Indian—may be ensured and that the future generations may remember with gratitude the part played by the leaders of Princely India in securing the stability of that common and glorious inheritance. His Excellency spoke significantly when, addressing apparently se paratists, he stated that "it is very difficult for units, however large, whatever their form of units, however large, whatever their form of government, whatever their resources, to exist save in relation to, and as part of, a larger whole

The Viceroy paid a warm tribute to the gallant record of the Indian States' forces and to the maximum co ordination of efforts with British India in such spheres as the application of ordinances and the tackling of the grim problems of food, sloth and indicates. meeting to discuss the Chancellor s draft reply to the Crown Representative and the cons deration of the draft did not conclude till the Chancellor was about to enter the Chamber to reach the continue of the Chamber to the Chamber to the Chamber to the Chamber to the Chamber to the Chamber to the Chamber to the Chamber to the Chamber to the Chamber but a brief reference was made to Chamber but a brief reference was made to Chamber but a brief reference was made to Chamber but a brief reference was made to Chamber but a brief reference was made to Chamber but a brief reference was made to Chamber but a brief reference was made to Chamber but a brief differently from the Chamber but a brief differently from the Chamber but a brief to the Cham

Replyin to the Viceroy's address the Jam Sabeb made, a reference to the constitutional issue and uffed th t disputes arisin between the Government of India or a province all Government and any Indian States or between two or the Country of the Co

More a she marked life referred to the More a she mere that the Coron folds a more than the Coron folds are the coron folds and the coron folds are the coron folds ar

The determination of Ruli g Pri c s and Chiefs of India to outing to help in the achiev ment f final Ailled vi tory was pl dg d in a me lutton passed by the Chamber on the Ch n c lio s motion

Growing Appr h as on — From now onwards for was growin wid need of in easing midgrow as growin wid need of in easing midprocessing the second of the sec

industrial policy of the Coverment of Indito the extent than it affected testimate undustrial developments in the States and the economic interests of the bistes proples. It was appar not that the Ruders of the biste were appared and the 1st of States (alma so oil no by Scientia 1st of States (alma so oil no by Scientia 1st oil States (alma so oil no by Sciential ment of India for the country a post war developments. Whereas the wished to co-operate in all aspects of post war recon truction thewer equality caper to protoct the interests of the States. The proposal mooted at the Isomboa of the States. The proposal mooted at the Isomboa deputation of it is States. Rulers allo did wait upon 1916 Excelle v the Crown Representation Bureau of the Chamber of Princes to propagate the States (steroplation questions of common det mination to safetoward their interests in post was adjustments.

A ran e t B t h I d a — On the final day of th Committe a session in Bombay til Chancellor r pudiated the insiduous su rections made by certain quinters in India with m verpresent the Indian Prine sa opponents I India s constitutional friedom and as in rediments to her progress towards that end

Nevr was there a greater ditrortion of the truth the the neellor continued. We veld to none in pairfoot in and I we for our country. We wish to ee her great and honoured fillih her own right a position in the comity of the world to which her listory and the achievements would to which her listory and the achievements this end we are ready to make what contribution we can. But it e sanctity of covenants is the foundation of all civilis d lif and no pa ty which respects the sa citiy of covenants can blame us for uneng that any constitut onal arran ements it? Ind a must ensure the due and a guarantee that these rights should a television of the state that the same of the stat

St: War Eff rt - Peviewing th State cutibution to the war effort the \(\) wab of Bhop I said that 50 Indian States had sent their armed forces if a til service Over from their t it less to the work of the from their t rit less to the work services Those were in didting to the 1500 trained technicians and many the usual un skilled we keeps

Th total flurned I contribution in de by the Prin es in d h ir peoply greated over the following the state of the following the state of the following the f

and the standard of administ sit n in the cost of mater al supplied for var purposes a latton limit of plus for the future of civil by the St tes one to se all crores fruper a latton limit of the Standard common und r review. A latton limit of the Standard common und r review. A latton stat a h d present d alrerate to the face that the standard control of the stan

The Chamber of Princes.

tate in flight of fighters Some others had he disposal of the War Department transport ambulance companies rendered meritorious service overseas of ambulances armoured lorries and also been supplied

Measures --- His Highness ation ed to the various measures adopted by in their territories for the control of ind prices of food grains, and The ing anti-inflation measures operation in these matters, he added, full and hearty and he was sure they

lian States, he said, had fought this ch they regarded as their own, and of their war effort had been publicly The States were disturbed that when they were engaged in war work, olicies had been initiated which adver seriously affected their integrity and development which was necessary the standard of life of, and provide 1 social services for, their peoples hness felt confident that where needed tes would take the necessary steps es further to improve their administra-nd that the good offices of the present and he excellable for the removal of

rons, including a bomber squadron) Representative accepting or not accepting the Several resignations since appointments connected with presented their own private aircraft the Chamber of Princes are made not by him ates had presented armed vessels but by the Chamber itself, but they mentably al Indian Navy Some others had caused postponement of the session of the caused postponement of the session of the Chamber

> "The Princes have made no statement indicating what particular issue or issues led them to resign Until the situation is clear I should not like to express any opinion on this I would emphasise, however, that the point reply to the Princes to which I have alluded, contained nothing new in principle or policy

> I am glad to be able to tell the House that the Viceroy has received an assurance from the Princes concerned that their resignation will not affect their determination to do their utmost to help in the prosecution of the war

> On the question of the future development of Indian States, I may add that discussions on this subject and its relation to post wir development in British India were initiated with representatives of Princes in October last These discussions are at the preliminary stage only and the reply to the Princes' deputation, which I have mentioned, merely referred to the discussions and to the importance of the The Government of India are aware of the necessity for so sliaping their post war development plans that benefits will, as far as possible, recrue to the whole country and not to British India only '

Commenting on Mr Amery's statement, the

The Chamber of Princes.

perial Majesty the King I mperor, with etful submission that in this matter o ensure an early and satisfactory ement "

Chamber of Princes, while emphasizing ortince of internal reforms in States ng, where necessary, from Rulers them nd their Governments, strongly recomthat unless dready done, the Govern of the States may carefully review their ue regard to local circumstances, the ant recommendations made by the Special ng Committee of Ministers of 1942 in 1945 and 19 recommendations, which are already in in many States and are receiving active eration of many others, include utory provision guaranteeing the rule of nd the security and protection of person reperty with powers to the States' courts that these fundamental rights are scrupil enforced, (b) the administration of justice igh an impartial and competent judicity, pendent of the executive, with suitable ision for the adjudication of disputes een the States and their subjects, (c) establishment of a council form of govern it providing for the advice and assistance of isters to the Rulers in the ordinary sphere administration, and the association of the ples with the governance of the States ough suitable representative institutions ir pice and from being inevitably conditioned local circumstances and with due regard the traditions and the structural balance of lety in individual States, (d) suitable cangements to ensure continuity of policy id the security and integrity of public service,) a clear demarcation between State expenditure t reasonable percentages of the ordinary evenues of the States, and (f) a fair and equita-de incidence of taxation allocating a definite and substantial portion of the revenues for the senefit of the people, particularly in the beneficent departments"

"This Chamber, while recording the fact that the States, individually as well as collectively, are giving active consideration to, and are working out, plans for post-war development, desire to emphasize in particular their suitable extension, unless already done, in the following directions with due regard to local conditions (a) the fullest possible collaboration with the Central Government in regard to such plans and policies for post-war development which affects the States and in the formulation and which they have been ade-

, the fulfilment of the fundamental, British India and the States, collaboration with rusing out of their treaties and these plans does not imply complete uniformity raiss an integral part of His Viges s of all details or the administration of these nets policy. The Chamber further plans in the States territories without their is Excellency the Crown Represents agreement by any outside agencies, (b) the need to the control of the con st indards of living of their peoples, with parti cular attention to the improvement of the conditions of ex-soldiers and their families, the tental importance to the continuance of conditions of expoldiers and their ramilies, the ationship with the Crown the Indian labour population, the arricultural classes and solicits. His Majesty's personal good the backward classes. The Chamber recommends to His Lycellenes the Crown Representa tive that in order to enable the States to raise necessary funds for the aforesaid objects they mix be given all possible facilities for the development of their own industries and resources as requested by the Chancellor and other representatives of the States'

A new development in the organisational of administrations with a view to enting, to the fullest extent possible and use regard to local circumstances, the ant recommendations made by the Special of Committee of Ministers of 1942 in aph 33 of their first report which have ully endorsed by the Princes' Standing and Post were Reconstruction It is not the princes' Standing and Post were Reconstruction It is not the second of the Princes' Standing and Post were Reconstruction It is not the second of the Princes' Standing and Post were Reconstruction. Reconstruction It is not Post war clear why this new organisation was created or whether it is soing to be a permanent institu tion Presumably it is intended to bring in the bigger States who are at present outside the Chamber of Princes in respect of the subjects mentioned in the nomenclature of the conference Be that as it may, the Nawab of Bhopal mau gurated the first session of this conference at Delhi shortly after the contretemps which overtook the Princes' Chamber in December 1944 His Highness made no direct references to the recent crisis, but his remarks on the question of internal reforms in the States and on post war planning contained some oblique observations

On the first issue, His Highness referred to the resolution on administrative reforms The recommendations approved by the Princes included statutory provision guaranteeing the rule of law with security and protection for person and property Other provisions related to a clear demarcation between State expenditure and the cyil lists of Rulers which 'may be fixed at a reasonable percentage of the ordinary revenues of the States" The necessity for an ad the civil lists of Rulers which may be fixed impartial and competent judiciary was also

Regarding post-war planning, His Highness declared the intention of the States to co operate declared the intention of the States to co operate to the fullest extent possible with these plans. He emphasised that the States, like British India, must look primarily to industrial development to provide the necessary revenues for progessive administration and social services. We believe," said His Highness, "that there is ample scope in India for the industrial development of British India or well as of the States."

ment of British India as well as of the States

Deadlock resolved -In the next 517 seven months one heard very little of the public activities of the Indian Princes—in an organisational sense There was no development since the resignation of the Standing Committee except for expressions of regret by British and Indian provisions of regret by British and that Indian newspapers and publicists In the

that an announcement might be expected very ment for British India on matters of all India soon. It was believed that His Highness the concern hawab of Bhopal would see His Excellency the Crown Representative and that the position would be ci rifled during the interview At the time of writing a definite note of optimi m prevails in informed circles whiel rate the chance of a speedy solution as bright quarters refer to a new spirit of concentration and co-operation which has been much in evident t recent important meetings amongst the representatives of the States and the Govern ment of India at which th re has been full and frank discussions on subjects of mutual interest such as industrial taxation and civil aviation

A meeting of Princes held in Bombay in a June 194 discussed many subjects includin the industrial policy to be adopt d by them It appears they expres ed readiness to fall in line with the policy of the Government of India with reg d to taxat on but they thought that this should be b ought about gradually They also claimed protection for their nascent indust res and a proper share of the quota of capital goods an l machinery to be imported from They also expressed their willingness in the future development of civil aviation but claimed that a convention should be established whe eby the States representatives

It was stated that the labours of the special committee of Pulers which was constituted afte the res gnation of the Executives of the Chamber of Princes in December 1944 had practically come to an end and that its functions would be taken over by the Standing Comm ttee of the Chamber when it was constituted

Attitude t W ell Plan.—The Princes meeti g in Bombav in the summer of 1945 coincided with the conference of leaders convened by His Excell cy the Viceroy The Nawab of Bhopal addressing the Constitutional Advisory the assurance that the Princes would co-operate of humanity

the deadlock had almost been resolved and most cordially with an interim national Govern

His Hi hness felt confident that they could come to rea onable and honourable terms with

the Government of a free India and s id India is our motherland We have a great heritage of tradition culture and administrative experience We yield to none in patriotism
We are not cut asunder by communal and
pyrochial differences Our contribution can
therefore be of re 1 help to the country. It is These experienc our duty and privilege to work for our people always to have them in our thou hts and to lı frthem

> We mut associate our people as closely po ble with the iministration of our tes Til i in fact being done in many States We shall I are to take immediate action States -where the la not lready been don -to implem at forth ith and to the full st extent the recommendatio s made at our previous meetings with regard to independent judiciaries representative instituti as and the fixing of the p ivy purse We must act in these matters not as if we re figlt ng a delayi " action but as those le din, a successful advance

Referrin to the Wavell Plan His Highness sa d that it was proof of the Vicer y s good will established whe eby the States representatives and sincerity towards India and her aspirations should have a voice in framing the policy to be followed.

The State swere not dire thy concern dust it followed. They shar d however the general desire in th country that an agreed s tilem at should be reached. The Princes would wish godspeed to an I t rim National Government for British India and would co-operate with them most cordially on matters of all Ind a concern action th States should take to collaborate with British India on matters of com 1 n concern in the interim be lod and on a long t rm basis needed careful cons deration

Our policy sa d His mi naces let live We seek justice for the Stat sa d and let live Committee of Princes and Miniters welcomed the Wavell Plan expressed the desire that an contribution toward at the greath s and glory agreed settlem at hould be reached and gave of our mothe land and for the ordered proor se

MERGER STREME

By far the biggest development affecting the | whi h aris larger o es with whom they have geographical eco omic and political finities. The St t a to which su h responsibilities are to be transformed by

If the Crown P p csentative has for a provided for thir ubject und r the supervision period had under intensive re i w the I the local Follitical authorities are therefore perplexing political and savis it trattice proli

By far the biggest development affecting the will have from the existence in Western Princely of a during the pat 1 months is a india and dopint of litt ally hundreds of mere rachems for Indian States decided upon by small units which though they are usually be Crown Representative under which amalier letter decident on the control of esources and gener I aversion f om neighbourly co-op ratio thr ha arien in thi part of to which so he responsibilities are to be times firred he be a pyris do these dust is also hay the units to be attached which is also hay the units to be attached which relief by over a narea of over 70000 and an a null record me than the own of the country. In the great might printy of an a humber of more than the 000000 and an a null record me than the own of the country and the sum of the country and the country and the sum of the country and the sum of the country and the sum of the country and t presentative's survey has fully established that [under close supervision of Political Agents, are without some drastic simplification of existing arrangements any kind of co ordinated development of the countryside or any form of real progress is impossible."

The 'communique' refers to the discussion of the problem in the period preceding the 1935 Act and says that the Maharija of Baroda (to whom many of the small units in Western India and Gujerat are tributory) brought forward proposals to bring these tributaries into closer relations with the Baroda State

A fresh approach to the problem has since been made on the lines of these proposals and on a wider basis with a view to afford to other larger states an opportunity to assume similar responsibilities in respect of units which have similar geographical, economic and political amenities with them

In order that the scheme may be carried into effect with the least possible delay Lt-Col G B Williams of the Indian Political Service has been placed on special duty in the area concerned

The 'communique' points out that the scheme contains due provision for the continued integcontains due provision for the continued integ-rity of the attached units and of the existing powers and privileges of their taluquars and shareholders in so far as may be compatible with modern requirements and subject to further review after a period of seven years as also for the allocation of a suitable proportion of the revenue for their personal requirements

The States to which these small units are to be attached will also be required to admit the inhabitants of attached areas to the benefits of administrative amenities such as secondary and technical education and medical treatment, on the same terms as their own subjects and to provide new hospitals, schools, roads and other amenities where these though clearly required, are beyond the present capacity of local re

The Crown Representative is conscious that the action to which he is now committed may meet with criticism on the ground that it is calculated to infringe the rights and lower the status of many ancient families, or alterna-tively that the Paramount Power should itself have assumed direct responsibility for such reforms as may be necessary He has examined the problem from both these points of view and with all due regard to pledges and obliga-tions for the maintenance and support of Indian States, however small and weak As stated above, provision has been made to implement above, provision it is been made to implement such obligations in so far as they are compatible with the overriding principle that autocratic powers shall not be abused and that nothing which is not inherently capable of survival should be artificially perpetuated. The ultimate test of fitness for the survival of any State is, in his opinion, capacity to secure the welfare of its subjects, and he regards the forthcoming qualified merger of these small States as a justifiable solution of any conflict in his obliga-

unable to achieve the conditions of administra tive efficiency which alone can justify in them the perpetuation of any form of hereditary rule. On the other hand, it has been signally demonstrated that in great and wealthy States such as even in considerably smaller States under requisite efficiency can be abundantly achieved. achieved

The assumption of direct responsibility for the necessary reforms, by the Paramount Power is regarded by the Crown Representative as impracticable because geographical and other factors preclude the absorption of these area in British India and because the Political Department is not an administrative organization or equipped with the machinery and resources of finance and personnel which can only be afforded by the administrative control of large territories. Moreover the areas concerned are so scattered and fragmentated as to make it impossible to bring them under unified central control These difficulties and defi ciencies can, in the Crown Representative's opinion, only be overcome by the course on which he has decided, which involves delegation of the responsibility to those who are in the best position to discharge it namely, the bigger States of Western India and Gujarat In framing the terms of that delegation he has been fully mindful of the interests of the inhabitants of these small States, of those to whom they own immediate allegiance and of the larger States with which a new relationship is to be established. with which a new relationship is to be established. To all these parties the Crown Representative admits a continuing responsibility which does not exclude his future intervention, as circumstances may demand, in furtherance of the essential object which he has in view, namely the firm establishment of conditions in which the areas concerned will secure and enjoy full opportunity for progress and development

The idea of co ordination of smaller States for administrative purposes is not new Years ago Lord Irwin (now Lord Halifax) in a confidence of their control of the control tial memorandum urged the Princes to put their houses in order and maintain certain minimum standards of administration

Later still Lord Linlithgow openly exhorted the Princes on the same lines, and, further, pressed the smaller States to pool their resources in order that they may adequately discharge their obligations as a modern state

In 1939 the Political Department issued a circular asking all States with an annual revenue of less than Rs 20,00,000 to join regional confederations In reply to this the Princes submitted a memorandum in which they insisted that grouping of States should be voluntary and that no conditions and restrictions as to the manner in which the police forces should be maintened or the administra forces should be maintained or the administra tion of justice should be provided for should be imposed from without, they were above all keen on maintaining unaltered the rights of the grouped states eas-a-ris each other

formulated a scheme federal in cl racter and i designed to take full account of the rights i affected—the rulers the citizen and the partle like The executive authority in the propo d con titution for the States will be exercised n behalf of the rulers by the Pre dent of the I ederation assisted by a Cabinet of wh m two-fifths will be members of the F deril Assembly The legislature will be becameral the Uppe House designed to uphold the autiority of the rulers and the States and the Lower stituted though it will be by indirect election that of their peoples On the Council each ruler will have a seat ba ed on the hereditary principle a d no other el ment will be repre sented to it The list of fe ler I subject is not very extensive so that the States Governments are left with a large measure of autonomy The principle of the rule of 1 w is accepted as well s that contrary to the rul rs opin on reco ded by the Joint Parliam ntary Committee of the fundamental rights of the citizens There is ample safeguard for the maintenance of Treaty rights a matter of no small importance from the poi t of view of th Pa smount Power The scheme further accords full recognition to the principle of region lism that is of geograplical cultural economic and other affinities as the Crown Representative s scheme is meant to do

In Lathiawar itself the protest aga not the merger scheme grew with the pas ge of time Wh reas the Hindu Mahasabh Wo king Com mittee opposed th attachment of Hindu taluq dars dars nd territo is to neighbours g bigger flushim States the Rul of attached St tes objected to the sheme o the grounds that it militated against the recognised concept of laramou toy and against the Go ernm at of I dia Act In the autumn of 1943 one of the I dia Act In the autumn of 1943 one of the att ched St tes nam ly Bhadwa T luk challen ed the tran fer of some cases fron the flies of the j d cial branch of the Politic l De flies of the j d clab branch of the Politic I De January Personation to the court of the attaching States States
The matter was settled by a pect i bunal The enforcement of the attachment scher with h it that the trant few mill gal and all eled to some petity difficulties which were overcoor observed that the attachment of me it cli was easily Nevertheless som at least of the am it was at versal of imperial polity.

Meanwhile the atta hment cheme which according to the April commun que was co, fined to the non jurisdictional and semi ju isdictional States was extended so a to include the 3rd and 4th class states a me of whom at least h d full juri dictional pows. This incress d the oppositi n of the princely ord r to the scheme

The judici I findin that the chema w s in alld created at end arrass ng situation for the I olitical Dep rf nent who being convinc d of the desirability of the step induced the Sec let ry of State for India to initiate in P rilament legislation valid time the attachment scheme This measure was en cted quickly and secured Royal a sent in M rch 1944 The Bill which in its original or it was comprehensive in chacter was restricted by n office I amendment to the States of Kati in are and Gui rat. On account of the war t m re t ictions on t ansport account of the war in ref ictions on tansport and communic tions the interest affected could not effe tively present thele case before Parlia ment I ven so Oppo itton MF acting on the strength of cables sert by some of th I dian Princes objected to the alid tion of an execu tive act whi h had been judicially h ld invalid and contended that the scheme was not only no so urgently necessary but would in its operation dversely affect the interests of both the Rule nd the indiects of the trached State

ment spokesmen on the other hand affirm that the scheme devi ed by the Politic I Depar ment in Indi was the only fea ible method ensuring to the subjects of the numerous wea and exc ssively fragmented States th ameniti of modern administration which were sought be made available to them through merger wit unit commanding better re ources Gover ment members al o ga e the as ur nee th t t Gover scheme did not involve any dep ivation of the rights of th rul rs of the attached States, ina much a what was transferred to the b gg States was only those powers which the agen of the Cown Repre entative h d till then bec x r ising on behalf I the Rulers of the ama

Payments from Indian States.

Many of the States make payments, varying in amount according to the circumstances of case, to His Majesty. These payments are frequently due to exchange of territory or settlem of claims between the Governments, but are chiefly in lieu of former obligations to supply or me tain troops. The annual receipts on account of these payments from Indian States are summaring the following table. The relations of the States to one another in respect of Cash Contribut are complicated, and it would serve no useful purpose to enter upon the question. It may, he ever, be mentioned that a large number of the States in the Western India and Gujarat States are summer of the States in the Western India and Gujarat States are summer of the States in the Western India and Gujarat States are summer of the smaller States of Central India States making payments directly to His Majesty

States paying Cash Contribution directly to His Majesty

,	. 1	!	ſ
Toinus	Rs	Bengal	Rs
Jaipur	4,00,000	Cooch Behar	67,71
Kotah	4 34,720 (of this sum Rs 2,00,000 has been	United Provinces Benares	2,19,00
	suspended)	Punjab	
Udaipur (Eastern States Agency)	1,200	Mandi	1,00,00
Jodhpur .	2,13,000	Other States	13,3(
	(of this a sum of	Madras	
	Rs 1,15,000	Travancore	7,96,4
	has been suspended)	Mysore Cochin	24,50,0(2,00,0(
Bundı	1,20,000	Western India States	
Udaipur (Mewar)	2,66,000 (includes contribution	Those paying cash contribution to His Majesty include —	
	to local	Bhavnagar	1,28,06
Other Rajputana States Joara	1,11,575 1,37,127	Cutch Dhrangadhra Gondal	82,258 40,671 49,096
Assam Manipur Rambrai	5,000 100	Junagadh Nawanagar Porbandar Rajkot	25,394 50,312 21,202 18,991

It was announced at the Coronation Durbar of 1911 that there would in future be Nazarana payments on $\operatorname{successions}$

Foreign Possessions in India.

Portugal and France both hold small territorial possessions in the Indian Peninsula

The Portuguese possessions in India, all of which are situated within the limits of Bombay Province, consist of the Province of Goa on the Arabian Sea Coast, the territory of Daman with the small territory called Pragana-Nagar-Avely on the Gujarat Coast, at the entrance to the Gulf of Cambay, and the little 181 nd of Diu with two places called Gogola and Simbor, on the southern extremity of the Kathiawar Peninsula All these three territories constitute what is called by the Portuguese Listado da India

S Tome e Principe, Angola e Congo, Mozambique India, Macau and Timor (now temporarily occupied by the Japanese) The Governor of this colony is now virtually a prisoner in the hand of the Japanese. He is not, according to the Portuguese Premier, allowed by the Japanese to send code messages to his Government in I isbon and can only send plain worded telegraman about his health, etc. Most of the Portuguese have evacuated Timor and Japan pays no heef to the protests made by Portugal, which occupy together an area several times larger than the total area of Portugal useff, which

GOA

Goa derived from Govern or Gova forms a for its development and large sums of money compact block of territory surrounded by have be spent. The railway lines carry littles desirted and see Savant and Street a receive the Art the outbreak of continuous the west of Morth Kanara on the South and play the season of the South and play the railway lines are supported by the season of the South and play in the railway lines of the West of Morth Kanara on the South and play in the art per boundary is the range of the We that the art per season of the South and Parcell Research and the South and Parcell Research and the South and Parcell Research and the South and Parcell Research and the South and Parcell Research and the South and Parcell Research and Parcell Re quistas or Old Conquests comprisin the I land of Goa acquired by the Portugues in 1510 and the neighbourin municipalities of Salsette Bar der a d Mormugao acquir d'in 1543 and of the Actas Co quisdas or New Conquests comprising the mu lcipalities of Per em Sanguelim 10 da Qu pem Canacona Satari and Sanguem ac

There are everal conspicuous mount as of which the highest e Son agod 3 8 f t hi h which the highest e Son agod 38 f thi h Cull chi M li 3 90 feet Varueri or Form m 360 feet and Mo 1 m ort 2 145 feet

The first and hol mo of 2 1/3 steets with a many and the proposition of the state o ble at all times of the ye nd is the efore a barbour of comm rel i importance. The ghither is no require ste mr s rice b tween the relationship to the relationship to the results of the relationship to the

miles The territory has a total area 1 3 806 One of the Ge man ships 1 d merch used in 1 contains a square kilometers and con 1sts of the I ethas Con | abo t Ps | 0 00 000 c n.i ned to mc chants in abo t Ps 0 00 000 c n i ned to me chants in But h India The Germans are now under detention t 1 da Con The

People -The tot 1 population of ese India was 5 9 0 0 of which ar males and 300 5 2 femal 9 P rtugi ese India Acres Co. guardes or New Conquests comprising the multiplication of the Conquests constrained and the multiplication of the Conquests constrained and the multiplication of the Conquest constraint of the multiplication of the Conquest constraint of the Conquest con 9 398 ar tak a ti high t contin e t for emi ation and its inhabit ats are to be found in almost all the parts f the old incl din Briti h Indi d B ith h t Aflawl e ther are about 100 000 G ans in various w lks of life With

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The Hint who for m bout one half of the tot 1
populath n rela gely M ath and do not differ
from those of the adject kenkan distlet of
Bomb.) All clesse of the people with the

in foreign countries and Mozimbique (Portu The Christians of Daman guese East Africa) and Din are subject, under a new Treaty signed in 1928 between Portugal and the Holy Sec, to the Archbishop of Goa There are numerous churches in Goa, mostly built by the Jesuits and Franciscius prior to the extinction of the religious orders in Portuguese territory Old Goa, which was the capital of Goa up to 1903 there are beautiful churches and convents noted for their nit and architecture. In the convent of Bom Jesus lies the shered body of St Trancis Xavier Every ten years there is an exposition of the Saint's body and thousands of pilgrims from all over India and abroad flock to Gos to kiss the secred body. The last exposition took place on May 6, 1942, and the Saint's body was kept open for three weeks. The churches are in charge of secular priests Hindus and Maho medans enjoy perfect freedom in religious mat ters and have their own places of worship the early days of Portuguese rule the worship of Hindu gods in public and the observance of Hindu usages were strictly forbidden and rigo rously suppressed

The policy of the Portuguese Republic established in 1910 was to suppress all religious Societies which, it claimed, were interfering with the political affairs of the State As a result of this policy Jesuits were driven away from the country. The New State under Dr. Oliveira Salazar, the Prime Minister of Portugal, a deeply religious statesman, has entirely reversed the religious policy of the country. All religious Orders are now freely allowed and several of them have established Convents and Schools in the country, including the Jesuits who have started a Secondary College at Nova Goa A number of nuns have also come to the country Seminary is being built at Saligno and a new religious Order is started in Goa. The relations bet veen the Church and State are very cordial, though even under the anti-clerical republic the Law of separation of Church and State had never been enforced. At present the Church has obtained a legal existence in the country and Portugal even maintains in Goa and in British India a few missionaries, supported by the Lisbon treasury. The Nav supported by the Lisbon treasury The New State is based on corporative principles which have not yet been applied to Portuguese India But there is censorship of the press and only one political party, the Uniao Nacional, supporting the Government, is in existence. A new administrative code has been promulgated and a system of excessive centralization is in force, both financial and administrative. The finances of Goa are controlled by the Minister for Colonies The Governor-General of Portuguese at Lisbon India has to obtain his sanction before any expenditure is incurred

Mormugae came recently in the limelight and was buzzing with diplomatic activity due to its having been selected as the neutral port for the exchange of Japanese and American civilian internees. The arrangements for the exchange of prisoners were well executed by the Portuguese authorities without any litch

The expeditionary force which was sent to strengthen the garrison at Timor was not

(China) and Timor (Oceania), with missions island having been previously occupied to foreign countries and Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa). The Christians of Daman and Did are subject, under a new Treaty signed in 1928 between Portugal and the Holy See, to back to Lourence Figures.

The Country—A little over one thing of the entire territory of Gon is state to be under cultivation. The present police of the Government under Governor-Gener Col Jose Cabral is to bring as much lar under cultivation as possible For the purpose, technical and agricultural exper have been appointed to carry on propaganda as to demonstrate to the furmers modern metho of cultivation Statistics are being organis referring to agriculture, rice and coconut pr duction, area under the plough, etc Ti fertility of the soil varies considerab according to quality, situation and wate supply The Velhas Conquistas areas, a rule, are better and more intensively cultivated than the Novas Conquistas In both these divisions a holding of fifteen or sixteen acres would be considered a good sized farm but the majority of holdings are of much smaller extent varying The staple from half an acre to five or six acres produce of the country is rice, of which there are two good harvests, but the quantity produced is barely sufficient to meet the needs of the popula tion for two thirds of the year Due to lack of supplies of rice from British India, Goa is at pre sent passing through great hardships and the people are experiencing difficulty to obtain supplies of this necessity of life. With a view to securing equitable distribution of rice among the various sections of the population, the Government have decided to take over the production of both the crops this year A press note issued by the Government stated that this drastic step had to be taken on account of difficulties of importing rice and the hoarding resorted to by producers during the previous harvest, vithout any regard for the common interest of the population Next to rice, the cultivation of coconut palms is deemed most important from the variety of uses to which the products are applied Hilly places and infe-rior soils are set apart for the cultivation of cereals and several kinds of fruits, the most not able of which are the famous Alphonso and Mal curada mangoes and vegetables are cultivated to a great extent. The condition of the agricultural classes in the Velhas Conquistas has improved during recent years, owing to the general rise in the prices of all classes of agricultural produce and partly due to the current of emigration to British territory There is a great shortage of agricultural labour in the Velhas Conquistas In the summer months, bands of artists. months, bands of artisans and field labourers from the adjoining British territory make their way into Barder and Salsette where the demand for labour is always keen Stately forests are found in the Novas Conquistas They cover an area of 116 square miles and are under conservation and yield some profit to the administration. Iron ores, scrap iron and pig iron are found in parts of the formation. But have not have not have a retained in parts of the formation. the territory but have not been seriously worked Manganese also exists and some mines are being worked at present, the ore being exported to

In recent years a remarkable change has

villages of Goa into close and i timate connection villages of Gos into close and I timate connection with the cities and towns It is easy to cover the whole country in a motor car will in practically a in leday and boxas conquitas are now easily accessible to the remotest parts of the believe Conquistas III the princip I road re helps Conquistas in the princip i fold in saphalted A number of new brilles have ben built which have mad er y inter ben built which have mad et 3 inter list l't e minu leation. Il are are cheap bus services throu hout the country at re ul r intervals. These have quickened communica-tion with British India and have enabled the districts of saic tea d Bardez to Import. 1 mg r quantity of food tuffs fruits and ve etal les from the adjoinin Briti, h territories from the adjoinin Briti h territories. The Bombay Goa road I as now been completed and l ortens substantially the di tance i et een thes

two pl ces Due to the present system of netrol whi h came into vist nee soon after the outbreak of the war bus services have become limited and work by rotation. Bef re the outbreak of the war there was a remil r coast l steamer service between Lanjim and Bomi. durin the summer months is September to May During the monsoon time the Bar a of ig d is clos d for navi ation. It is expected that the Scinisha Ste, m N vi the Co vill

t rt hortiva ferry service bet een Lomb ; at d 1 nu L At present country craft carries on trade to a l mited extent bet ee Diu Paman and Goa and some parts of British India

There are also steam launci es and n ofor boats living between Nova Goa Betim Verem Allona and otler places viere the a c imp rt nt ri ers

Commerce—In the dys of its glory flows the chief entrel to femm re-between the Eat and the West and was specially famous for its trade in its trade in horses with the Persian Gulf It lot its commercial import nee with the downfail of the Portugue e Fmpir and its tr de is now i ignificant

The present tr de o Goa is not very large The present tr de o Goa is not very urge its imports amounted to about Rs 160 lakhs ad exports to ab tR 3 lakh in 1829 cli it with Bit is lind I rivel and Japan With the utbre it it ar the trade ith Jp n has stopped Eve with Portu I the tral has ther eas and e to the lack of shipi n f clitts a Port I h sa very small n clant navy ih defi it i et fron the remittance sent to Go by n arly by n arly e la of en igrant who e to be found in British I ila and ther pris of the world bew ma if ctirl g inducties of any moment e ist and moe m mf tur i ritiles forment e ist and mot m mt et i lieues in u e r impo ted. The expo ts ellest consit to focco nuts cop betel nuts m noes è hew nut b r boos s it and it si h et de liable. causics are vall ble of the c untry 8 mas of indebted s d of it in 1 ble export which at consid rable and m inly respon bl for the f vourable t rm of t d which the count y

built which have tro it the most ditunt will contribut to the prosperity of the country

No exports of any local produce to I No exports of any local product of 1 in or forch a laces or port to permitte 1 by the lort cu w Cu tom 10 p atment unless a peel 1 permit 1 obtained by the exporter from the local authorities. The near the total 1 in 1 force I with a view to reserving sufficient tooks for local consumption

A line of rallway connects Mormuean with the Mal as and South in Mahintia Railway ti o Ghats where it joins the Briti h system is 51 miles of a bleb 49 are in I ortugue 1 regitor The rilway is und r the management of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Rallway admi nistration and the bulk of the trade of Morn go port is what is brings d wn from and t k to the leter. The W I I I ly now run by let M drs and you the M br I I let the teel the leter to talf yet letter letter to the ly need lored to the letter let nistration and the bulk of the trade of More

it the fibon tr surver it north p in the p t p in nt of the li expendition lost on it ralle in in the 3 1 lend or lin node incited cit its i leni irr tin nour i ing tiel cli tics in th Mormug oh, rio is. The teler i h in loriu teset rit ricare keda as prate setem from th Britil Tiel tir rio ver lian office the Coan intil jointly by the two Govern and the transfer of the horse of the ho Gove nment which nov m intains and 1) k all the tel graphs in it territori s including D maun and Diu

Most of the com n rec of Portuguese In lik is ith Briti h In lia itl will h it m intains clo e commerci l relations About 90 per cent of the import of the country ac 1 fom Briti! I India which also rece es most of its e port but in re nt ye re thee 1 we shown r mark ble fill d to the super bon of st amer r math ble I il d to the supe blon of stamer rivice to come and not intrict the hydrogeness of the state of t

found in British a oil con limits were done would be we may be a considered by the control of th

paid only by those merchants who make large reserve fund with the exception of the yield of profits and by Government servants. The the rice tax which will constitute a separate everage income from other sources is not taxed There is a special ten per cent tax on all incomes derived in the shape of interest on loans tax is a powerful contributory cause to the flight of capital from Portuguese India. The chief of capital from Portuguese India The chief sources of revenue are the land tax, interest on loans, excise and the customs. There is a special tax on emigrants—all persons, Goan and non-Goan at the time of their leaving Goa,—which yields to the State a little over Rs 10,000. The country being economically backward, the taxes give very little indication of its productive capicity or of its annual wealth. The national wealth is a matter of pure conjecture for lack of statistics. It is proposed to revise the system of taxation, specially the land tax which represents 12 per cent of the nettyield. The State has established in Bombay an institution called Instituto Indoin Bombay an institution called Instituto Indo-Portugues with an annual subsidy of forty thousand rupces from Government to be utilised for the promotion of social and economic welfare of Goans residing in British India and British The proceeds of the emigration tax have been enmarked for the subsidy to the This Institute is conducting short-Institute restitute This institute is conducting short-band, typewriting, book keeping and other commercial subjects, an electricity class, a tailoring class for ladies, Portuguese and Kon kam classes and an employment bureau and is doing useful work for the moral and social uplift of the Goan Community in Bombay

The tarm general is based on the three-fold

The tariff schedule is based on the three-fold principle, fiscil, protective and preferential There is a limited free list on which books and paper figure prominently. The fiscal tariff paper figure prominently ranges from 10 to 30 per cent according to the nature of the commodities, but the duties in several cases are specific, not ad valorem andT causes considerable hardship to trade, and specially to the poorer classes of consumers. The preferential tariff applies to goods coming from Lisbon and the Portuguese Colonies Very recently the principle of protection has been extended to the export of canned fruits which are entitled to a bounty of 10 per cent on the construction of the const their basic price The tariffs were again revised last year, and the import duties on foreign goods generally increased The preferential duties on Portuguese wines, spirits and provisions have been lowered so as to make preference even more effective Sugar imported from Mozimbique enjoys effective protection, though its import is done through British India there are no exports from Gor to Mozimbique

For the last eight years the country has experienced recurring surpluses due to the increasing indirect taxes Public revenues between 1914 and 1941 have almost doubled and the indirect taxes yield to the State about 32 lakhs of rupees and direct taxes about 9 lakhs of rupees The surplus from 1935 to 1937 came to 17 lakhs which, together with other special funds, make up a reserve of about 65 lakhs of rupees available for developmental expenditure, in which sum is included about 17 lakhs of rupees due by other colonies of Portugal The fotal surplus for the last deen

about Rs 13 per capita. The income tax is funds have been merged into one consolidated The the rice tax which will constitute a separate reserve car marked entirely for the development of rice cultivation. The duty on imported ice which was introduced towards the end of 1938 has now been withdrawn The tax on rice was levied with a view to give protection to the local production but when Government saw that the price of paddy was sorring high, it saw that no useful purpose was served by keeping the tax on rice. Hence the repeal of this tax which has brought relief to the poor consumers. A notification in the Government Gizette says the price of paddy continues to remain at Rs 26/- per candy of 160 litres with the exception of Corquit variety. It is under stood that this price is applicable only to places of production or at the godowns of producers. The price of unboiled rice locally produced is fixed at Rs 28 a big of 88 litres. Boiled rice imported from Karachi is to sell at Rs 328 a big. The public debt of Goa is made up of dues to Portugal and small loans floated in the country itself. Most of the debt due to Portugal has been wined out by lump payments. The has been wiped out by lump payments. The currency of the country is the monopoly of the Banco Ancional I Itramarino which is the State Bank of issue for some of the Portuguese colonies Currency in recent times has expanded and the fiduciary issue has been increased from 10 The State holds millions to about 12 millions a percentage of share capital on which interest is payable by the Bank to the respective colonies The total fiduciary issue of the Rank at the end of last year was about 112 lakhs and its active note circulation has recently increased considerably, due to increased demand. The Bank does ordinary banking business with very few central banking operations. It pre serves a limited loan policy but purchases, on a large scale, British Indian notes and coins and remits them to Bombay where it maintains a branch financed by transfer of capital from Goa through the purchase of British Indian currency There was, during 1940-1941 a considerable re patriation of funds from British India, which re sulted in an expansion of the note circulation of Banco National Ultramarino to over 80 lacs of rupces There was also a large increase in the Savings Bank deposits The heavy demand for Portuguese notes resulted in a discount being But the Banco demanded for their conversion Nacional Ultramarino has withdrawn the facil ities for transfers and conversion of notes, at present, which it had previously allowed to its The Gor Government Treasury customers Offices also do not receive English notes for any payments and the emigrants have to pay Rs 3/- to Rs 5 for hundred to get the English notes exchanged into Portuguese These hard ships have been the subjects of representations by different Goan Institutions in Bombas and so for Government has not modified its orders, although Government used to freely receive The currency English notes at par before 1941 problem has considerably eased at present and merchants are freely receiving English currency notes for their goods, without charging any commission. It is only for Portuguese notes The Portuguese that commission is demanded

the present Capital -Nova Goa The ante Lapital - Roya dua the present capital of Portuguese India situated on the banks of the Mandovi Comprehends Panjim and Ribandar and is the seat of the Governor 9 netal Old Goa is some Panim six miles away from the new city occupies a narrow strip of land leading up to the C bo the cape dividing the Aguada bay from that of Mornugao and mainly slopes down to tle edge of the Aguada It was selected as the residence of the Portuguese Viceroy in 1759 and residence of the Portuguese vicerty in 1159 and in 1843 it was raised to its present rank as the capital of Portuguese India. The appearance of the city with its row of public build go and elegant private residences as seen from the water le very picturesque and this impression is not belled by a closer inspection of its n at and spacious roads bordered by decept tidy houses plations roams ownered by decent cuty niouses. The most imposing public structures are the barracks an immense quadrangular builling the castern wing of which accommodates the Primary School the Public Library and the Government Pres Other not cable buildings at the Cathedral at Velha Gos and the various churches the viceregal palace and the High Court The square in the lower part of the town is adorned with a life si ed statue of Albuquerque standing under a canopy

Panjim has been undergoing in recent ye remany remarkable improvements. The electric l supply of the country has been reorganis d under the cont ol of the Municipality and an excellent system of light g public and private is now in force. Most of the important roads have been asphalted at a large cost and recently a large number of b lidings have come up on At who which is the Malabar Hill of Panjim. A deere has been published calling upon all houseown is to introduce septic tank as a pr limin ry step to the working out of a s heme of vater Bupply This decree has so far not been enforced

due to lack of water supply
The Government recently invited Sir M Vis weswar vya to work out a pl n for the supply of wat r to Nova Goa He h a submitted a eport

and it is expected th t Government will give t to his recommendations

The population of Nova Goa according to the latest census of 1940 hows 0 21 inhab itants 10 747 male and 0 544 females There are 1 020 British subjects 5 Germans 6 Chinese 3 Iraquians and 1 Yugo Si vian The are 4 up-to-date hotels with all comfort c tering to the n eds of visitors

Illistory -Goa WΔ captured for Portuguese by Alfonso de Albuqu que in 1510 Albug erou promptly fortified the place and established Portugu se rule on a firm 1 asi
From this time Gos rapidly rose in importance and became the metropolis of Portuguese power in the Bast There was co at nt fighting with in the Bast There was co st mt fighting with the arm s of th Bijapur kingdom but the Portuguese held their own and gained it sur roundin territory n w known s the Velbas commission. onouistas.

way to help the public as Portugueso coins specially fractions of a rupee are difficult to that magnific are which has had no parallel to the British capitals of India Portugal however with its three millions of population was too small to defend itself against Spain and maintain at the same time its immense Lm oire in the four Contin ats Albuquerque tried to consolidate Portuguese rule in India by his policy of attracting the conquered Indi na and granting them civil and relicious liberties and by encouraging intermarria es betwe n the Por tu uses and the Indians. His contemporari s however could not underst nd his far seeing statesman hip and aft r his death they undid all his work b sin their dominion on con que t by the sword and military force and they is boured to consolidate it by a prosely and they it boured to consolidate it by a procesty sing o San atton which there v all the mission ry efforts of every other European power in India 1ato the shade. Old Goo as the ruins of the old capital are c lied to day had a hundred churches many of tie mof magnificent propor tions and was the set of the Inquisition which was a religious power in the Isad. Th. Sixty years a subjection of Jortin alby Syain in the late control of the Sixty of the Sixty of the Sixty of the late of the Sixty of the Sixty of the Sixty of the Sixty of the late of the Sixty of the Sixty of the Sixty of the Sixty of the late of the Sixty of th guese Emp re in the Fa t and though the Marquis of Pomb I in the 18th century t led to tav India e ther could not und rstand or would not carry on his orders and even his strong hand a unable to stop the decline It wa in the 19th entury that the subje ts of the colon es beg a to enjoy full Portu uese citi aship and s at their representatives to the Parliament in

> Modern Times -There was frequently recurr ing night g and in 1 41 the Marath s nyaded the n ighbourhood o Goa and threatened the c ty itself An army of 1 000 men arrived from Po tug latth crit cal mome t The inv ders were heaten off and the Novas Conqui tas were added to the P rtuguese possessions In 1844 the shelter given by Go to fugitives from justice shelter given by Go to ingitives from justice in British territo y threatened to bring about a rupture with th British Gov riment at Bombay In 185 th Rane of Sata i in the Novas Conquistas revolt d In 18 1 the native army in Go multipled and th I lings own brother came from Lil on to deal with the trouble and having done so disbanded the pakire army which has never been recon to tuted But another outher & among the toop took pi ee in 189 and the Ranes joining them the touble was ag in not quieted until the arri al of auchter special xpedition from Lisbon The Ranes again broke out in 1901 and ag in in 191 tr ops being ag in imported to deal with the last outbreak which only report d concluded in the summer of 3 There has been no outbreak after that 1912 date

The people n the whole appeared to be q ite satisfied with the Portuguese connection w s no agitation for furth r reforms as in B itish Indi and not a sime of disaffection against Portuguese rule. This was chiefly due to the first the tunder the old regime the people of Gos en The subsequent history of the town is one in the under the old regime the peop e or use of ostent tion and decay. One reached its loyed complete equality with the sun; et of Postumnit of properlys at the act the six tugal many of the sons of Goa or upping high teath ce tury. The accounts of tracell is and responsible positions in Portugal. Thus above that the Goa of those days presented. Elvino de Brito who was Minister of the Pub.

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Work towards the end of the less century exections have a first an Opanic thatter Work towards the end of the letter that a trace of a forces. It has not a not been a superficient to the fall reflection of distribution in fere where is July 1917 and hadred a force of the fall of treaeral of the Unites of line. At is to colonial policy of Fortial is tax done reel to di finctions and on a cla the class or cliffe is Intofell il I ed and smill tel The terre ! mal is now the corner to coff forth, a confemid le lelation of the permitter or start of the the hi torn function of Portugal two in not rele This function is called its e, Colonfole are disburred from a strefa tra ranks of militure of feets and are to some of the join military and rivil collar of last all. This rield discumination in the fundamental statutes of the country to sale north to also in tent and he I d to many representatives to the covernment of Posts at A per it Gos mer-General of Portugue 1 Ind 2 General Crisilia Lopes volced Indiae fe lines at the folialit Portugue e It dl. was hurt be sich I delation and demanded equal treatm at with the iortu m-

The e-tablishment of dictatorship in Portugal has produced profound changes in the adminis trative muchiners of Gon. As a tem of centralisation, financial and administrative, first because introduced with the realt that all important financial and idministrative acts require the sanction of the Lisbon Government. The fovernor General has to submit periodical reports of his administration to the Lisbon Govern A pres law controls the freedom of the Press and imposes heavy penalties on all crimes committed by newspapers. Old newspapers are exempted from deposits, but new ones have to keep with the State considerable sums of money before they are allowed to appear Livery paper has to be previously consored by official censors and so also the publication of books, brochures and pamphlets The powers of the Council of Government are also reduced, particularly their legislative functions They are for all intents and purposes a mere advisors body as officials and nominated members from A system of periodical conferences has been established, made up of all the colonial Governors now suspended due to war There is a common parliament and the whole Portuguese Empire is constituted into a single constituency electing about 90 members of the National Assembly Presidents of municipali ties and charitable associations are appointed The Governor-General economic condition of the country has deteriorated considerably in recent times. Due to searcity of necessaries of life, thousands of Coans have come to British India to earn their living Prices have risen by leaps and bounds and people cannot afford to buy in the black markets which are flourishing before the eyes of the authorities who seem helpless to check profiteer and So the result is increase of conference of conference of the second c So the result is increase of emigration to Pritish India

Administration ... The Lighon Cor armost by

A new Administrative Code has been intro duced which improves administrative discipline and holds public servants directly and personally

At the traffic to

The territory of Portions of India is relyd to discrepance the period that he trained to the first of the second distribution for the first of the first

At 1 the the boverner therefolds it sadmirts tration is the Hole and Lottial Images to one I teestly Military, easal Assiculture, Heith out Public Weiks, See eteritis. There are forther ejected at Lautenomous Departs unity the ledge it constitute excludes secreta rises ou of them the tish Directment of To trend letter the the round that of survey and the third that of the Hand of the W. I.P.

ir the principal organ of administration next to the Governor General and in collaboration with hirr veris a Governor's Council (Consella Governo) with Terrelative and advisory powers. The Connell is constituted, in addition to the Governor General, ex of cio Pre-ident, of four officials (Attorner General, the Director of I mannes, the Director of Civil Administration and the Director of Public Works), five elected members (three representing felles Corquistas, one the Nor - Conqueter and one the Districts of Daman and Dlu) and five members nominated by the Governor General to represent the minorities, agricultural, commercial and other interests and the press

In each province of Gos, Daman and Din there is a District Council to supervise the Muni cipalities and other local institutions District Council of Gor is composed of the Direc tor of Chil Administration, I resident, the Gov ernment Projecutor of the Nova Gor Civil Court, the Deputs Chief Health Officer, the Lugineer next to the Director of Public Works, the Deputy Director of Pinances, the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation of Illas, one member elected by the Commercial and Indus trial Associations of the district, one member elected by the 60 highest tax pavers of Go1; one member elected by the Associations of Land owners and Farmers of the District and one advocate member elected by the Legislative Council from among the legal, qualified Council from among the legally qualified

There is one High Court in Portuguese Indi? with five Judges and one Attorney-General, and Sessions Courts at Panjim, Margao, Mapuca, Bicholim, Quepum e Damio, and Municipal Courts of Justice at Mormugao (Vasco da Gama), Ponda, Diu and Nagar-Aveli

mubile

any Covernment port. The (i vernor has supervision and control by the Wini ter f reded lip nary power over the justice retaint justice 71 v.1 letotus; ee I maple form a justice to the int of appel to the uprime no judicial durit directly under the 111 or ministrative Count or the 111 or 1

Mormugao is situated towards the south is controlled by the Madras and Southern tguada Bay on the left bank of Maharatta Railway Company with head quarters ary librer in Lat 15 5 N and Long at Madras 47 E about 5 miles south of Bombay 1 d 61 miles south of lanjim the Capital of e natural outlet to the sea for the wi ole srea rved by the M & S M 11y (m tre gauge) d goods traffic. The distance from Aden forms so is about the same as from Ad n Bombay The Port is provided with list to use buoys and all necessary marks and it easily accessible to hipping all the year round d tay hour of the day or night even vithout is as istance of a Pilot Pilotage is not comput ry but when the usual pilot flag is hoisted a milified officer will board the vessel and se der ich assistance as is neces. Ty

Mormugao Harbour is the terminal station | the Western India I ortuguese Railway whi !

quare miles and 6 vill ges and las a popu tion (1931) of 19 741 of a hom 1 67 are Chris asse I no number of houses is according to the carrier on an exemsive commerce capeciany and cannot enusse 409 5 Nagar Arel in an area with the cast cost of Africa In those days of 50 square miles and a population (1931) it was noted for its dyeing and ea ing 18 32 00 of whom only 400 are Christian in lestry. In least, the number of houses is 6003 The town of the territory forms for admind tr tive part Daman was seen to the contract of the carrier of the contract of the con Daman was sacked by the Portuguese in 1531 Government of Portuguese India

PORT OF MORNIGAO

With a view to promoting the economical commercial and industrial development of

commercial and industrial development of Mill a sell blait it la let i re t with it h d Mr t va o la (s a miles from Mormus o Harbour, has been created and the Local overnment have introcreared and the Local Covernment have infro-duced v rious regulatins gr ting verty facility to those i tending to raise buildings for resid nital and industrial purposes in the whole area compriling about 500 acres n ar tile it bour Theseleme I free portidia not produc much commer iai dively ment. Aco new is lustries were e t bli led list with the in reaso in the rallway traffit about 9 crores of rupee ly sea and r il the harbour as sisted by se ral vessels before the outbreak of the present war

DAMAN

The settlement of Daman lies at the en ! The soil of the settlem t is moist and for rance to the Guif of Cambay about 100 miles til especially in Nagar Avell but despit the nace to the Guil of Cambay about 100 miles in especially in Ascer Acti our cermit cut of the Guilden and four home run by rail case featility tion only one weemleth part of the form bordina namely Daman proper lying of two portions namely Daman proper lying the cost and the detached p ys a of Ascer minerals. There are stat ly forests in Agar and the proper lying the cost and the detached p as of Ascer minerals. There are stat ly forests in Agar Arell, and about two-til has of them consists of Arell and about two-til has of them consists of Arell and about two-til has of them consists of Neal sep rated from it by a n trow attrip of Arell and about two-it itus of a ten conserved. Ditthis heritary and blaceded by the B B & Cl t k but the forests are not conserved in and the latting D man proper contains an area of 'ext not of land to eared by each kind of quarte miles and 6 will nee and 1 as a popul (timber 1 m) not been determined. Defore the (1931) of 19 741 of v hom 1 67 are thris decline of lortugue pover in the East Daman The number of houses is according to the carried on an extensive commerce especially

The territory forms for administrative pur poses a lingle district and has a Mussian in the Chamber and Corporation. It is ruled by a Daman was sacked by the Portuguese In 1531 poses a ingle district and h a a Muol ip i stability the individual poses in 1538 when the y made it one of their flowernor invested will loth chill and military presents at a stabilishment in India They functions asbordinat to the Governor General presents at the stabilishment in India They functions asbordinat to the Governor General at ce built eigendue to a church and have of Go. The judici depristment is administ at the stabilishment of the stabilishment of the function of the stabilishment of the function of the stabilishment of the function of the stabilishment of the function of the stabilishment of the function of the stabilishment of the sta excl e nd customs duti s

Dis is an eland lying off the southern ex sahout 5 miles west of the island. It has a small trailly to Exchilerar Fe insula from but excellent ha bour where vessels cun safely which it is pay rated by a narrow channel lis at anchor in two ft thous of water and of three portions has running. It composed lowing to the gre t adv. tag which its post of the properties of the properties of the properties and the foreign except the distance of the properties and could be defer to trad with Arabia and the Fer type the channel and the forters of simbor learly price with a data to clusten possession.

of it This they gained first by treaty with the Sultan of Gujerat and then b, force of arms. Diu became opulent and famous for its commerce. It has now dwindled into insignificance. The extreme length of the island is about seven inlies and its breadth from north to south two miles. The area is 20 by Godinho, Double, from which the island taken its name, is said to have been 50.000 in the days of its. is said to have been 50,000 in the days of its commercial prosperity. The total population of the island, according to the census of 1931, is 16,688 of whom 251 are Christians Most of the Gonn convicts sentenced for transportation for life have recently been transferred to Diu which has been made a penal Formerly all prisoners undergoing the sentence of transportation were sent to Morambique island but now the convicts are sent to the island of Diu

Jose Ricardo Pereira Cabral

Citef of Cabinet — Lieut O Vasconcellos Chief of Mulitary Staff — Major Paulo Bernard Guedes

The French possessions in India comprise five i chased by a European Company from a p Settlements, with certain dependent lodges, or prince, and what Job Charnock was to Cale plots. They aggregate 203 square miles, and i rancois. Martin proved to Pondicherry had a total population on the 1st July 1911 its restitution to the I rench by the Pen of 323,295. The first French expedition into Indian waters, with a view to open up commer Governor, and under his able manger cial relations, was attempted in 1603. It was Pondicherry became an entrepot of trade. Indian waters, with a view to open up commer cial relations, was attempted in 1603. It was undertaken by private merchants at Rouen, but it failed, as also did several similar attempts which followed In 1642 Cardinal Richelien founded the first Campagnie d Orient, but its efforts met with no success Colbert reconsti tuted the Company on a larger basis in 1664, granting exemption from taxes and a monopoly of the Indian trade for fifty years After having twice attempted, without success, to establish itself in Madagascar, Colbert's Company again took up the idea of direct trade with India and its resident, Caron, founded in 1668 the Compton, or agency, at Surat But on finding that city unsuited for a head establishment he seized the harbour of Trincomalee in Ceylon

The rum of the Company seemed impending when one of its agents, the celebrated Fran when one of its agents, the ceiebrated Francois Martin, suddenly restored it Rallying under him a handful of sayty Frenchmen, saved out of the wreck of the settlements at Trincomalee and San Thome, he took up his abode at Pondicherry, then a small village, which he purchased in 1683 from the Raja of Gingee He built fortifications, and a trade here a to spring in that he was unable to hold began to spring up, but he was unable to hold the town against the Dutch, who wrested it from him in 1693, and held it until it was restored to the French by the peace of Ryswick, in 1697 Pondicherry became in this year and has ever since remained, the most important of the French Sattlined, the most important in the staff at Pondicherry and those of the French Sattlined, the most important in the staff at Pondicherry and those of the French Sattlined in the

of Police - Major Danie

Director of Health -Dr Frollano de Mello Director of Posts and Telegraphs -Ollver

Public Works Department—Director End To a Godinho, Deputy Director Eng Benist dlno Camillo Da Coata

High Court Justes -Dr Agostinho Colco Chief Justee Dr Braganza Pereira, D. Antonio Micania Bendalan Salatan Salatan Antonio Miranda, Dr Micolau Sobrinho, Dr Valglilo Souza

Pirector of Finances—Insco Lerreira Martin Deputy Director of Linances -A J M da Melo Moreira

Director of Civil Administration -Dr Joaquin de Magalhaes Mexia Mendes Pinheiro Adrocate General -Dr Antonio Taumaturgo

Pereira Hected Hembers of the Legislative Council-Goternor General of Portuguese India—Colonel Noronlin, Antonio Jose Joro Prancisco Pinto

de Menezes, Antonio Anastasio Bruto da Co-ta, Vinnica Sinai Colstoro, Dr Joao Filipe Ferreira British Consul at Aoia Goa - Major M O 4 In Consul -R B Lavers

TRENCH POSSESSIONS.

Chandernagore, in I ower Bengal, had acquired by the French Company in 1688 grant from the Delhi Emperor, Mahé, on Malabar Coast, was obtained in 1725 0, we the government of M Lenoir Karikal, on Coromandel Coast, under that of M Dui Coromandel Coast, under that of M Du in 1739 Yangon, on the coast of the North Circurs, was taken possession of in 1750, formally ceded to the Trench two years later

Administration —The military command administration in chief of the French possess in India are vested in a Governor, whose reside is at Pondicherry The French Establishme he seized the harbour of Trincomalee in Ceylon from the Dutch The Dutch, however, speedi ly retook Trincomalee, and Caron, passing over to the Coromandel coast, in 1672, seized San Thome, a Portuguese town adjoining Madras, which had for twelve years been in the possession of Holland He was however, compelled to restore it to the Dutch in 1674

The run of the Company seemed impending French territories Seventeen Municipality for the company seemed impending the company seemed India have rallied to Seventeen Municipalit French territories or Communal Boards, were erected in 19 Ariancoupam, namely, Pondicherry, Ariand liarpeth, Oulgaret, Villenour, Tiroubouva Bahour and Nettapacam, for the establishme of Pondicherry, Karikal, Neravy, Nedoi cadou, Tirnoular, Grande Aldée, Cotchéry, the establishment of Karikal, and also Chand nagore, Mahe and Yannon On municipolards natives are entitled to a proporti

the two nue. All the states and digitaly of independent Government with four dependent ones have to be maint need and the pendent ones have to be maint need and the pendent ones have to be maint need and the pendent ones have to be maint need and the pendent ones have to be maint need and the pendent ones have to be maint need in the control of the sense of considers be reliable to the control of the sense of considers be reliable to the control of the sense of considers be reliable to the control of the sense of considers be reliable to the control of the sense of considers be reliable to the sense of the sense of considers and carantic founded by the Jesuits in 1770. But the chief field of this melsion lies outside the 17 ruh settlem of this melsion lies outside the 17 ruh settlem of the sense of t is a ry handsome town and presents especially from the sea a striking appearance of Fre ch drillsation with British Indi came into free As result

On tle 15th February 1941 a Customs Union People and Trade —Th re were in 193 67 of londicherry and Karik lare liat! to tre primary schools and 3 colleges Il maintained same duties as are led in oth B itsh In li n by the Government with 353 teachers and ports

PONDICHERRY

Pondicherry is the chief of the French S ttle | Briti h District of South Arcot except wi ere ments in India and its capital is the head they bord r on the sea quarters of their Governor It is situat d on the Convention of the Stituent of the Stituent of the Convention of the Stituent of the Stituent is 115 squared for the Stitue

miles and its ropolation to 1918 was 504633 divided by a canal totto swo update the Ville it consists of the eight communes of Pond to the construction of the eight communes of Pond to the Construction of the Ville and the Ville noirs. The Ville and the Ville noirs of the Ville and the Ville noirs of the Ville and the Ville noirs of the Ville and the Ville noirs of the Ville and the Ville noirs of the Ville and the Ville noirs of the Ville and the Ville noirs of the Ville and the Ville noirs of the Ville and the Ville noirs of the State of the Ville and the Ville noirs of the State of the Ville and the Ville noirs of the State of the Ville and the Ville noirs of the State of the Ville and the Ville noirs of the State of the Ville and the Ville noirs of the State of the Ville and the Ville noirs of the State of the Ville and the Ville noirs of the State of the Ville and the Ville noirs of the State of the Ville and the Ville noirs of the State of the Ville noirs of the State of the Ville noirs of the Ville of the Vill The Carrier in toron in the control of the price of the prices of trifory with an event of the great Duplet to whom the place and the from the main part and surrounded by the l'rench name owers to much

CHANDERNAGORE

CHANDERNAGORE

Chandernagors is situated on the bank of the cliasppeared and at present it is little in a property of the control of the cont

KARIKAL.

Karikal has on the Coromandel Coast between universal suffrage but in the municipal the Tanjoro District of Madras and the Bay Karlkal half the number of sants are reserved of Bengal The settlement is divided into Europeans or their decembrate. The countries communes, containing 110 villages in very fertile, being irrigated by seven branches all, and covering an area of 51 square miles the Cauvery, besides many smaller channels it is governed by an Administrator subordinate. The capital of the settlement is situated It is governed by an Administrator subordinate to the Governor at Pondicherry. The population lation has in recent years ruidly decreased 1888 it was 93,055, in 1891,75,526, in 1901, 54,003, in 1923, 57,023, in 1924, 56 922; in 1936, 60,447 and in 1941, 60,555, but the density is still very high, being 1,068 persons per square mile Kumbakonum is the only failule in Indian District which has a higher failule in Indian District which has a higher

the north bank of the river Arasalar, ab in rice with Ceylon, and to a less extent wit the Straits Settlements. It has no commen with I range and very little with other brene density is still very high, being 1,668 persons colored The port is merely an open read per square mile Kumbakonum is the only stend, provided with a light-house 142 fer taluk in Tanjore District which has a higher high, the light in which having a range of fror density Each of the six communes—namely, 8 to 10 miles. In 1899 Karikal was connecte Karikal, La Grande Aidee, Nedungadu, Cotwith Peralem on the Tanjore District Boan Kery, Neravy and Tirncular—possesses a mayor Railway Karikal finally came into French and council. The members are all elected by possession on the settlement after 1815

The Frontiers.

By those who tale a long view of politics in we are dealing was concerned, two policions the wide sense of the term, it will be seen that were tried. In Buluchistan, the genius of Si the Indian I routier problem, which has loomed so large in the discussion of Indian questions, has always borne a twofold character—the local issue and the international issue 1 or almost a century the international issue was the greater of the two, and the most serious question which the Indian Government, both directly and as the executors of British Imperial policy, had to face But the tendency of later times until Germany's invasion of Russia was for the international aspect to recede and for the local aspect to grow in importance, until it might be said, with as much truth as characterises all generalisations, that the local issue dominated, if it did not absorb the situation

The Local Problem -The local problem, in its broadest outlines, may be briefly indicated before proceeding to discuss it in detail from the Arabian Sea on the West to the confines of Kashmir is a wild and troublous sea of some of the highest mountains in the world The thin valleys in these immense ranges are populated by hardy, brave, militant mountaineers But sparse as the population is, it is in excess of the supporting power of the country Like mountaineers in all parts of the world, these brive and fearless men have sought to supplement their eviguous agricul ture by raiding the rich plains of Hindustan We may find a fairly close parallel to the attration in the position of the Highlands of Scotland until after the rebellion of 1745 the English Government of the day sought a permanent remedy by opening for the warlike Highlanders a military by opening for the warner riginancers a min and a career in the famous Highland regiments, and in rendering military operations easier by the construction of Wades road. The Highland problem has disappeared so long from English politics that its pregnant lessons are little realised, but if the curious student will read again that brilliant payed by Neil Munro. read again that brilliant novel by Neil Munro,
"The New Road," he will appreciate what Wade's
work meant for the Highlands of Scotland, and
what lessons it teaches those who are called

Robert Sindeman devised the method of entering into military occupation of the principa points, and thence controlling the country at the same time close engagements were entered to the controlling the same time close engagements were entered to the controlling the same time close engagements were entered to the controlling the same time. into with the principal chiefs, through whom the tribe-men were kept in order. That policing was so successful that whilst the administration was expensive the Baluchistan frontier did no scriously embarrass the Government of Indu from the time when Sandeman set his mark of Not that the country was entirely raids or rising Occasional tribal necessitated occasional military operations and the Gomil Pies was involved in the general tribal disturbances which followed the wanton declaration of war by Afghanistan in 1919 But speaking broadly, Sandeman brought peace to Baluchistan, and to the large frontier area which is embraced in that general So far as this section of the frontier ! concerned it may be said that no frontier pro blem exists, save the need for an economic and constructive policy

Towards Afghanistan - Far otherwise hal it until lately been with the section of the fron tier which stretches from Baluchistan to the confines of Kashmir That was, for three quarter of a century, the scene of almost cerseles military operations which constituted the constituted of the constituted of the constituted of the constituted of the constituted of the constituted of the constituted of the constituted of the constituted of the constituted of the constituted of the constituted of the constituted of the constituted of the constituted of the constituted of the constituted of the constituted of the constitute of devistiting drin on the Indian exchequer For years one sought for a definition of the Indian exchequer. years one sought for a definite policy guiding the One expla nctions of the Government of India nation of their inconsistencies was found in the Once the existence of two schools of thought frontier with Afghanistan had been delimited, the soldiers naturally pressed for the armed occupa-tion of the whole country right up to the con-fines of Afghanistan, or at any rate, for military posts, live of a sight and posts, linked with good communications, which But those who would dominate the country But those who looked at policy not only from the military standpoint, were fearful of two considerations. They felt that occupation up to the Afghan from tier would only shift the frontier problem farther

er his succe ser Habibulish 11 m who e Baluchistan and 1e was able to enter into cy was generally wis and at except it is not into the properties with the tribul chiefs. There is in a such tribul chiefs are unable to control is no such tribul organisation in the 1c lepend ut the control of the properties of the prope

Policy was wise from the military dpoint it would involve charges o er an in I ite period greater than the Indi n finance id bear Moreov r on this section of the

out the position was complicated by the Paul ion of Russia in Central Asia. The same the passes from which for a furfies we shall be passes from which there are the results to the same than the same of Al xan let the Grant lux ders to swept from P rais and Central Asia to

ier i chiritati di the Telteonien ai d made la fiul for thi p pit d independ n e la fiul for thi p pit d independ n e la perd ia m y cases jusa d quately held and sy erd ia m y cases jusa d quately held and y cat by at they il ked with it ele supportion, cat by at they il ked with it ele supportion is present a been an of communication et present d been and the present distribution of the pr out tionitet with Aigh bistan a lregular beit of ind called Th Tribul Ferritory in which eithe w north Aighn flow r m ntexerol ed

border line II Afghanitan were a strong pend ut Territory. That was one of the peren ogeneous State that would be an tter of his opics of kronter due a stone. But stress, c. c. and. But seren urder the iron rule wis fall upon its essential difference between openeous State that would be an attered have been all upon the executal differences between a central six even under the horn rule, was taked upon the executation in Sir Robert Stude to the state and the state an

of intervals and construction of the construct the old gament still applies. Tiere initiation. In the first 1 cc. le separated s the further consideration if it financiers the front rome from the tion in to it to e of the fixed belief that e on if it. Key Purjab will h 1 d hitlerto be n responsible Purjab wilh i d hitlerto be a responsible for its administration and had organised for the purpose a special force of Fr ntier soldiers known as the Pu tat Irr gular iro ti r force. Tils wa tie revi l of chene as old as the chen e as old as the Vicerovalty of Lord Lytton th in no other Viceroy had been abl to carry it through in the with a time of a lamber the first interest in the first interest in the first interest in the first interest in the first interest in the first interest in the first interest in the first interest in the first interest in the first interest in the first interest in the first interest in the first interest interest in the first interest in first interest in first interest in four first includent in the first interest in first interest in four first includent in first interest in first interest in four first includent in first interest in the imperiate courty that in it is that the court in its exercised from a child to unit look and the court in the court in an action in the court in to the difficult mountainous zone and me to make the mountainous zone and me to make a make palassisty a saliest of a saver and animore day a lividy a difficult of a saver and animore day animor and the animore day animore day animo animo animo a saver a treme ad ocat s of this set of would from the ranks of the Indian Army Later thanks had saver a composite it was supply in sted by a fine development. The Two Policies—The result of 18 so englet it was supply in sted by a fine development of 10 makes as frod a set of composite to composite the saver animo an

p accful in the whole border line Lord Curron's Success—Jugger overer, rea on ble standard the Cur n polley as cessful it did of it en coriplete pea e. In the were occisional punits o expeditions demand as us as for int cothe 7 kks khel ad M humand expedition and the W irs and Lord Curzon's Success -Judged by every a d M funand expeditio and ti W irs nd in p rticul rti tru lent Mah ud Wa irs n ver ceased raiding But in comparison with what had cine, w nor th Aighan Gow r m stacred ed a cased raiding limit nomparison win was not indicated to This w slett util ry i of the gone before it gave relative peace. It sidered out old the ribes who peopled it. Yow it was throughout it of Great W. It dough the Wallrs (then sat dwhy we did not it low the precedent) built up a heavy bill of offene s which awaited Blainchist r and San lem ni e the fade is titlement when if occument were free from he immense preoccupations of the war It broke down under the strain of the wanton niversion of India by the Afghans in the hot veather of 1919. On February 20th the Amir Labibullah Khan was assassing ted in his sleep near Jelalabad Although he does not figure so prominently in frontier history as his iron ather Abdurrahaman Khan, he nevertheless has ligh claims on the favourable verdict of history None anticipated that any successor to Abdur ahaman Khan could hold in the least in a single State the fractious, fanatical tribes who make to the population of the Afghan kingdom. Yet his Habibullah did On occisions his attitude seemed to be equivocal as when armed gather ngs of the tribes called lashkars were permitted to assemble in Afghan territory and to invade the Tribal Territory, causing the Zakka Khel and Mohmand expeditions. But we must not judge a State like Afghanistan by European tandards, the Amir had often to bow before he fanatical elements amongst his own people antil they had burnt their fingers by contact with the British troops At the outset of the Great War he warned the Government that he might often have to do things which seemed un-riendly, but they must trust him. In truth, the position of the Amir whon Turkey entered the war, and called Moslems everywhere to arms on the side of Germany, was extraordinarily difficult He received Turkish, German and Austrian missions in Kabul from which British represent atives were still excluded But he kept Afghani stan out of the war, and with the complete deseat of the Central Powers and their satellites, his policy was justified up to the hilt Indeed his success was the cause of his assassination The irreconcilable elements in the Kingdom saw that the day of reckoning had come and strove to avert the settlement of their account by the murder When he was done to death, his brother, Nasrullah Khan, was proclaimed Amir by the assassins But the conscience of Afghanistan revolted against the idea of Nasrullah, the archfanatic of the ruling House of Kabul, ascending the throne over the blood-stained corpse of his brother Amilitary movement in Kabul itself brushed him aside and installed the son of Habibullah, Amanullah Khan, on the throne But Amanullah Khan soon found it was a thorny bed on which he lav, and encouraged by the disorders in India which followed the passing of stringent measures to deal with anarchical crime, set his troops in motion on April 25, 1919, and preaching a jehad promised his soldiers the triditional loot of Hindustan The Indian Army was at once set in motion, and as has always been the case the regular Afghan Army was easily beaten Dalla, beyond the Khyber, was seized, Jelalabad and Kabul were bombed from the air, and there was nothing to prevent our occupation of Kabul, save the know-ledge gleaned from the bitter heritage of the wars of 1838 and 1878, that it is one thing to overset a government in Afghanistan, but it is quite another to set up a stable government in its stead. The Government of India wisely held their hand, and the Afghans having sucd for peace, a treaty was signed on the 8th August, 1919

But an untoward effect of this wanton war was to set the Frontier from the Gomal to the Khyber ablaze With one or two exceptions.

the regular troops, who in the emergent ought to have been hastened to the succour, could not stand the strain an appeal from their fellow tribesmen, and eith melted away or joined the rising This has ofte been described as the failure of the Curzo policy, which was based on the tribal militis but there is another aspect to this question The Militia numbered only some 3,000 mer They were distributed in a number of isolate and semi-isolated posts. There was no poss bility of their withstanding the onslaught of a Afghan invading force They were not intende for such a purpose If they had, when th invasion began, been supported by regula troops their loyalty might have remaine sound But other counsels prevailed It was at the outset decided in high military quarter that in the face of the Afghan invasion it wa inadvisable to send regular troops to support th Waziristan milita posts asit was concluded that the Mahsud and Wazir tribes of Wazirista would join the enemy Orders were therefor issued that the posts should be abandoned, the British officers in them withdrawing with such menas remained loyal. The officer commanding the Bonny by medical immediately described. the Bannu brigade immediately despatched : movable column for the succour and reassu rance of the militia garrisons in his area bu superior orders followed directing the return of the column forthwith. The militia were there upon ordered to withdraw and their commence ment to do so, accompanied by the burning o such stores as they could not carry, quite natu rally produced the instant uprising of the tribes men, who began to attack and loot the retiring convoys and the abandoned posts To expec the militia to remain firm in retreat in sucl circumstances was to refuse reasonable consider ation of the facts of the situation

Russia and the Frontier—The Curzol policy was up to this inevitable collapse greatly assisted by extraneous events. The greates external force in moulding Indian frontier policy was the long struggle with Russia. For nearly three-quarters of a century a veiled warfant for predominance in Asia was waged between Great Britain and Russia. There are few pages in British foreign policy less attractive to the student of Imperial affairs. Russia was confronted in Central Asia with precisely the same conditions as those which faced England in India when the course of events converted the old East India Company from a trading corpor ation into a governing body. The decaying khanates of Central Asia were impossible neighbours. Confronted with an inferior civilisation, and with neighbours who would not let her alone, Russiah and to advance. True, the advendance with a present administrators in the Tsarrist capital were not averse to paying off on the Indian Borderland the score against Great Britain for the Crimean War and for what the Russians thought was depriving them of the fruits of their costly victory over Turkey in 1877-78. The result was a long and unsatisfactory guerrilla enterprise between the hardiest spirits on both sides, accompanied by periodic panics in the British Press each time the Russians moved forward, which induced the coining, after the Russian occupation of Mery, of the generic

avol ed the Government of India in the humi ations of the Afghan War of 1838 with the ragic de truction of the retiring Indian force etween Kabuland Jelalabad slightly relieved by the her to defence of Jelalabad and the rmn ss of Gen rai Pollock in refusing to with raw the punitive army until he had set his nark on Kabul by the razing of th famous Bais Hissar fortress It involved us in the second forth West of 1800. Afghan War of 1878 which left the baffling problem of no stable government in Afghanis-There was a gleam of light when Abdur ahman khan whom we set up at Kabul to chere us of our perplexities prov d himself stro g and capable ruler if one ruthless in his nethods But in the e riv eighti a the two increases But in the e-rly eight a the two States were on the verge of war over a squabble or the possession of Penjdeh and then m n legan to think a little more clearly. There began a series of boundary delimitations and Agreements which clarified the situation without lower r finally settling it The old controversy roke out in another form when intrigues with a Surjat monk Doriles during Lord Curzon s hat the scene I ad only shifted to Tibet An Expedition to Lhasa re t the vell which had to long concealed the mysterious city and dispersed the miasma of this intrigue But it was not until the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907 that the two countries arrived assement of 1997 that the two countries arrived as a stage long sought by those who looked beyond the irno es. The actual authors of the Agreemen were Lord Grey the Foreign Secretary and Lord Hardinge formerly British Ambasador in Portugal but it had been desired by their countries. Ambassdor in Fortugal but it had been dean to by their predecessors whose efforts were rendered augatory by the intransigent attitude of the dominant forces in Petrograd. It was not mail? a ratic Russia was defeated on the battle as of lanchuria by Japan and disappeared as of the control of the desi two battle of Tau shins. It was not appeared the desired of the control of the c able to the conclusion of an Agreement embraced the whole frontier on and placed Alghani tan beyond the sphere of Russian influence There were many unsatisfactory to here the sphere of the sphere of the sphere of the sphere were many unsatisfactory to the sphere were the sphere were many unsatisfactory to the sphere were many unsatisfactory to the sphere were many unsatisfactory to the sphere were many unsatisfactory to the sphere were many unsatisfactory to the sphere were many unsatisfactory to the sphere were many un especially in ie tures in the Agreement Persia for w if tures in the Agreement especially in the Agreement especially in the Agreement with the what of Frisher War fluct again taking long views the Agreement ground again taking long views the Agreement ground the War of the two countries which put as end t the period of the War of the Wa ment in Moscow uncasines returned for the Rescow uncasines returned for the Respirated and all d circumstances which influenced the policy of the Tault regime exert pretisely the same pres re upon its succe sor

German Influence—As a ture botor it vacuum so to the case of States brothered by blacket civilisations no scorest clean the control of the case of States brothered by blacket civilisations no scorest clean the control of the case of the control of the case of the control of the case of the cas

marked a f ature of Russian expansion in Man churia brought to an end by the disastrous lasue of the war with Japan The seeds of the G rman effort were sown when the Kaiser extending the hand of Christian fellowship to the Sultan of Turkey Abdul Ham d at a time when that sovereign was estracted by Furope for his direct complicity in the mansacre of Armenians or rath r one of the massacres of Armenians made German influence supreme at Constantinople Ills theatrical tour through hich was generally treated in Europe Palestine as an exhibition of opera bouffe soon bore fruit in the acquisition by German interests of the principal railways in Anatolia Later it fructi fied more effectively in the B hada Railway concession under which German interests secured the right of extending the Anatolian lines from the port of Haldar Pasha opposite Constantinople to a p rt in the Persian Gull Now successive British Statesmen of both parties nad declared that the acquisition of a territorial foothold in the Persian Gulf by any power— Russia and the port of Bunder Abbas being th n in view—would be regard d as an unfriendly act There followed a replica of the period of alating and excursions which had disfigured our rightons with R s ! Und unded even when their endeavour to se are Briti h co-opera name their endeavour to se ure brist a co-opera tion in the enterpri failed and when the Revolution in Turkey which set the Committee of Union and Progr in power entailed a temporary interruption of their influence at Constantinople the Germans pressed forward with their ent rpris They pushed the Anatolian rallways as far east as Bourgulu and constructed a line northwards from Baghd d to Samara a line northwards from Baghd d to Samara They sent a mi sion to explore the potentialities of the port of Kowett in the Persian Gulf and set the Turk in motion to subordinate the Sheika set the Turk in motion to subordinate the Sheika of Kowelt to direct Turkish so ereignty with a nominal vi w to extending the Bagh lad railway from Rasra to Kowelt or the vicinity of Ko elt iron leasts to Kowelt of the vicinity of Ro ett at tie de p wat r in it tel ind Bubian Island They commenced the most difficult part of the w rt in plercing the Amanu and Taurus ranges by a series of tunnels and faid the rails on the other side of the mount ins across the on the other side of the mount in the Euphrates to Ras al Ain Behind this rail way act ity stood a granilose policy which is indicated by a what become known in Germany as BBB—Berlin Byzantiam Baghdad Throughout tie pogress of the schemes, whi hadid not stop short of Baghdad but were directed through a port in the Persian Gulf at India the Germans wer anxious to secure the co operation of Great Britain if they could do so on the irown terms the tisto say without affering the enterprise as a dominant German adventure. Shortly before the commencement of the war of 1914 18 the ptrated negotiations with London which h d this end in view end d with London which is defined at view and is a definite agreement between the two Powers Under this agreem at the G if section of the line was to have be n B it i and the other portion German But this agreement which had not been sign d became waste paper with the outbreak of the war and the G man plan vani hed in thin air with the complete def at of Turkey and Germany Nevertheless the rail of Turkey and Germany way did not stand till during the war Germ ny made immense efforts to compl to the diffic it tunnel sections and the wo k was subst utially

Turkey and the Fiontier—The position of Turkey on the Indian frontier was nover of any considerable importance in itself, and never assumed any significance, save as the avant courier of Germany, when she passed under the tuterage of that Power, and for a limited period during the war Although so long established in Mesopotamia, Turkey was not very firmly seated in that country, the Arabs tolerated rather than accepted Turkish rule so long as they were substantially left alone, and the administration, it is understood, never paid its way For a brief period Midhat Pasha raised the status of Mesopotamia, and after the Revolution that fine soldier Nazim Pasha became a power in the land. But speaking broadly Turkey remained in Mesopotamia because it was no one s interest, even that of the Arab, to turn her out When however Germany developed her "BBB" policy, Turkey was used as a stalking horse She moved a small force to the Peninsula of Al-Katr in order to frighten the Sheikh of Bahrein, and tried to convert the nominal suzerainty exercised, or rather claimed, over the Sheikh of Koweit into a de facto suzerainty, exercised by military force. These efforts faded before the vigorous action of the British Government which concluded a binding arrangement with the Sheikh of Koweit, and the position of the Turks at Al-Katr was always very precarious. On the outbreak of the war, however, the situation profoundly changed. When the sound and carefully executed expedition to Basra and its strategic hinterland was developed into the insane enterprise to capture Baghdad by coup de main, with very inadequate forces, and still more inadequate transport, we found ourselves involved in military operations of the most extensive and unprofitable These character These were completely successful with General Maude's occupation of Baghdad After the Russian debâcle we found ourselves involved in a new front, which stretched from the Euphrates to the wildest part of Central Asia, producing military exploits of an almost epic character, but exercising little influence on the war. They were brought to an end by pressure not on extensive wings, but at the heart of Turkish Power. The aftermath of the war left us in an indefinite position in Mesopotamia, with indefinite frontiers. This enabled the Turks, if they were so disposed, to be troublesome through guerrilla. disposed, to be troublesome through guerrilla warfare in the Mosul Zone, and by stirring up the Kurds, who are the Ishmaelites of Asia Minor The conclusion of the Treaty of Lausanne in 1923 brought temporary relief, but it did not settle the main issue, the frontier between Turkey and Iraq Under the Treaty it was provided that if the two parties could not agree to a boundary line delimitation should be left to the Language Negative. be left to the League of Nations Negotia tions were promptly opened at Constantinople but it was immediately found that there could be no mutual agreement, the Turks demanded the whole of the Mosul vilayet, and the British delegates declared that Mosul and its hinterland were necessary to the existence of Iraq issue therefore went to the League of Nations. That body despatched a neutral commission to study the position on the spot this commission reported that the best settlement would be for the Mean relative to be incorporated in Table 16 the Mosul vileyet to be incorporated in Iraq, if

prolong its mandate over that State for a period When the report of this of twenty-five years commission came before the League in 1900 Britain gave the necessary guarantee, and the Council of the League unanimously allotted the Mosul vilyat to Iraq The Turkish delegates who at first recognised the decisive authority of the League, then declared that they would not be bound by its decisions So the matter rested at the end of the year, with Iraq in occupation of the disputed Territory up to the temporary frontier which was known as the Brussels Line France and the Frontier—It is difficult find any sound policy behind the efforts of France to obtain a coaling station at Muscat in the Persian Gulf, and her long opposition to the steps necessary to extirpate the slave trade, and hold in check the immenee traffic in arms which was equipping all the tribesmen on our North-West Frontier with rifles of precision and a large supply of ammunition. We can find no more definite ammunition We can find no more definite purpose in it than a general din-pricking policy, a desire to play the part of Russia, and perhaps a source of annoyance to Great Britain, which would form a useful lever for the exaction of considerable cessions in West Africa, particularly in the neighbourhood of Gambia, as the prict of abstention These embarrassments were slowly removed one by one after the conclusion of the Anglo-French Entente Far otherwise was it in the East. The consolidation of French The consolidation of Frenci was it in the East authority in French Indo-China was the prelude to designs for the expansion of this authority at the expense of Sum and to find compensa at the expense of Siam and to find compensation there for the veiled British protectorals of Ebypt There had earlier been muttering. In Burma We were established in Lower Burma in the 'thirties and in the 'eightles the foolish and tyrannical King Theebaw, in Upper Burma, became an impossible neighbour, and ambitious Frenchmen were not averse to fanning his opposition to the British However, if any hones were entertained of extending the if any hopes were entertained of extending the Asiatic possessions of France in this direction, they were dissipated by the Second Burmes' War and the firm establishment of British rule Far otherwise was it on the confines of Siam It was the fixed purpose of British policy to preserve Siam as a buffer state between Burma then a regular Province of the Indian Empire and French Indo China This policy was and French Indo China This policy wis definitely challenged by French encroachments on Siam Matters approached a crisis in 1894, and we were within and we were within measurable distance of a situation which might have ended in open was between the two States But as in the case of Panidah Penjdeh, and later when Major Marchand marched across Africa to Fashoda, the immence of hostilities made statesmen on both sides and the major sid sides ask themselves what they might be going to fight about They found there was nothing to ngnt about They found there was nothing essential and an agreement was negotiated between the two Powers, which secured the independence and integrity of Siam With the collapse of France in the second world war, however, both Indo China and Siam with the collapse of France in the second world war, however, both Indo China and Siam with the powers against the Allies in December, 1941

The New Frontier Problem—The whole purpose of this bilef sketch has been to show that for three generations—most assuredly since

he Indian frontier problem has never been a land Pe haver on the other is fully consolid to call problem it has been dominated by leading the problem of the aom I to critical land frontiers anywhere in the world in the world in this present time of a will be a communications acrial operations of a will be a communication acrial operations and a will be a communication acrial operations are also as a communication acrial operations are also as a communication acrial operation and a communication acrial operation and a communication acrial operation acrial operation acrial operation acrial operations for the communication acrial operation acrial operations for a communication acrial operation acrial operations for a communication acrial operations for a communication acrial operation acrial operations for a communication acrial operation cupation stolen from British magazines or secured from Russian and Afghan sources They have an abundant supply of ammunition Consider ble numbers of the fighting men have been trained in the ranks of the Indi n Army either as Regulars in the Pathan regiments or else in the tribal militias We found this to our cost in the events following the Afghan War of 1819 The Afrian regular army w so flittle account The tribesmen who ros at the call of the Jihad especially in Warlistan were of great account They gav our troops the hardest fighting they have even had on the Frontier their maximum than the months and the distribution was described. ma kamenshir and fire discipline were described by experienced soldiers as dmirable. The t bal mili is for all practical purposes di appeared What was to take its place?

Immediately followin the Afghan Wa Anmediately followin the Argania was the control positions were gardened by regular troops but this was only a temporary mea ure It may be said that the crus of the flat to a was in Waziristan This a ctor of the Frontier has all waziristan This a ctor of the Frontier was the way of the control of the control of the same of the control has alway been the most difficult of the whole becau e of the intractable ch racter of th people octan cortine intractable on racter of activities and of thir inveterate r kilon activities Besides possessing a t it hole into Aigh al tan they had in the p stev ded effective punishment they had in the p stev ded effective punishment. In view of the con p ete di ppeara ce of the e ternal me ace and the con eque t lapsi g of e fermat me ace and the con eque taken a wind many cost typo peerro penal me of communication which would nable us to go t. the support of Afghan t n now formally coming the support of Afghan t n now formally coming the support of Afghan to make the desirably of such that were enany who may the desirably to such that were not the line of the sum of t

respected Brave hardy fanatical he has always been first-cian in him man Know string our pin apport of their luvasion of India flag every inch of the inhospitable country to hikh punitive operations must of necessity described as the half forward policy it is take place he h s hung on our rearguards and given them infinite trouble Even when he policy adapted to local conditions. There had to be husbanded with jealous care he policy adapted to local conditions. There had to be reasonated with jealous care the of the term but the limit of the North had to be reasonated with palous care the of the term but the limit of the North these this capacity of the control of the same than a magazine rifes either tappoint through it is did not as pushed forward. In South Watt Persian Gulf when guarunning was a turivin in the way a pushed forward. In South Watt Persian Gulf when guarunning was a turivin in the way a pushed forward in South Watt Persian Gulf when guarunning was a turivin or it is not a pressible in Lation from the Wata had been re occupied partly in the forward the way in the form the Wata had been re occupied partly in the lation from the Wata had been re occupied partly in the way a pushed form in Lation from the Wata had been recognified the the Wata had been recognified that the way in the form the Wata had been recognified to the Wata had been recognified to the Wata had been recognified to the Wata had been recognified to the Wata had been recognified to the way to a pressible the Lation from the Wata had been recognified to the way to the country the way to the proper the water than the water than the water than the water that the water than the wat respon e to a pressing in Itation from the Wana W zits because they wanted to share the benefits which they saw British occupation to be bringi g to their cousins northward of them In February 1933 control over t that territory was pushed forwa d beyond Razmak towards the Afghan Porder beca o of a rebellion on the Afgh n side and of the need to a sist the King AIRI n side and of the need to a six the King of h. bull by preventing e cursions by bodies of Wazir into His Majestys disturb d territory The work of control and of civilization rapidly progressed in the whole territory of this progres of in the whole territory of this particulars are given lsewh re in thi chapter One of its recent fruits was a reque thy the Afri dis for roads in their country of Tirah ginning with construction ws m de bit dissensions within the tribe in regard to it caused DIE WORK TO BE SUSPENDED THE DESIGNATION OF THE DES the work to be suspended The desirability A s rious military campaign in Waziristan in 1936 37 necessitated by the disturbing Kilglous agitation showed that conditions the e were The ext at of the trouble f r from ettled there resulted in seriou official review of the

I.—THF PERSIAN GULF.

From what has been said before it will be seen; vigorous Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon, who visit hat the keynote of this discussion of Indian rontier policy is that the external menaci has argely disappeared No part of the frontier is nore powerfully influenced by this consideration han the Persian Gulf Our first appearance n the Gulf was in connection with the long struggle for supremacy with the Portuguese, the I rench and the Dutch, who had established trading stations there With the capture and destruction of the great entrepot which the Portuguese had established at Ormuz, the supersession of the land by the sea route, and the appearance of anarchy in the interior the importance of the Gulf declined. The Indian importance of the Gulf declined The Indian Government remained there primarily to preserve This work is quietly and efficiently the peace performed Piracy was stamped out, Trucial Chiefs, who occupy the Pirate Coast, were gradually brought into close relations with the Government, the vessels of the Royal Navy kept vatch and ward, and our Political Agents regulated the external affairs of the Arab rulers on the Arab coast In return for these Great Britain claimed no selfish ad-The waters of the Gulf were kept free vantages to the navigation of the slups of all nations, and though Great Britain could have made any territorial acquisitions she pleased she retained possession of only the tiny station of Bassidu Left to herself Great Britain desired no other policy, but for a quarter of a century the Gulf was involved in European affairs France sought to acquire a coaling station at Jissa, near Muscat, and obstructed the efforts the British Government to stamp out the slave trade and to check the immense traffic in arms which was equipping the tribes on our land frontier with weapons of precision and quantities of ammunition. All cruses of difference were gradually removed by agreements following the Anglo French Entente Russia sent one of her finest cruisers to 'show the flag" in the Gulf, and established consular posts where there were no interests to preserve She was credited with the intention of occupying a warm water port, and in particular with casting covetous eyes on the most dreadful spot in the Gulf, Bunder Abbas This menace declined after the signing of the Anglo Russian Agreement and disappeared with the collapse of Bussian power following the Revolution Then Turkey either acting for herself, or as the avant courier of Germany, under whose domination she had passed, began to stir She threatened the passed, began to stir She threatened the Sheikh of Bahrein by the armed occupation of the peninsula of Al Qatar, and moved troops to enforce her suzerainty over Kuwait, the best port in the Persian Gulf and a possible terminus of the Baghdad Railway Further to consolidate her interests, or to stake out a claim, Germany sent the heavily subsidised ships of the Hamburg-America line to the Gulf, where they comported themselves as the instruments of Imperial policy rather than as ineffective marklesters. inoffensive merchantmen inoffensive merchantmen She ilso strove, through the agency of the firm of Wonkhaus to acquire a territorial footing at Sharjah These events stirred the British Government to an unusual activity in the waters of the Gulf

the Gulf during his early travels and inc porated a masterly survey of its features in monumental work on Persia. He appointed t ablest men he could find to the head of affai established several new consulates, and was strumental in improving the sea communication with the Gulf ports The British Governme also took alarm They were fortified in the stand against foreign intrigue by the opini of a writer of unchallenged authority American Naval writer, the late Admiral Maha placed on record his view that "Concessi in the Persian Gulf, whether by formal arrang ment (with other Powers) or by neglect of t local commercial interests which now under political and military control, will impe Great Britain's naval position in the Farth East, her political position in India, her col mercial interests in both, and the Imperial interests and Australasia." The Imperi standpoint, endorsed by both Parties in the State, was set out by Lord Lansdowner words of great import—"We (1 e, His Majesty Government) should regard the establishment a naval base or of a fortifled port in the Persi Gulf by any other Power as a very grave mena to British interests, which we should certain resist with all the means at our disposal" The negative measures following these declaration were followed by a constructive policy when the oil fields in the Bakhtiari country, with a gre-refinery, were developed by the Anglo Iranii Oil Company, in which the British Governmenths a large financial stake Since that dathe Persian Gulf has become the "Air Sur Canal" of the Empire the main Imper Canal" of the Empire, the main Imperi line of air communications running down i Arab littoral, and an important oil-field he been discovered and is being operated at the Island of Bahrein. The Company is a branc of the Californian Standard Oil Company and being American owned has introduced the USA into the political complex of the Gulf Another branch of the same Company and Another branch of the same Company and struck oil in Hass—a portion of Ibn Saud's Arabian kingdom shelving on the Gulf—and a British company is prospecting with success in Kuwait An interesting new feature in 1931 was the decision of the Persian Government to instal a Navy of their own in the Gulf The fleet consisting of two sloops and four launches, all suitably armed, was built in Italy and daily armed at the destination in 1932. It and duly arrived at its destination in 1932 The im was at the outset officered by Italians The immediate reason for the new fleet was that an increase in the Persian Customs tariff for revenue purposes led to extensive smuggling The fleet was required to check it The British Government in 1935 announced their decision to transfer their principal naval station in the Persian Gulf from Henjam, on Kishm island, off the Persian shore at the entrance of the Gul, which they held on lease from the Persian Gulf to Bahrein, on the Western, Arabian coast of the Gulf This move was calculated to remove causes of friction Pearls are found on the Arab coast of the

Persian Gulf between Kuwait and Muscat Rupee currency is in use on the Arab coast

Muscat

Muscat whi h is reached in about forty auscas will it is reached in about forcy ligh hours from Karachi is out lide the Persian fall project. It lie three he noted talles south a Cape Musandim which is the re I entrance the Gall but its natural strongth and his ortical prestige combine to make it inseparable from the politics of the Gulf with which it ias always been intimately associ ted

Formerly Muscat was p rt of a domain which embraced Zanzibar and the Islands of hi 1 m and Larak with Bunder Abbas on the P rsian ibore Zanzibar was separated from it by agreement and the Persians succeeded in stablishing their authority over the possessions

on the eastern shore

The r lations between Brit in and Muscat ha e been intimate for a century and more It was under Briti h auspices that the separa tion between Zan ihar and Museat was effected the Sultan accepted a Briti h subsidy in return for the suppression of the slave trade and in 189 se led his dependence upon us by and in 189 as ten ms dependence upon as or concluding a treaty pledging himself not to code any part of his te story without on consent. The Sultan paid a State visit to New D lhi late in 1937 and thereafter to London whither he journeyed say the Far East and America On his return home via India the a new treaty with the repr sentatives of His Majesty a Government in 1938

The Pirate Coast

Turning Cape Musandim and entering th Gulf Proper we pass the Pirate Coast controlled only roper we pass the ritate coast continues by the seven Tru lat Chiefs 1 he ill name of this territory has now cased to have any main, but in the early days it had a very real relation to the actual conditions. The jintes we the bold early the ritate and the conditions of the ritate and the conditions. to attack on oceasi a d not alw ys without success the Company s ships of war Large erreditions were fitted out to break their power with such success that si ce 18 0 no considerable puniti e measures have puniti e measures have been necessary. Tie Fruci l Chiefs are bound to Great B Itain by Arnel I Chiefa are bound to Great B fitain by a serily a frangemen to beginnin w th 1806 and anding with the perpet litreaty of 1835 by a did now that the perpet litreaty of 1835 by the differ bound the insert of 1836 by the differ see and the subsequent treaty of 1832 by the traffic in slaves The ret thous of the Thie traffic in slaves The ret thousaft by the first coast every year of his bound in the Thie traffic and the traffic and the traffic the state of the Thie traffic the state of the Thie traffic the state of the state of the traffic the state of the state of the state of the traffic the state of the s

The e mmercial importance of the Pirate Coast is increasing through the rie of Dub i Formerly Lingah was the strepot for this rad but the exections of the Beigh Commonwealth of the commonwealth of the strepot of Persis dro e this trade from Li 2 h to Debai The Trucial Ci 1 far Dubai Abu Dahil h rjah Ajma Li 14 (Quwal and Rasal khaimah nd Hira

Bahrein

North of the Pirate Coa t lies the little Archi pelago which f rms the chi fable of the Sheikh

Gulf pearl fishery which in a good year may be worth half a million pounds sterling. The anchora e is wretched and at cert in state of the tide ships have to li four miles from the shore which is not even approachabl by boats and passengers mails and cargo have to be I nded on the do key I r which Bahrel is iamous But in spite of this th tr do of the port is very large and the Customs revenue substantial in consequence which makes the Sheikh the richest ruler in the Gulf

The importance and wealth of th se islands h s been immensely increased by the dev lop ment of the B brein oil fields refer ed to above

In the nei bourhood of Bahrein is the vast burying ground which has hitherto baffled archæol gits The generally eccepted theory is that it is a relie of the Phænicians who are known to have traded in these waters

The British Government as was me tioned earlier in this review announced in 1935 that they p oposed tran ferring the princip | Britisi of Naval station in the Gill from Henjam on the Persian side of the water to Bahrein The ame place has sin e been itil sed for the pro i sion of a large aerodrome for the ervice of the British Imperial air line betwe n L ndon and Australia wisch is thus enabled to take a rote down the Western side of the Persian Guifand thus avoid difficulties in Persia

Knwaff

In the n rth west corner of the Guif Il s the port which has made mo e at it it in my place of similar ize in the worl! The importance of Luwa thes solely in the fact that it is a possible Guilt termints of the Bachd d possible Guit terminis of the Barda of the Barda of the R liway This is no new di covery for when the Euphrates V lley Rallway was under discus ion General Chesney selected it under the alternation name of the Grue—so c lled from the tesemblance of the formation of the Bay to a pair of horns—as the sea terminus of the lie No here else would Kuw it be called a good or a promising port The Bay i O miles deep and 5 miles broad but so sh llow that heavy ex pe s would have to be incu red to render it suitabl fr m dern oce going steamers li is sh itered from all but the westerly winds nd the clean thriving town is peopled by a me 80 000 inhabitants thicky dependent on the 8 2 for the mariners of Luw it ar 1 t 1 for their boldne a and hardihood

Khorramshabr (formerly Muhammerah)

On the opposit ide of the entrance to the Shatt-el Arab lie the terr tori sof Khorramshahr The town fo oursely situated near the mouth of the Karun River has grown in importance si ce the ope ing of the karun Riv r route to trade through the attention of Mes rs Lynci trade thro h the nterprise of Mes rs Lynci Brothers This route provid s the short at pas sage to Ispahan and the central tableland and already competes with the older route by way of Bushire and Shiraz. This importance h s reach which I must be tell this of the Sheikh in the state of the stat

Iraq.

In a sense Iraq and Turkish Arabistan can sardly be said to come within the scope of the rontiers of India, yet they are so indissolubly ssociated with the politics of the Gulf that hey must be considered in relation thereto Basrah is the present sea terminus of the Inghdad Railway and is also an important air port on the Empire air routel. It stands on the ight bank of the Shatt el Arab, 70 miles from the mouth, favourably situated to receive the abole water-borne trade of the Tigns, and Cuphrates Rivers. The local traffic is valuable, or the richness of the date groves on either side of the Shatt el-Arab is indescribable, there is a considerable entrepot traffic. Whilst Basrah is onsiderable entrepot traffic Whilst Basrah is he port of entry for Baghdad and for the trade with Persia which follows the carayan route ina Kermanshh and Hamadan Baghdad 15 the Croital town

Iraq is an independent Arab State set up in what formerly was Mesopotamia, under British Aegis under the sovereignty of King Feisal I He was, on his death in 1933, succeeded by his son, King Ghazi who died in a motor accident in Bighdad in April, 1939 His three year old son Amir Feisal was then proclaimed King, and Amir Abduhllah, uncle of the new ruler, was

appointed Regent

When the 1914-18 War was over we found ourselves committed to immense, undefined and burdensome responsibilities in that land The sound concepts which dictated the original expedition were dislocated in the foolish advance to Baghdad, then the great military enterprises necessitated by the fall of Kut al-Amara carried our frontier north to Mosul and the mountains of Kurdistan, east to the Persian boundary, and west to the confines of Transjordan Amongst ardent Imperialists, there was undoubtedly the hope that this immense area would be in one way or another an integral part of the British Empire The cold fit followed when the cost was measured, and the Arabs rose in a revolt which showed that any such domination could only be maintained by force of arms and that the cost would be prodigious In these circumstances King Feisal agreed to come from the Hedjaz and was installed on the throne under the regis of Great Britain

Still we were committed to the support of the new kingdom, and that most dangerous condition arose—responsibility without any real-power unless King Feisal was to be a mere puppet, immense expenditure and indefinite military commitments. In these circumstances there was an insistent demand for withdrawal from the land British policy moved slowly towards that end, but a definite step was taken in 1923. The Secretary of State for the Colonics announced this policy in a statement which is reproduced textually, for the purpose of reference. Addressing the House of Lords on

May 3rd he said-

Your Lordships will remember that the Cabinet have been discussing this matter for some time and decisions have now been taken. Sir Percy Cox has accordingly been authorised by His Majesty's Government to make an announcement at Baghdad the terms of which I propose to read out to Your Lordships. This

has their cordial assent It is being publish at Baghdad to-day.

The announcement is as follows —

"It will be remembered that in the autum of last year, after a lengthy exchange of view it was decided between the Governments. His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty Ki Feisal that a Treaty of Alliance should entered into between His Britannic Majes and His Majesty the King of Iraq This Treat which was signed on the 10th October, 195 and the term of which was to be twenty yea (subject to periodical revision at the desi of either party) provided for the establishme of an independent Constitutional Governme in Iraq, enjoying a certain measure of adviand assistance from Great Britain of the naturand extent indicated in the text of the Treatiself and of subsidiary Agreements which we to be made thereunder

"Since then the Iraq Government has majorent strides along the path of independent and stable existence and has been able successfully to assume administrative responsibility and both parties being equally anxious the commitments and responsibilities of Halpesty's Government in respect of Iraq shound be terminated as soon as possible, it is considered that the period of the Treaty in its present form can conveniently be shortened. In order to obviate the inconvenience of introducing amendments into the body of a Treaty alread signed, it has been decided to bring about the necessary modifications by means of a protocy which, like the Treaty itself, will be subject to ratification by the Constituent Assembly

"Accordingly a protocol has now been sign!
by the parties in the following terms —

It is understood between the High Contracting Parties that, notwithstanding the provision of Article 18, the present Treaty shall terminate upon Iraq becoming a member of the Leagur of Nations and in any case not later than for years from the ratification of peace with Turke Nothing in this protocol shall prevent a free agreement from being concluded with a viet to regulate the subsequent relations betwee the High Contracting Parties, and negotiation for that object shall be entered into betwee them before the expiration of the above period

It will be noticed that under this protoc the Treaty in its present form was to termina on the entry of Iraq into the League of Natio or in four years, whichever might be earlier

The position of Iraq as regards the Leagues was that when the Treaty was ratified B Britannic Majesty was bound under Arbic 6 to use his good offices to secure the admission of Iraq to membership of the League of Nation's soon as possible. His Majesty's Government would be in a position to take this step on the fillment of the two following essential condition namely, the delimitation of the frontiers. Traq, and the establishment of a stable government in accordance with the Organic Later was the stable of the property of the property ment in accordance with the Organic Later was the stable of the property of the p

rised January, 1932, adopted the report of the Irs can Commission recommending the termination the mandate subject to the admission of Irs to membership of the League and Iraq enterty

andate when the next Assembly of the Les ue oted for the admission of Iraq to League embership

Under the Treaty of Lausanne between urkey and the Powers which was signed in 9 3 it was agreed that the frontier between log Feisal's State and Turkey the important routier because the future of Mosul was in lapute should be settled by the Lesgue of vations should Great Britainand Turkey be un ble to come to agreement by direct negotiation bese direct negatiations were opened at Cons antipople but no agreement was reacted so he question was opened before the Council of the League in September 19 4 Whilst the natter was under discus ion complaint was nade by Great Britain that Turkey had violated he provisional frontier drawn in the Treaty M Lausanne and certain irregular hostilities were carried on in the disputed zone. This natter too was remitted to the League and a This

asset too was remitted to the League and a strated provisional boundary was drawn which was accepted by both parties

Here the matter remained until the autumn of 19.5 In order to secure the material for a decision the League of Nationa despatched a neutral commission to Mosul to investigate the situation This commission produced a long and invol ed report but one which led by devious paths to a commonsense recommenda tion It was that the first essential in the Mosul vil yet is stable government. The d sires of the people were for incorporation in the State of Iraq If therefore the British Government was willing to extend its mandate. over-lined was willing to extend its manuace over ling for a further period of twenty five year-a guarantee of stable government—thea Mosul should be incorporated in Iraq, if Dritain was not willing then Mosul should return to Turkey When the matter came before the Council of the League Great Britain was the council of the League Great Britain was the council of the League Great Britain was the council of the League Great Britain was the council of the League Great Britain was the council of the League Great Britain was the council of the League Great Britain was the council of the League Great Britain was the council of the League Great Britain was the council of the League Great Britain was the council of the League Great Britain was the council of the League Great Britain was the council of the League Great Britain was the council of the League Great Britain was the council of the League Great Britain was not was the council of the League Great Britain was not was the council of the League Great Britain was not was the council of the League Great Britain was not was not was not was not considered the council of the League Great Britain was not w gave the necessary guarantee. The Turks thereupon challenged the whole competence of the Council to give an award under the terms of the Treaty of Lausanne The issue was remit ted to the Court of International Justice at The Hague which decided in f your of the competence of the Council Great Britain hav competence of the counted and Dittatin have a few first in here is a surface to the was a frequent to extend he in index over 17 glora in the treatment of the whole of the area of the alloc ted the whole of the area of the alloc ted the whole of the area of the alloc ted the whole of the area of the alloc ted the whole of the area of the alloc ted the whole of the area of the alloc ted the whole of the area of the alloc ted the allocation of the area of the allocation of the area of the allocation of the area of the area of the allocation of the area of the area of the allocation of the area of the

aca u or vation. This recomme u uon was male ani accepted in 0 tober 193 wh eupon the M ndate was termi ated and I raq became and the redent o ereion atta and am imber of i Le sue retents. The Treaty of 1000 was large f ations The Treaty of 1076 was tart ity Tre ty of Alliance signed in the cui Jr. e 130 to come to fee as soon as large had been admitted as member of the Learne of Astlore League of Vations. It provides

I instice This meant the termination of the | that each of the two Hi h Contracting parties shall immediately come to the aid of the other in the event of war

It is important to remember that there is a considerable difference between the vilayet of Basra and the other portions of the Iraq State Basra has for long been in the closest commercial contact with India and is in many commercial contact with mine acts in many respects a commercial appanage of Bombay Its people have not much in common with those of the North They took no part in the Arab rising which followed the war and they ask nothing better than to remain in close to ich with India and through India with the British Government

Iraq a alliance with Great Britain was emphasised by the Iraqi Prime Minister General Nurl Said Pasha in April 1939 Broadcastin to the nation General N It said that alliance with Britain and the neighbouring States coupl ed with sincere friendship with Turkey and Iran were two principles on which Iraq's foreign

policy was based

On the outbreak of war with Germany in September 1939 Iraq severed diplomatic rela tions with Germany in accordance with the terms of her treaty with Great Britai but for sever 1 or ner treaty with Great British but for sever I years the German mini ter in Bandad had been working a ainst British influence. As Hittle ism went from strength to strength, German influence in Iraq grew in volume and intensity until when the war b gan the expul sion of the Germ n minister by the Cabinet threw into sharp relief the pro German sympa thies of the army leaders and the young r ambitious men who fawned upon them Later the Cabinet fell and was succeeded by ministries backed by Rashld All and the army backed by Rashid All and the army When Italy ent red the war this cabline took the first step is breach of the Auglo Iraq Treaty red to the Auglo Iraq Treaty relations with Italy with the re oil that the Italian Legation in Barddad became an active entre of Axis proj and and espicange in April 1941 a comp dat; put Rashid All into power The administration that followed into power the administration that followed turned openly hostlie to the Brith h demanded that no more British troops should be landed to protect lines of communication through Iraq and when this demand was refused began bott and when this demand was refused began hosti littles in the hope of Arks supports. Intel forces the property of the support of the support and rounded up Intitish residents in Inguista The rebellion was quickly quelled and the rebel laders finding thir position unten bie feed the country On May 30 1911 the Lord Mayor of Eschada accompanied by Iraqi Army and police officers came to the British Com mander to ask for an armistice whi h was quickly arranged and leg I Government in Iraq

was restored with the return of the Regent With the restor tion of constitutional govern m at u der the Premiership of Juri al Said

m at u det the fremiership of vari at said Iraq quickly returned to normal On the 16th January 1943 Iraq declared war on the Axis Powers and a few days late she acceded to the United 't tions Part signed at Washington on the 2nd January 194

Washington on the 2nd January 199
In April 1945, the Iraqi Government accepted
the invitation of the United States Go eram nt
to participate in the San Franci.co Confer nee
and a delegation was sent headed by Arebad al
Umari the Minister for loveign Aff in This er of the Umari the Minister for Foreign Aff irs. This ter also idelegation, in concert with delegations from other Arab States, later signed the Charter of the inadequate and the site is malarious United Nations

Iraq has also played a prominent part in the formation of the Arab League, a confederation Iran authority

The Iraqi Army has now been reformed and reorganised with the assistance of a British Military Mission, and is quickly becoming an efficient force which can be used, if necessary, to maintain internal security within the country

In October 1913, the Regent paid an official visit to the United Lingdom, where he had the honour of being entertrined by Their Mijestics the King and Queen for two days at Bucl ingham Palace He returned later in the year, after having toured war time Britain, which enabled him to form a personal appreciation of the extent and scope of the British war effort He left Iraq again in May, 1945, on another official visit, this time to the United States, spent a short time in Canada, and then proceeded once more to the United Kingdom

Iraq has filled a place of considerable strategic importance in the war during the invasion of Russia by German, and the aggressions of Japan in the Last The Gulf Ports and the roads, rullways and airways of Iraq and Per-la became a main route for the supply of the USSR upto 1944, particularly when the normal sea route was hazardous. Iraq has furnished a vital link in the long Allied lines of communication to the Far Last, and the export of oil to the Medi terranean through the pipeline from Kirkuk, and down the Shatt el Arab by tanker from Abadan has continued without interruption

The Iran Shore

manent interest The Iranian Government the cable station of Jask, and the possible has developed Bandar Shahpur as the port port of Chamber An interesting development at the southern territory of the new Trans in the Gulf within the past decade was the Iranian Railway The port facilities are institution of an Iran Navy

importance of Bushire is administrative rathe than commercial It is the headquarters (It is also the main entrept of Arab States which was convened in Cairo in for the trade of Silraz, and competes for the April, 1015, to discuss Middle Lastern affairs and of Ispahan But the anchorage is wretche promote the planning of practical Arab co operation the idea of rall connection Further sout lies lingah, reputed to be the prettiest poon the Iran coast, but its trade is bein diverted to Debai In the narrow chann which forms the entrance to the Guif from the Arabian Sea is Bunder Abbas | Here we are : Bunder Abbas is of son the key of the Gulf importance as the outlet for the trade of Kerms and Yerd It is of ctill more importance as pos-lible naval base. To the west of the towl between the Island of Kishm and the maintain lie the Clarence Straits which narrow until the are less than three miles in width, and yet cor tain abundance of water Here, according t sound naval opinion, there is the po-sibility creating a naval base which would command th Gulf The great obstacle is the climate, which one of the worst in the world On the opposit shore, under the shadow of Cape Musandin lies another sheltered deep-water anchorag Elphinstone's Inlet, where the climate col ditions are equally vile. But between the two points there is the possibility of controlling the Gulf just as Gibraltar controls the Med terranean For many years Bunder Abbs loomed large in public discussions as the pos terranean sible warm water port for which Russia wa seeking There was established a Britisi Naval station at Henjam, a small island clos to Kism, where the station was constructed under agreement with the Persian authorities the accountion by Greet British in favour o Its evacuation by Great Britain in favour of Bahrein was decided upon by the British Government in 1935. On the Mekran coast

II —SEISTAN.

Persian Gulf was allowed to obscure the frontier to Quetta, and through Kabul to Peshawsi importance of Seistan Yet it was for many there can be little doubt that Russian attentions precognization with the Camara there can be little doubt that Russian attentions of the companion of the companio importance of Seistan years a serious preoccupation with the Government of India Seistan lies midway north and south between the point where the frontiers moved her armies against India of Russia, Persia and Afghanistan meet at Zulfikar and that where the frontiers of Persia and our Indian Empire meet on the open sea at Gwattur It marches on its eastern border with Afghanistan and with Baluchistan, it commands the valley of the Helmand and with it the road from Herat to Kandahar, and its immense resources as a wheat-producing region have been only partly developed under Persian misrule It offers to an aggressive rival, an admirable strategic base for future military operations it is also midway athwar the track of the shortest line which could be built to connect the Trans-Caspian Railway dary between Persia and Afghanistan, with the Indian Ocean and if and when the special reference to the distribution line from Askabad to Meshed were built, the the waters of the Helmand They finally temptation to extend it through Seistan would ceased with the conclusion of the Anglo more

The concentration of public attention on the to possible lines of advance through Kandalia restant Gulf was allowed to observe the formation possible lines of advance through Randalia restant Gulf was allowed to observe the formation of public attention on the line of advance through Randalia restant Gulf was allowed to observe the formation of public attention on the line of advance through Randalia restant Gulf was allowed to observe the formation of public attention on the line of advance through Randalia restant Gulf was allowed to observe the formation of public attention on the line of advance through Randalia restant Gulf was allowed to observe the formation of public attention on the line of advance through Randalia restant Gulf was allowed to observe the formation of public attention on the line of advance through Randalia restant Gulf was allowed to observe the formation of public attention on the line of t tion was directed to a more leisurely movemen through Seistan, if the day came when sh

Whether with this purpose or not, Russisi intrigue was particularly active in Selstan in the early years of the century Her agency moved into Selstan and through the agency of the Belgian Customs officials, "scientific of the Belgian Customs officials, unissions" and an irritating plague cordon sought to establish influence, and to stiff the British trade which was gradually belgible the British trade which was gradually belgible the British trade which was gradually belgible to be below the belgible to the belgible to the belgible to the belgible which in Dursuance of the belgible to the belgibl Mahon mission, which, in pursuance of the Mahon mission, which, in pursuance of Treaty rights, was demarcating the bonn dary between Persia and Afghanistan, with special reference and Afghanistan of

illed Lahidan) 54 ml es on the P reis id of

III -IRAN

From causes which only need to be very if fy set ut the Iran question as aff cting idi n fro tier policy has receded until it is of account Reference is made in the intro-tion to the section to the fact that the injusion of he Anglo-Russian Act ement ield bitter legacy in Persi That Agreem nt s litter legacy in Persi That Agreem mil-lyidd I Iran into t o zones of influ nce and be Iranians bitterly resented this app r nt i i ion or their kingdom between the two lowers though no such end wa in lew lerman agents works g cle erly on this feeling st bil b d n I fluence wi leb was not suspect d and when World War I broke out they were old to raise the tribes in opposition to Great britain in the South and after the fall of Kutal imara when a Turkish Divi ion pen trated W tern Iran they exercised a strong influence a Teheran. With the defeat of Turkey and the Central Powers this i fluence dis ppeared t tat th t time ti re was no anti-ority in Iran besides that of the British Government while h had trong force in the North W t and con broked the a thern province through a force South Prin Rifes It was one of the first tasks fthe British Go ernment to r gulari e this position and for this purp ean agre ment was r ched with th th n Persian Go ernment

them in features of which were -To respect Persian Integrity

To supply expects for P rel a administra-Hon

To supply officers and equipment for a P rainn force for the maintenance of ord

To provide a loan to these purpos

To co-op rate with th Persian Governme t in railway construction and other forms of transport

Both Governm ats agreed to the appointment of a joint committee to exami e and re ise the

Custom tariff toond agreement defined the terms and conditio a on which the loan was to b made to conclude 3 on which the loan was so d mague to Persla. The lon was for £ 900 000 at 7 per cent; redcemable in 20 y rs. It was a circle on the r venues and Cu toms receipts a igned for the r payme t of th. 1911 lon a sand should these be insufied at the Persian. Go ernment was to make good the necessary sums from

The natural conditions which give to Selstan Persian insistence on the collection of Cu toma a strateric importance persist. For a time in this induces interested in another term of the state of Selstan trade route. The distance from it is realway as staff. This is do the stopp, se of Selstan trade route. The distance from it realizable interior and of the Frankret to the S istan border at hills Robar and the restablishment of reliant at Notice of So miles most of it a die et and it was a considered with realizable to the state of t Government represent tive in thed w horment f railways in el tan and in sec ring Britist is most promiter during the Great War | I railways in el tan and in sec ting Diffiti is millitary messure but the traffic after the Inili in assi tance in It at ent privise. Only in establishment of peace supported only two formal con erasion in it is subject took pic agina week There then arose trouble owing tool \(\). Constructive result has become apparent

> The Present Position—We have given the main points in the Angio-Iran agree ment becane few documents have been more mi understood. Those who desire to study it in greater detail will find it set out in the Indian lear Book for 19 1 pg 138 et e? It has been explained that most Ira lans construed tinto aguara t e of projection against all e term I enemies Wi m the Briti h troops in the morth we i retired before the Rolche iks the Iranians had no u e for the Agreement and it soon became a dead instrument. It was finally

rejected and the advicers who were to ha a assist ed Persia and rit withdr w A rem Ik frequently he rd among taoldlers and that Great It itain roust take an active h nd in Iran because the could not be a passive witness to the opin that country. The view always taken in the indian i r Book w the the Internal affairs of I an were her own concern if she pref red chaos to order that wa h r own look out but leit alo e he wo ld h mmer out some form of Go erame t That po itlon has been justified The Sirdar Sip h or c mmander in to L charge of irmism affairs and established a thinly well d military dictat rabin which made ti Co etument ie red and respected the gh ti Co ethinent is red and respected tur go out the country for the fir tim since then a sail ation of Shah har-ed-din A rodvof capable Americana under Dr Millapa gharestored order to the chaotic Buances The early forces operating in uni on gave Iran the best gov ernment she had k own for a generation But the Sird r Sipah chafed und r the irregularities of hi po ition with a Sh h spending his time of hi po thon with a sh h spenoing his nume in E rop and w ating the r source sof the country. He moved to h ve li position re guiari cd by the deposition of the absence hash d his wn as nt of the throne A first he was der ted by the oppo ition of the Minishe but in 1925 prevailed and the Sh was formelly depo ed and the Shrabr Spanh was formelly depo ed and the Shrabr Spanh the a mon r i hi place under the title f Rera Sh h Pahlavi Tie change was Tie change I Resa Sh h Fahlavi Tie change was made with ut dist b nec and Iran ntered on pe lod of peac nd cons lidatio whi i emo d it from the distu big forces in the p st war wold Si ce then con ide able pogres has been made with the r for m of th administration The ge eral sit 1 tion

disturbed in 193

th sudden termination by the Iran Government

Iran was gravely

The Present Frontier Problem.

nglo Iran Oil Co's concession, a matter sending troops to Iranian territory for tem one of the biggest industrial underporary occupation in order to safeguard the fine world and millions sterling of the Soviet It assured the Iran The intervention of the British Government that those measures were not in the professore of the trouble to the large directed towards Iran. The Soviet The intervention of the British Government that those measures were not if to the reference of the trouble to the any way directed towards Iran. The Soviet of Nations and this paved the way for long between the Company and the Iran long between the Company and the Iran long the independence of Iran. The note infringing the independence of Iran. The note infringing the Iran Government that as soon as the danger threatening them was past the long between the British and Iran. Soviet Government. In obedience to the obligations. ions between the British and Iran nents for an agreement covering all ding points of difficulty between them ally, 1941, Britain drew the attention

Iranian Government to the danger of german tourists in their country number of German technicians and laged agents had been infiltrating into The Iran Government's reply being feature the British and Societ represents. Following on the Allied plan of action British and Indian forces entered Iran at three points The Soviet troops entered from the Caucasus The Allied forces met with a slight resistance factory, the British and Soviet representanade a new Demarche to Iran in August without any result On one point, or, the Government of Iran made some sion to British feelings, that of restraining tivities of Rashid Ali and his supporters Iraq who had been actively consorting Axis representatives The British and n Demarche requested the expulsion of On the Iran government's to do so in August, 1941, the British over Governments decided to take action

oviet Governments decided to take action to the Allies The terms also included to the Government in their note to Iran withdrawal of the Iranian troops from certain dout that they found themselves conditionally the state of taking immediate and exercising their right by virtue of an exercising their right by virtue of an exercising their right by virtue of an exercising their right by virtue of an exercising their right by virtue of an exercising their right by virtue of an exercising their right by virtue of an exercising their right by virtue of an exercising their right by virtue of an exercising their right by virtue of an exercising their right by virtue of an exercising their right by virtue of an exercising their right by virtue of an exercising their right by virtue of an exercising their right by virtue of an exercising their right by virtue of an exercising their right by virtue of an exercising their right by virtue of an exercising their ri IV.—THE PRESENT FRONTIER PROBLEM where the King's writ does not run or else in the outlet which hill-men all the wo

where the King's writ does not run right right what is called the Durand Agreement with an and Afghanistan, the boundary between in and Afghanistan influence was settled, it was delimited in 1903 except for a small on which was delimited after the Afghan in 1919 But the Government of India But the Government of India never occupied up to the border Between Frontier Policy—The policy of administered territory and the Durand line Government of India toward the Independ e lies a belt of territory of varying width Territory nding from the Gomal Pass in the south, remarkabl Kashmir in the north, this is generically between the Forward School, when the Tribal Territory. Its future would occupy the frontier up to the confusion of Afghanistan, and the school of Mast frontier policy for nearly half a century his is a country of deep valleys and secluded entirely to their own resources, punish which nature has fenced in with almost them only when they raided British territ

is, which nature has fenced in with almost them only when they raided British territ them only when they are the second them only when the policies are the second to be a second to be a second to be a second to be a second to be a second to be a second to be a second to be a second to be a second to be a second to be a second to be a second to be a second to be a second to be a second to be a second to be I trihes of mysterious origin, in whom han, Tartar, Turkoman, Persian, Indian, and Jewish intermingle They ercourse even amongst themselves, and as Valentine Chirol truly said "the only bond at ever could unite them in common action is the bond of Islam" It is impossible to derstand the Frontier problem unless two of the supplier thus engandered was set

derstand the Frontier problem unless two tots are steadily borne in mind. The strong-tots sentiment amongst these strange people to desire to be left alone. They value their dependence much more than their lives the other factor is that the country does not he other factor is that the country does not lifting even in good years to maintain the population. They must find the means of substance outside, either in trade, by service in the Government the "limitation of your strong the strong that the suspicion thus engendered was set in the suspicion thus engendered was set in the suspicion thus engendered was set in the suspicion thus engendered was set in the suspicion thus engendered was set in the suspicion thus engendered was set in the set of the suspicion thus engendered was set in the set of the suspicion thus engendered was set in the set of the suspicion thus engendered was set in the set of the suspicion thus engendered was set in the whole frontier, from Maiakand to the Gomal, was ablaze the interpretation of the magnitude or military measures which were taken to military measures which were taken to military measures which were taken to military measures which were taken to military measures which were taken to military measures which were taken to strong the magnitude of the Gomal, was ablaze the magnitude of the suspicion thus engendered was set in the whole frontier, from Maiakand to the Gomal, was ablaze the magnitude of the measures which were taken to military measures which were taken to military measures which were taken to such that the magnitude of the suspicion thus engendered was set in the magnitude of the magnitude of the suspicion thus engendered was set in the magnitude of the magnitude of the strong the magnitude of the magnitude of the magnitude of the magnitude of the magnitude of the magnitude of the magnitude of the magnitude of the magnitude of the magnitude of the magnitude of the magnitude of the magnitude of the magnitude of the magnitude of the magnitude of the magnitude of th

Russian invasion, and that coloured our itier policy until the Angle Russian Agreen
This induced what was called Hit and R

Soviet Government, in obedience to the obligations undertaken in the 1921 treaty, would

withdraw their forces from Iranian territory. The British Ambassador in Teheran presented a

nt first but on August 28th, 1941, the Iran Government issued to their forces the order to

cease fire, a new Cabinet being formed under the Prime Ministership of Mr All Furughi If entered into negotiations with the Allies and concluded peace. One of the clauses of the peace terms was that the Irenians chould feeling

peace terms was that the Iranians should facili tate the transit of supplies and war materials to

Italian, Rumanian and Hungarian Legation Further, German nationals were handed ove to the Allies The terms also included the

Iran agreed to the closing of German

has

Ιt

In the half century which ende

similar note simultaneously

of his action were to exercise over the cities and the political influence requisite to secure of imperil interests to pay the secure of the performance of specific duties to the performance of specific duties and the secure of the performance of specific duties the specific duties and the secure of the performance of specific duties the specific duties and the secure of the specific duties and the secure of the specific duties and the secure of the specific duties and the secure of the specific duties and the secure of the specific duties and the secure of the specific duties and the secure of the specific duties and the secure of the specific duties and the specific duties are specific duties and the specific duties and the specific duties are specific duties and the specific duties are specific duties and the specific duties are specific duties and the specific duties are specific duties and the specific duties are specific duties and the specific duties are specific duties and the specific duties are specific duties and the specific duties are specifically duties and the specific duties are specific duties and the specific duties are specific duties are specific duties and the specific duties are specific duties are specific duties and the specific duties are specific duties are specific duties are sp as far as possible free to govern themselve according to their own traditions and to follow their own inherited habits of life without let

New Province — As a first step Lord Curzon at Chora The Mahsutt so the control of the tribes under the direct broke into open hostilities supervision of the times under the direct proke into open hostilities. Their country approvision of the Government of India. Up to the point they had been in charge of the Line and the Afghan frontier on the west and Gov ment of the Punjab a province who head is busied with many other concerns Lord Corton created in 1901 the North West Frontier Province and placed it in charge of a Chief Commissioner with an intimate on a unier commissioner with an intimate frontier experience directly subordinate to the Government of India This was a revival of a scheme prepared by Lord Lytton in 1877 and often considered afterwards but which had slipped for lack of driving power Next Lord Curzon withdrew the regular troops so f r as possible from the advanced posts and placed thes fortalices in charge of tribal levies officered by a handful of British officers Th most succe stul of these was the Khyber Rifles which steadfastly kept the peace of that historic Pass until 1919 At the s me time the regular troops were cantoned ! pla es whence they troops were cantoned! pla es whence they could quickly move to any dancer point and these has a were connected with the Indian Fallw y system In pursuan so I this policy frontier railways were run out to receive the total to the contract was constituted from Knahel rath to Kohat at the entrance of the Kohat rath to Kohat at the entrance of the Kohat rath to Kohat at the entrance of the Kohat has mad to Thai in the midst of the Auram vall y. These railways were complete the contract was greatly increased Nor was the regula forces was greatly increased Nor was the Policy of economic develonment needected. Policy of economic development neglected. The ralways we a powerf istimulus to trade and the Low r Swat Can 1 conv rted fractions that the converted fractions are the converted fractions and the converted fractions are the converted fractions are the converted fractions and the converted fractions are the con and the Low r Swat Can I convited fractions these m into success ful agriculturists. This policy f economic development is receiving a great development through the compition of the Upper Swat Can I (v v Irrigition). Now it is compited the reace other works await gatestice. From y wars this

ston Now its comply and it we other than 10 years of the country had suffered a seles of denotes the ton Now its comply and the country had suffered as eles of denotes the country had been fined out of borrowith folly was completely instituted by r suits.

A New Polley—its wed us from serious completely instituted by r suits.

A New Polley—its wed us from serious completely instituted by respectively and the position of larger best if to be a tire in the position of larger best in the position of larger best in the position of the posit

terence with the tribes so as to avoid the ex failed to give timely support to the advanced tension of administrative control over tribal militia posts some of these posts were terence with the tribes so as to avoid the er is alled to give timely support to the advanced bension of administrative control over tribal militia posts some of these posts were territory. It fell to Lord Guren to give ordered to statisfied with the collapsed of the stellow the main foundations of the spots over the tribal militial section where the credetic over the tribal the ribescane. The Southern Waziristan the political influence requisite to secure our the political influence requisite to secure our the political influence requisite to secure our statisfied to the control of the secure of the political influence requisite to secure our statistics. the most powerful of the tribes on the divided with the actual hostilities with Afghanistan but the actual hostilities with Afghanistan but later it was necess ry to take measures against

leading m lcontent and destroy his to t The Mahsuds and the Their by the districts of Bannu and Dera Ismali Kh n on the east Amongst them the kh on the east Amongst them the Afghan emis aries were particularly active and as they could put in the field some 30 000 warriors 75 per cent armed with modern weapons of precision they constituted formidable weapons of precision they refused to make peace adversaries They refused to make peace even when the Afghans caved in They rejected our terms and active measures were taken against th m Th fighting was the most severe in the history of the Frontier The Mahsuds fought with great tenacity Their shooting was amazingly good their tactics were admirable for amongst their ranks were admirable for amongst their ranks were many men trained either in the Millita or in the Indian Army and more than once they came within measurable distance of considerable success They were a si ted by the fact that the bet trained troops in the Indi n Army were still o erseas and younger soldiers were opposed to them But their very tenacity ud b avery we e their own un doing theirlos es we ethen aviest in the long hi to y of the Borderland and when the Mahsuda m de their complete submission in September 19°1 they were more a verely chastened than at any time during their c reer

A New Chapter —As the result of the Afghan War of 1919 Indian frontier policy was again thrown into the meltin pt There was much vague discussion of the position in the course of the month which followed the Afghan War and the troubles in Wa iri tan which succeeded it but this di cussion did not r ly come to a head until February M rcl 19
The Budget then present d to the country
t vealed a serious financi | position | It showed that de pite seriou increase in taxation th county had suffered a se les of deficits which had be n in need out of borrowing. Furth r heavy t xation was proposed in this Budget but even then the equilibrium which

flairs, or shall we revert to what was known Wazir militia either mutinied, as at Wana, or s the close border system, as modified by ord Curzon, of withdrawing our regular troops strategic positions outside the tribal area, aving the tribesmen, organised into militia, to eep the passes open, and punishing the tribes ien by expeditions when their raiding propen ties become unbearable

The Curzon Policy -The Curzon policy, dopted in 1899, to clear up the aftermath or he serious and unsatisfactory Frontier rising 1897, was a compromise between the "occupa ion" and the "close border" policies It was ared on the withdrawal of the regular troops so ar as possible to cantonments in rear whilst the contier posts, such as those in the Tochi at Vana and in the Khyber and Kurram were held y militia, recruited from amongst the tribesnen themselves The cantonments for regular roops were linked so far as possible with the indian railway system, so as to permit of rapid einforcement But it must be remembered hat like all Frontier students, Lord Curzon did not regard this as the final policy He wrote in the Memorandum formulating his ideas. It is of course mevitable that in the passage if time the whole Waziri country up to the Durand line will come more and more under our control No policy in the world can resist or reatly retard that consummation. My desire s to bring it about by gradual degrees and bove all without the constant aid and presence of British troops" The Curzon policy, though t was not pursued with the steadfastness he would have followed if he had remained in contol, gave us moderate or rather it should be of this policy produced an acute controversy aid bearable frontier conditions until the It was one thing to say that commanding posts afghan War It then broke down, because in Waziristan should be retained, it was Arghan war it then broke down, because in wazinstan should be tribal militia, on which it was based, could another to decide what these posts should be not, when left without the support of egular troops in the day of need, withtand the wave of fanaticism and other mounted, irregular force not territorially onditions set up by the Afghan invasion of recruited, officered by British officers.

ibermen but interfering little in their own 1919 The Khyber militia faded away, the The pillar of the Curzon system fell degerted

The Policy—The policy first adumbrated to meet these changed conditions was outlined by Lord Chelmaford, the then Viceroy, in a speech which he addressed to the Indian He said it had been decided to Legislature retain commanding posts in Waziristan, to open up the country by roads; to extend the main Indian railway system from its then ter minus, Jamrud, through the Khyber to the frontier of Afghanistan and to take over the duties of the Militia by regular troops That immediate policy was soon modified so far as the policing of these frontier lines by regular troops was concerned Such duties are unpopular in the regular army, which is not organised and equipped for work of this character Irregulars have always existed on the frontier, and as they had disappeared with the Militia it was necessary to recreate them The new form of irregular was what have been called Khassadars and Scouts The Khassadar is an irregular in the extreme He has no British officers and no uniform, except a distinguishing kind of pagn. In contradistinction to the old Militia, he finds his own rifle As one informed observer remarked, the beauty of the system is that so long as the Khassadars, under their own headmen, secure the immunity of the caravans and perform their other police duties, they draw their pry and no questions are asked If they desert in the dry of trouble, they lose their pay but the Government loses no rifies, nor does it risk mutiny or the lose of British and Indian officers But the application of this policy produced an acute controversy

V —WAZIRISTAN.

Geographically, Waziristan is a rough paral-elogram averaging 60 miles from East to West and 160 from North to South The western right and round Bannu to the sand desert half consists of the Suleiman Range gradually rising up to the ridge from five to ten thousand eet high, which forms the water shed between the Indus and the Helmund Rivers and corresponds with the Durand Line separating India from Afghanistan This is the western boundary On the east is the Indus North is the water shed of the Kurram River running East and West about 30 miles north of Bannu separating Waziristan from the Kohat District South is Line running between Wana and Fort Sandeman in Baluchistan with a turn southwards to the Indus

The western half is a rugged and inhospitable

medley of ridges and ravines straggled and con-fused in hopeless disarray The more inhabited portions lie well up the slope at heights of four to six thousand feet Here are our outposts of

The submontane tracts from the hills to the in the Marwat above Pezu

Where irrigation or river water is obtainable cultivation is attempted under conditions which can hardly be encouraging Other tracts like that between Pezu and Tank, usually pastoral, can only hope for an occasional crop after a lucky rainfail

Inhabitants -The inhabitants, unable to support existence on their meagre soil, make up the margin by armed robbery of their richer and more peaceful neighbours. The name originates according to tradition from one Wazir, two of whose grandsons were the actual founders of the race. Of the four main tribes, Dayways, Mahands, Dayways, and their properties of the race. main tribes Darweshkhel, Mahsuds, Dawars and Batanni, only the first two are true Wazirs Their villages are separate though dotted about more or less indiscriminately, and inter-marriage is the exception—in fact all traditionally are in lvely from the Durand Line, in the centre of the bright political comet like the Afghan War of grazing district, the latter within the centre of the bright political comet like the Afghan War of grazing district.

Unlike other parts of India, however these wild people a knowledge little allegiance to malks or headm n No one except perhaps the Mulla Powind h till his death in 1913 could be a supplement of them. A his following.

sweak of a y rottlen of them a histollowing. Policy—The policy of the Util h was at first one of non interference with the tribes. Even move only part of the country is administered Gradually it was found that more and more and the country of the country is administered Gradually it was found that more and more and this was attempted by expeditions: a portion of the country with Revulars followed the bodies where raiders usually debouched at the points where raiders usually debouched at the points where raiders usually debouched at the points where raiders usually debouched at the points where raiders usually debouched at the points where raiders usually debouched at the points where raiders usually debouched at the points where the points were described to some \$500 Millist with British Officers; their disposal who were be cked up by the participant of the points were occupied also for tithel seconts as necessary Gradually as occasion required posts were occupied also for tithel seconts as necessary or administration of the occasion required posts were occupied also for tithel seconts as necessary or administration of the washes which all similarity the Trecht in the Washes Washes Similarity the Trecht in British arms were shown in every recound for Government supporters. From 1904 to 1910 they were bully Millitta. Roads and communications of the points of the points of the first own as filters are not as filters are not one of the points of the p

A Compromise — A full statement of the policy in Hy adopted by Government in view 1 the Simulation left upon the france after the series of the Secretary Simulation was made by the Fortien Secretary Simulation with the Secretary Simulation of the Secreta

within the bounds of a now the context remember. The Foreign Secretary rapids of that the logical rate of the Frontier problem at the logical rate of the Frontier problem at the logical rate of the Frontier problem at the process of the first of the fi

pointed out that some people long ago believed that the same policy would prove effective in Walfi tan But what was a practic I proportion Oo or 30 years not is not not a still year to now. The task is infinitely more difficult to now. The task is infinitely more difficult to now. The task is infinitely more difficult to the property of the propert

The settl d policy of Government in Wastris tan SIr Denys show d was the control of that country through road syst m of which should 140 miles would lie in Wastri kan likely did not be supported by the set of

The policy thu i itiated for a period proceeded with results according to the highest reasonable exp ctstions a decreeding the most sangul e hopes of most people concerned i its formulation

i its formulation. The road were policed by the Khas adar who in the main attill its Tori Khel rebellion of 1805 37 agest some of them proved faith of 1805 37 agest some of them proved faith the Was it, titherm into the priss are of the Was it, titherm into the priss are of the some of the some in their midst which at the otst they howed by hooting up indid it and small bodies of tramp at every upport alty and small bodies of tramp at every upport alty and the state of the some of the cartral extends a residing to the cartral extends and the cartral extends and the cartral extends and the state of the people and won the improval The state of the road we not ur g d a decame of the cartral extends as the Kinga of more in the Kinga of more in the Kinga of the road sate Kinga of the state of the road sate Kinga of the state of the road sate Kinga of the state of the road sate Kinga of the state of the road sate Kinga of the state of the road sate Kinga of the state of the road sate Kinga of the state of the road sate Kinga of the state of the road sate Kinga of the road sate of the road sate kinga of the road sate kinga of the road sate kinga of the road sate kinga of the road sate kinga of the road sate kinga of the road sate kinga of the road sate kinga of the road sate kinga of the road sate kinga of the road sate kinga of the road sate kinga of the road sate kinga of the road sate of the road s

The Frontiers Wazırıştan:

The Frontiers of the land the grants of the rest of the land. The agriation was there is shooting up or other pursuit of tribal feuds is permitted upon them the villagers to proceed to and from any their women, the tribesmen applied ban against shooting upon the tribal for to introduce primary edulated beautiful to the wants of the highway efforts to introduce primary edulated possible and achieved as much as could be expected. The hospitals could be expected. The hospitals ensaries maintained for irregular alted Scouts, employed about the formally applied for the establishment been appreciated that the necessary surgical instruments, the the necessary surgical instruments, is they had saved this from the time. British formerly left the country. In they offered to provide such an institute the necessary surgical instruments, is they had saved this from the time. British formerly left the country. In the order, they offered what they had so occupied, following an encouraging from the local Wazirs, in 1929 A order the country of the local Wazirs, in 1929 A order the local Wazirs, was occupied, following an encouraging from the local Wazirs, in 1929 A coad had already been run out from through Chagmalai and the Shahur through Chagmalai and the re deprived of them A road has been connecting Fort Sandeman via Gulkach, Gomal river, with Tanai, on the Sar Wana road A motor road his also been uted from Razmak through Kaniguram, heart of the Mahsud country, to Wana completed in 1933 and the only disputes cred with its construction arose from the cord with its construction arose from the violent combustion was Peshawar city, where yof the tribesmen whose villages he along tute and who sometimes fought one another cure road-making contracts

ngress Agitation —A startling new deve cure road-making contracts
not upon the North-West Frontier during was the spread thereto of agitation carried in pursuit of its efforts to bring political ure to bear upon the Government of India, above them, His Majesty's Government Congress at its annual session at Lahore week following Christmis, 1929, adopted or gramme alming at the separation of India, at the British Empire and at the promotion in India to secure this end Indial, at a woedly set out "to make at the British Empire and at the promotion in India to secure this end Indial, at the British Empire and at the promotion in India to secure this end Indial, at a wordly set out "to make at the British Empire and at the promotion in India to secure this end Indial, and especially a campaign to promote ation, and especially a campaign to promote administration to a standstill, commenced over India immediately after the Congress to the N W in the British Christman and the secure this end Indian in India to secure this end Indian in India to secure this end Indian in India to secure this end Indian in India to secure this end Indian in India to secure this end Indian in Indian to secure this end Indian in India to secure this end Indian in Indian to secure this end Indian in Indian in Indian in Indian in Indian in Indian in Indian in Indian in Indian in Indian in Indian in Indian in Indian in Indian in Indian in Indian in Indian in Indian indian indiant in Indian indiant in Indian indiant in Indian indiant indiant indiant indiant indiant indiant in Indian in Indian indiant in

force The Afridis twice endeavoured to raid the plain and the Upper Mohmands in 193 Feshwar in force but by combined air and when spring and early auminer once mot la d action were both times driven back to facilitated their methods of camplations. their hills with no achievement to report The Oraks la of southern Tirah threatened to descend by the Ublan Pass upon Kohat and their western class attacked a post in the Upper Kurram and endeavoured to attack Parachia r Rurrain and endeavoured to state a Factorial Reliped by the machinations of Congress agents they anceeded in drawing two or tirecolans of Afghan tribesmen across the border into the fray Combined air and ground action cru hed these efforts The Tochl and ground The Wari a heavily attacked Datta Khei but were speedily brought to order by force The Mahauda were similarly repulsed and punished when they assaulted florarogha in the valley of the Takki Zam

All outbreaks of revolt were suppressed in the a me manner and the stablishm at of new fortified posts on the Peshawar plain diately opposite the main valleys leading out of Tirah and the construction of roads for their or Tinh and the construction of reads for their service now indicate the application of the a function of the application of the allowed and the log ref set to assent to the but being there by depirted of arcess to their normal winter craining grounds on the Khajuri and Aka Lh i plus and prevented from visiting Fe haves the application of the contraction of the contraction of the deferring centre they came in and accept and retrieved the contraction of the contract ed peace under the new conditions before the opening of the wi ter of 1931 3 The Afridis I ter asked for roads into Tirah but ar not yet sufficiently agreed among themselve about the point for construction successfully to broceed

Mohmand Mohmand Outbreak in 1933 — Di turb nees in the Moh n nd country during the summer of 1933 both illustrated the opera tion of the modern Frontier policy and the need to a construction of the process of the purpose as at all. The Mohmands may for the purpose of pre-entdescription be divided into two catego ies and the country of the same hills down to the Pethanse had country at the highla do of the H hmand country at the fact and the Low r Holmands whose country at these from the lower altitudes of the same hills down to the Pethawar Plain Through the country of the Upper H hmands pa ses the Durand line hat the total same than the same than the same passes the purand line hat the total same passes the purand line hat the total same passes the purand line hat the total same passes the purand line hat the total same passes the purand line hat the total same passes the purand line hat the total same passes the purand line hat the total same passes the purand line hat the total same passes the purand line had been passes the purand l the Upfer II hmands pa ses the Durand line to the Afghan Government have never agreed to the Afghan Government have never agreed to the Afghan Government have never agreed to the Afghan t

in 193 during the r volutionary Red Shirt mpaign in connection with the Indian National c mpaign in connection with the indian assumed to Congress in the Pabawar Plain the Upper Mohamand decided to join in the disturbances and raids in the adminit ed territory immediately northward of Pesh war. The Lower Michamand re de cribed as the Assured Tribes. The m aming of the d scription is that the British Indian ambrofiles a ure them Thies The m aning of the d scription is that I were working the British Indian authorities a ure them the Upper M humanis s ing for rotection againg the titles of the Upper in the Cital and nod being carried to the stack of the Upper in the Cital and nod being carried to the part of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the Cital and the Cit

when spring and early summer once more facilitated their methods of campaigning commenced retributory raids upon the Halimzai and other Assured clans The attacked clans and other Assured clans The attacked clans appealed to the political authorities for belp and that help they were obliged to give

About the same time as this trouble was About the same time as this tronic was germinating ther appeared in Bajaur a country immediately to the north of that in which the events ju t described dev loped a Pretender to the Afghan throne He was accompanied by two companions and started a campaign in Bajaur for a revolution or such other trouble as might be po sible in Afih ni tan. This c mpell d the British Indian authorities to take mea ures in fulfilment of their obligations of good neighbourliness to Aigh nistan

Road construction from the Peshawar Shah losd construction from the resultwar shall bade road north; and strough Ghaianai into the Hallmrai cou try and towards the passes which I ad from that country into the upper extremittes of the Bajaur Valley was undertaken and two b igades of troops with other details were sent for vard up it to assi t in dealing with the Upper Mohmands At the same time a replanes bombarded the village of Kotkai in Upper Bajaur which h d given sh liter to the Pretender furth r serial demonstrations were made and the Bajauris were given an nitimatum demandl g the surrender of the Pretender by a given date

The Upper Mohmands continuing aggressive and the Bajauris obdurate there was good prospect of a campaign over the same country prospect of a campaign over the same country as that covered by the campaign of 1897 It seemed likely that the Ghahamai Rood would be as and that another road for troops would also ha e to b constructed from Malak nd up the Baj ur valley itself so that by the meeting of the two roads in Upper Baj ur there would become establi led a circular road through it is part of the trib it rift ry resembling that running through Kortl Wa Instan

In the end the Upper Mohmands partly doubtl a because of punishment which they spd p rtly probably bec use of influence brought to be r upon them from Kabul retired to their hills and after negotiations entered into bonds it keep the peac and the Bajauri while maintaining on grounds of tribal custom their refusal to urrender the Pretender nevertheless expelled that pe son from their territory probably into Afghanistan H re then the trouble ceased The nett result of it was the construction of the road through Ghalanal and th rapid development of bus services and other activities of civilization which speedily took place along it

The Uppe Mohmands m de another descent in the s mm r of 1935 The Lower Mohmand quarrelled mong thems ly sov r th di tribu tion of road mai tenance contracts and th Upper Mohman is decid d to fi h in the troubled Upper Montana is uccid of on a in the crouosed we ters Successful military operations ended in the Upper M humands s ing for peace—and in the Gal uair to de being carried forward over the value ki. Tass and down beyond it on to the pli in which extends to the n turnit toad ju cti n where the Upper Bajaur Valley

Tori Khel Rebellion — The Wazirs and inaccessible country in and about the up Mahsudsin 1930 showed signs of rebelling against reaches of the Shaktu river were made Government in parallel with the Afridis Congress party agents endeavoured to persuade them to do so They were at the outset firmly dealt with and peace was thus assured almost without its having been broken All went peacefully until the autumn of 1936 and then trouble was produced in North Waziristan by the fagir of Ipi, a man who was formerly in subordinate Government service in the Settled Districts and afterwards settled at the place from which he took his best known name A Muslim lad was accused in 1936 of kidnapping a Hindu girl of Bannu Apparently, she eloped She was restored to her parents by order of the Civil Court, on the ground that she There was a good communal excitement about the matter and the fagir started an agitation about it in the Tribal country, alleging that the return of the girl to her Hindu parents was an interference with There was also, in 1936, a dispute between Muslims and Sikhs in Lahore over the possession of an old building said to have been a mosque This was settled in the Lahore High Mushms accepted the decision The faque of Ipi lumped together the Bannu Girl Case and the Lahore (Shahidgan) Mosque Case and upon them raised among the Waziristan Tribes the slogan, "Islam in Danger" His demand for a holy war was only taken up by a sub section of the Pori Khel section of the Wazirs of Northern Waziristan Their elders begged Government to order a flag march of troops through their country so as to increase the credit of the loyalist element. This Government did. The troops were heavily fired upon and had to fight their way out Efforts to round off the matter before it developed into a major affair failed and there followed a war in which the Tori Khel were the only tribal section avowedly at war with Government but all the other tribesmen of the country were hardly more than nominally friendly, some joined in gangs fighting the authorities and others connived at such acts Not until the fall of winter towards the end of 1937 were the Tori Khel and the bands of arreconcilables under during leaders whom the fagir inspired by his agitation, beaten by extensive military operations into asking for peace. The faqir has not been caught for peace. The faqir has not been caught conditions and continues a troublesome influence. The summer campaign in 1937 involved the employment of 50,000 troops. Before they were withdrawn in the following winter 106 miles have been on new roads opening up some of the hithertol of the war

faqir of Ipi, however, assisted by sevenotorious outlaws continued to keep Wazirist particularly the North, in a disturbed condit throughout 1938 and on into 1939 It i therefore, found necessary to keep an ex brigade in the territory and spasmodic operation. against recalcitrant gangs proceeded by is and air and have not vet succeeded in restor normal conditions. In the summer of 1! a temporary complication was provdied by appearance amongst the Mahsuds of a Syr called the Shami Pir who was only just preven from leading a tribal incursion to support rebellion against the Government of Kat The persistence and expense of the trouble Waziristan, constituting as it does a heabreaking set-back to the "policy" which I seemed for fifteen years to be achieving mater results, has provoked renewed discussion Frontier policy especially in regard to milita commitments which were examined by a Defer Committee under the chairmanship of Li Chatfield who visited India on behalf His Majesty's Government towards the e Although hostile sections 1938 persisted with mischief there was thought April 1939 & be sufficient justification for hope that the period of major military operatives over and Waziristan was in consequent returned to the charge of His Excellency to Governor of the NWFP, in his capacity AGG for the tribal areas Sporadic durbances have continued into the period of terror of the tribal areas the Faltir remains second world war and the Fakir remains disturbing influence

Wazırıstan Outrages 1939 - During Waziristan was in a state of continual unre The list of offences committed by the Ahmed tribesmen by the end of the year mounted over fifty cases of major outrage They cluded blasting of bridges and destruction communications, holding up and looting lord snipping, kidnapping and several cases of murd The situation became intolerable and necessiti ed military operations Two columns of troops were sent to the Ahmedzai salient and it took three months to subdue the hostile elements and clear it of offenders and outlaws

A detailed investigation into the economic conditions in the tribal areas, as a preliminary step to the adoption of measures aimed at radical improvement of the tribesmen, was thereupon believed to be opportune and would probably have been attempted but for the pre occupations of the war

VI —AFGHANISTAN

The relations of Afghanistan with the Indian Empire were for long dominated by one main consideration—the relation of Afghanistan to a Russian invasion of India All other considerations were of secondary importance. For nearly three-quarters of a century the attitude of Great British toward successive Amirs has been dictated by this one factor. It was in order to prevent Afghanistan from coming under the influence of Russia that the tirst Afghan was should be in a position to move large forces the influence of Russia that the tirst Afghan was a fourth—the most melanchest.

that there were only two main gates up arrenals under foreign supervision to hur to India—through Afgh nistan the historic route to India along which successive in along the purpose of littish poil y to lose them and of kussis to endeavour to keep them at any rate half open To this of having pushed her trans Fershan railway to Samara and Afgh and the supervision of the purpose of littish poil y to lose them and of kussis to endeavour to keep them at any rate half open To this of having pushed her trans Fershan railway to Samara and Afgh and through a military fine of the transition of the same and the supervision of the same and the s

Afghanistan and the Wor—These re lations with India—Between the act and potts a, either side stands the stands of

itruction But a fuller knowledge inhe belief that the Amir was in a position
ittle difficulty. He had to compromise
he fanatical and anti-British elements
this own people, inflamed by the Turkish
ng of a jehad, or holy Islamic war. But
mitted no act of bostility, as soon as
safe to do so he turned the members
he missions out of the kingdom. At
i of the war his policy was completely
d, he had kept Afghanistan out of the
had adhered to the winning side, his
ty in the kingdom and in Central Asia
its zenith

der of the Amir —It is believed that ad lived Habibullah Khan would have this authority for a progressive policy lanistan, by opening up communications ctending his engagements with India s courted by the representatives of Persia ne Central Asian States as the possible centre of a Central Asian Islamic At this moment he was assassin-1 the 20th February 1919 The circumsurrounding his murder have never been volained, but there is strong ground for shef that it was promoted by the paries who had harassed him all his These realised that with his vindication war their time of reckoning had come, anticipated it by suborning one of his o murder him in his sleep His brother, Ith Khan, the nominee of the fanatical t, was proclaimed Amir at Jelalabad in ad, but public opinion in Afghanistan d at the idea of the brother seizing power he corpse of the murdered man layat and Amanullah, were not disposed ive their heritage Amanullah was at controlling the treasury and the arsenal pported by the Army Nasrullah found it ible to make head against him and with The new Amir, Amanullah, at once inicated his accession to the Government la and proclaimed his desire to adhere to additional policy of friendship But his ities at once commenced, he had to deal the war party in Afghanistan, he was nted with the dissatisfaction arising from anner in which the murderers of Habiband been dealt with, the fanatical element rasperated by the imprisonment of Nasrul nd the Army was so incensed that it had removed from Kabul and given occupa divert its thoughts A further element of exity was introduced by the political on in India The agitation against the tt Act was at its height The disturin the Punjab and Gujarat had taken

Afghan agents in India, of whom the prominent was Ghulam Hyder Khan ighan postmaster at Peshawar, flooded nistan with exaggerated accounts of dian unrest. The result of all this was to acc the Amir that the real solution of fleuities was to unite all the disturbing ats in a war with India. On the 25th his troops were set in motion and simularly a stream of anti-British propaganda enced to flow from Kabul and open in

Speedy Defeat -The war caught the Army in India in the throes of demobilisation and with a large proportion of the seasoned troops on service abroad Nevertheless the regular Afghan Army was rapidly dealt with Strong British forces moved up the Khyber and selzed Dakka Jelalabad was re peatedly bombed from the air and also Kobul Nothing but a shortage of mechanical transport prevented the British forces from seizing Jelala bad Inten days the Afghans were severely defeated. On the 14th May they asked for an Armistice With the usual Afghan spirit of haggling, they tried to water down the condi tions of the armistice, but as they were met with an uncompromising emphasis of the situation they despatched representatives to a conference at Rawalpinds on the 26th July On the 8th August a Treaty of Peace was signed which is set out in the Indian Year Book, 1923, pp 196-197

Post-War Relations—It will be seen that under this Treaty the way was paved for a fresh engagement six months afterwards During the hot weather of 1920 there were prolonged discussions at Mussoonie between Afghan Representatives and British officials under Six Henry Dobbs These were private, but it is believed that a complete agreement was reached Certainly after an interchange of Notes which revealed no major point of difference it was agreed that a British Mission should proceed to Kabul to arrange a definite treaty of peace This Mission crossed the border in January 1921 and entered Kabul where a peace treaty was signed

The main points of the Treaty are set out in the Indian Year Book, 1923, pp 197, 198-199

Afghanistan after the Great War -Since the War the relations between Afghanistan and Great Britain have been good and improving There were painful episodes in 1923 when a murder gang from the tribal territory in British side of the Prontier committed raids in British India, murdering English people and Lidnapping English women and then took refuge in Afghanistan In course of time this gang was broken up His Majesty the King of Afghanistan bud head and the same which head to be same to b istan had troubles within his own borders which made him glad of British help The main object of his government was to strengthen the resources of the country and to bring it into closer relation with modern But Afghanistan methods of administration is an intensely conservative country and no changes are popular, especially violent was the opposition to a secular form of administration and education. The direct result was a formidable rebellion of Mangals and Zadrans in the Southern Provinces and serious reverses to the regular troops sent against the rebels. At one time the position was serious, but the rebels were not sufficiently united to develop their successes, and with the aid of acroplanes and other assistance afforded by the Government of India the insurrection was Whilst this assistance was appreciated, the whole business gave a serious set-back to the reforms initiated by His Majesty, he had to withdraw almost the whole of his adminis

Saviet Penetration—Taking a long view a much force with a view to injuring the other a much more notable development of the independence or otherwise such activities will policie of Afghanistan at the period to be necked Similarly neither of the con which the foregoing notes apply was the tracting parties will allow armed forces arms penetration of the Russians who had ammunition or other war material meant converted the former Trans Casplan States of Partie Russia into Soviet Republics The top asstructure through its dominations Trainst literal into Soviet Republics 1 no object of this policy was gradually to sweep into the Soviet system the outlying provinces of Peria, of China and of Afghani tan In Peria this policy was folied by the vigour of the Sipar Salah Reza Khan. In Chinese Turkestan Sipar Salah Reza Khan, in uniness ausersman it was pursued with qualified success. In Alghanistan it also made certain progress, The first step of the Russians was to extend the Soviet Republics of Tajiki.tan Uztekia and Tu kmanistan es as to absorb all Northern Afghanistan This was later all Northern Afghanistan This was later appare by abandoned for the moment for a more genito penetration Large subsidies, mostly delivered in kind ero given to Afghanistan Telegraph lines were erected all over the country roads wer constructed large quantities of arms and mmunition were supplied whilst an air force with Russian pilots and mechanics was created and was I reely developed In return the Russians received important trading facilities

Russo Afghan Treety -Outwardly the relation between the two States are friendly. In December 1992 the Afghan papers published the text of a new treaty concluded with Soviet the text of a new treaty concluded with Soviet the province was sign of a August Sist but the province which the try fixed in Moscow on February State The principal cluss of libs treaty as disclosed in the Afgh a papers are as soli we reason. are as foll ws -

Clause 1 -In the event of war or hostile action betw en one of the contracting parties and a third power or powers the other con tracti g party will observe neutrality in rea pect of the first contracting party

dominions also they will do nothing which may consists also they will do nothing which may the King returned to Kabul in it e late summer as portion or military harm to the other and the contracting parties particularly and the contracting parties particularly and the contracting parties are contracting parties and the contracting parties are political and during his long absence and the contraction of the contractio other parry Deadles this in case one accuracy of a third power or power is boothic towards one or the contracting parties the other contracting party will not help such hostile folicy at further will prohibit the executio of such policy and hostile actions and measures within its dominions.

Clause 6 -This treaty will take effect from the date of its ratification which should take place within three months of its signature it will be valid for three years After this period it will remain in force for another year provided neither of the parties has given notice six months before the date of its expiry that it would cease after that time

On March 23rd there was also signed in Berlin a treaty between Germany and Afghanistan whi h mount d to no more than the establish ment of diplomatic relation

A British Minister is established in Kabul as well as the representatives of other European States The representatives of Afghanistan re established in India and in London and at some of the European capitals. The various sub-sidiary agreements under the Treaty have been carried into effect

The King a Tour —In the closing months of 19 7 His M jesty King Amannila accompanied by the Queens a dasta of officials commenced a long tour to India and Europe It is under a long tour to India and Europe It is uncer stood it at this was one of the cherished ambit tions of his father King Habibullah who was as assinated in 1910 King Amanulis when he set out was warmly welcomed in India and received a great popular greeting in Rombay and received a great popular greeting in Bombay both from his or religionists and from members of other communities who forgot the invasion of the communities who forgot the invasion of the communities who forgot the invasion of the was the guest of His Majesty King George V in London and wi then the principal huropean capitals He made a State visit to Turkey and returned to Atghantisan by way of Soviet Russia and F rish A series of treaties with the govern ments of the countries visited was announced and the King returned to Kabul in the late summer

institutions of the western istude he visited and in particular by the dramatic forcefulness with which Mustapha Kemai Fasha had driven Turkey along the path of reform or perhaps it would be more correct to any westernisation in this he was necuraged by the Queen who was desirous of seeing the women of Aigh hist n measures which fat dominous.

City 4 3.—The high contracting parties are very selective to the fat dominous.

City 4 5.—The high contracting parties are very selection and opportunity won by the fat of the fat dominous and opportunity won by the fat dominous contracting parties are very selection at local contraction at local contraction and contracting the fat dominous contraction and contracting the fat dominous contracting the fat dominous contracting the fat dominous contracting parties of the fat dominous contracting parties contracting parties of the fat dominous contracting parties contracting parties contracting parties of the fat dominous contracting parties contracting parties of the fat dominous contracting parties contractin With every appreciation of the spirit and rection of these changes, friends of His Majes advised the King to moderate the pace ney reminded him that in 1924 far less drastic anges had brought serious trouble in their ain In May of that year the "Lame Mullah" used the standard of rebellion amongst the ilzai and Mangal clansmen of Khost fullahs were openly active against the King nd His Majesty was equally frank in his ostility to them Possibly also well-wishers aggested that what was possible in Turkey, fter centuries of close contact with the Yest, and where the ground had been prepared y missionary effort and a long struggle for he emancipation of women, might be less easy n Afghanistan, where there had been no contact ith the western world

A Change of Kings —Events moved rapidly 1929 A notorious north Afghan budmash, Bacha-i Saqqao, raised the standard of revolt nd inflicted severe losses on the Afghan Regular roops, discontented as they were by arrears of pay Day by day the Afghan representatives in various parts of the world issued nessages asserting that the rebels had been lestroyed, and a rapid series of pronouncements leclared the withdrawal of all the reforms and he establishment of a Council of Provincial Representatives Communications with the outer world were broken King Amanulla and his family fled from Kabul to Kandahar and then from Kandahar via Quetta to Bombay where they took ship to Europe King Amanulla on his arrival at Rome entered into possession of the Afghan Legation, where he remained Bacha-i Saqqao declared himself King of Afghanistan, and for a few months held his position in Kabul Without money, administrative experience or a disciplined following his throne was a thorny one and he was harassed by constant attacks The Royal Air Force in India meanwhile went to the rescue of the British Nationals beleaguered in and around Kabul and in a series of brilliant flights evacuated all without the slightest hitch The most formidable of the new king's adver saries were led by General Nadır Khan, a scion saries were ied by General Madir Knan, a Scion of the old ruling house, with a wide knowledge of the world Heavy fighting took place Fortunes varied Nadir Khan almost gave up his chances as finally lost But a band of Wazirs from the British side of the border attracted by prospects of loot, joined Nadir and finally seized Kabul in his name and interest Nadir Khan thus became victor and shortly afterwards, at the wish of the Afrans. shortly afterwards, at the wish of the Afghans, Bacha-i Saqqao was executed with other rebels, and when the year closed Nadir Khan was to all seeming in firm possession of the Kingdom He despatched members of his family to the principal Afghan Legations in Purope A Shinwari rising near the exit from the Khyber Pass took place in February 1930, and was repressed with praymented success 1930, and was repressed with unexpected success and vigour There followed a serious rebellion in Kohldaman, Bacha i-Sauqao s country And thereafter This also was promptly quelled And thereafter Nadir Shah ruled without challenge He devoted himself to the reorganisation of his Army Fugland was strictly neutral during

her maintain internal peace when she had restored it and this promise was fulfilled by the provision of an interest free loan of £200,000 to King Nadir and by the supply of rifles and ammunition to him He gave evidence of his friendliness towards Britain and India He co operated effectively to prevent tribes on his side of the Frontier joining those on the British side against the Government of India li response to the Congress agitation in the summer of 1930. The trade routes were reopened and the new King again took up Amanullah's mantle of reform but in a states. manlike manner which carried the Mullah along with him

Murder of Nadır Shah —This ordered marci of progress was tragically interrupted by th murder of His Majesty Nadir Shah on the after noon of 8 November 1933 His Majesty was attending a football tournament prize giving when a young man among the gethering efence. when a young man among the gathering steppe forward and fired several revolver shots into hir at close range, killing him instantly It late appeared that the assassin committed the crim in revenge for the execution of a promine Afghan who had been caught deeply involving treasonable activities after he had been mercifully treated for earlier behaviour of the The assassin's father was stated same kind have been this man's servant was not followed by general or widespred disorder. The members of Nadir Shah's familiand his prominent officers of State stood loyal by his heir, his son, Muhammed Zahir. The members of State stood loyal by his heir, his son, Muhammed Zahir. The members of State stood loyal by his heir, his son, Muhammed Zahir. The members are was all placed on his father's throne at his accession, was in due course acknowledge. his accession was in due course acknowledg and confirmed throughout the kingdom in t traditional manner The new King started i reign with a high reputation for courage as steadiness. He early issued assurances to I people that he would continue the policy of I No untoward ever father in affairs of State have occurred in the years that have sin past during which the young King has this sagacity and good government gradual strengthened his position on the throne at this sagacity and good government gradual strengthened his position on the throne at by the development of communications at trade, done much to encourage the establisment of settled conditions among his peop A mutual desire for close relations and part ularly economic understanding led in 1938 exploratory negotiations between India at Afghanistan with a view to seeking some for trade agreement. of trade agreement

The Chief Ministers of the Afghan State Muhmud Hashim Khan (Prime Minister) a Shah Mahmud Khan, two surviving broth of Nadir Shah and the Kings uncles Wi their help the stability of the Afghan Kingdi has been successfully maintained has remained not unfriendly to Britain a India, and they have adhered to the Saadab All the gre Pact with Turkey, Iran and Iraq All the gre European Powers and Japan maintain Emb sies or Legations in Kabul, and it must be record of the present Afghan Government that tune with the ideas of their predecessors a in the interest of their continued independen in the interest of their continued independer as they see it, they have pursued a policy as they see it, they have pursued a policy as their relations with the Power

VII -TIRET

Recent British policy in Tibet is really nother hase in the long-draw-not ducib between Great is an analysis in Central and Russia in Central and Russia in Central and Russia in Central and Russia in Central and Russia in Central and Russia in Central and Russia in Central and Russia in Central and Russia in Central and Russia in Central and Russia in Central and Russia in Central Russia no open up friendly relations with a Power which was giving us trouble on the frontier and grad ally to pave the way to a good un ing grad any to pave the way to a good un-iteratanding between the two countries. After Varren Hastings departure from India the subject slept and the last Engli bman to visit beas until the Younghusband Expedition of 1904 was the unomical Manning In 1885. ni 1004 was the unomeral hanning in 2005 inder its inspiration of Colman Macaul y of the Bengal Civil Service a further attempt was made to get into touch with the Tib tans but it was abandon d in deference to the oppo int it was abandon a in deterence to the oppo-lition f the Chinese whose au crainty over fibet was recognised and to whose w multi the war with Japan Brittsh statesmen-were inclined to pay excessive deterence. But the to titlo on the Tibetan frontier continued to be most unsatisfactory The libetan were aggressic and ob tructive and with a view to putti g an end to an intofresthe situs alon a Consvention was necoliated between Great Britain and Chi a in 1890. This laid down the boundary between Sikkim and Thet is admitted a Britliah protectorate over Sikkim and pawed the way for ar agements for the situation of t view to putti g an end to an intolerable situa

The Expedition of 1904—In view of these condutes the Government of India proposed in 1903 to despatch a mission with an armed escort to Llasa to discus with an armed escort to Liasa to discus at the out tanding questions with the Tibetan authorities on the spot To this the Home Government could not saent but agreed in conjunction with the Chinese Germment to a joint meeting at Kin make Jong on the Tibeta side of the frouter Sir & ruck Younghubband was the British Jong on the Threet side of the Thirtish (Fig. 1978) and the Thirtish (Fig. discuss commercial questions if a c s ary

Bassian Intervention—This was to possible the possible when he 1899 so o furnor yield to the possible when he 1899 so o furnor yield to the possible when he 1899 so o furnor yield the possible when he 1899 so o furnor yield the possible when he 1899 so o furnor yield the possible when he addressed to the Bail the fall terms of this arresment. The index there extern dumpered at a limit when there extern dumpered at a limit when there extern dumpered at a limit when there extern dumpered at a limit when there extern dumpered at a limit when there extern dumpered at a limit when there extern dumpered at a limit when there extern dumpered at a limit when there extern dumpered at a limit when there extern dumpered at a limit when there extern dumpered at a limit when the possible with the limit and the stabilish dumpered to two two largest dumpered to the period Thight to the possible when the possible was succeeded to the Dail Lam Transport of the period to the limit and Home Government Intervenes -- For

a British Trade Agent at Gyantse

Action -The sequel Agreement 7788 ussian have to marching ng the people with great severity Meanthe Dalai Lama, finding his presence at the Dalai Lama, finding his presence at the seat of another Buddhist Pontiff, me, had taken refuge in Si-ning Thence roceeded to Peking, where he arrived in was received by the Court, and despatched by the duties at Linga Moving by

otism which he had exercised prior to The Chinese intended to deprive him If The Chinese intended to deprive him all temporal power and preserve him as a litual pope. The Tibetans had already a exasperated by the pressure of the Chinese liery. The report that a strong Chinese liery are moving on Lhasa so alarmed the lai Lama that he fled from Lhasa, and by irony of fate sought a refuge in India. He is chased to the frontier by Chinese troops, d took up his abode in Darjeeling, whilst linese troops overran Tibet.

The she must be in a position to see that her wishes Chumbi Valley was evacuated The she must be in a position to see that had not result of the Hission was the openet three trade marts and the establishes three trade marts and the establishes remarked that the Dalai Lama was chief three trade Agent at Gyantse such an impossible person that they had been such an impossible person that they had been such an impossible person that they had been such an impossible person that they had been such an impossible person that they had been such an impossible person that they had been such an impossible person that they had been such an impossible person that they had been such an impossible person that they had been such as the control of the Hills in a position to see that had not have a such an impossible person that they had been such as the control of the Hills in a position to see that had not have a such an impossible person that they had been such as the control of the Hills in a position to see that had not have a such an impossible person that they had been such as the control of the Hills in the control of the Hills in the control of the Hills in the control of the Hills in the control of the Hills in the control of the Hills in the control of the Hills in the control of the Hills in the control of the Hills in the control of the Hills in the control of the Hills in the Hil to the dramatic, tion in China That revolution broke out in of the Chao Erh-feng Cut off from all support from find China survey and one of the first victims was find china survey and one of the first victims and one of the first victims was find china survey and the chao Erh-feng Cut off from all support from find china survey and the chaotile and inturated n It ought not to have been szechuen, and one of from all support from the approach of the Chao Erh-feng Cut off from all support from the usband Mission the Dalal Lama fled China, surrounded by a hostile and inturated China, the sacred city of the Buddhists in the sacred city of the Buddhists in confusion, and one of Sir Francis in confusion, and one of Sir Francis in should be great difficulties was to find in a hopeless case, they surrendered, and in a hopeless case, they surrendered, and in a hopeless case, they surrendered. In a hopeless case, they surrendered. In a hopeless case, they surrendered. In a hopeless case, they surrendered. In a hopeless case, they surrendered. In a hopeless case, they surrendered. In a hopeless case, they surrendered. In a hopeless case, they surrendered. In a hopeless case, they surrendered. In a hopeless case, they surrendered. In a hopeless case, they surrendered. In a hopeless case, they surrendered. In a hopeless case, they surrendered. In a hopeless case, they surrendered. In a hopeless case, they surrendered. In a hopeless case, they surrendered. In a hopeless case, they surrendered. In the Dalai Lama returned to Lhasa, and in 1913, the Dalai Lama returned to Lhasa, and in 1913, they way of Darjeeling and Culcuttal India, by way of Darjeeling and Culcuttal India, by way of Darjeeling and Culcuttal India, by way of Darjeeling and Culcuttal India, by way of Darjeeling and Culcuttal India, by way of Darjeeling and Culcuttal India, by way of Darjeeling and Culcuttal India, by way of Darjeeling and Culcuttal India, by way of Darjeeling and Culcuttal India, by way of Darjeeling and Culcuttal India, by way of Darjeeling and Culcuttal India, by way of Darjeeling and Culcuttal India, by way of Darjeeling and Culcuttal India, by way of Darjeeling and Culcuttal India, by way of Darjeeling and Culcuttal India, by way of Darjeeling and Culcuttal India, by way of Darjeeling and Culcuttal India, by way of Darjeeling and Culcuttal India, by way of Darjeeling and Culcuttal India, by way at Lhasa To this end she proceeded at Lhasa To this end she proceeded at Lhasa To this end share into a proceeded gradually to establish his author coceeded gradually to establish his author marching through eastern Fibet and marching through eastern Fibet and marching through eastern Fibet and marching through eastern Fibet and marching through eastern Fibet and marching through eastern Fibet and marching through eastern Fibet and marching through eastern Fibet and fiber was received by the Court, and despatched in Isques Whilst no official pronouncement has sume his duties at Lhasa Moving by red stages, he arrived there at Christmas, But it was soon apparent that the ideas in Dalai Lama and of the Chinese Govern thad little in common The Dalai Lama cted to resume the temporal and spiritual cotsm which he had according to the country of the coun been made on the subject, it is understood that a Convention was initialled in June which recognised the complete autonomy of Tibet proper, with the right of China to maintain a Resident at Lhasa with a suitable guard A send autonomous zone was to be constituted in Eastern Tibet, in which the Chinese position was to be relatively much stronger But this Convention. It is understood. has not been was to be relatively much stronger But this Convention, it is understood, has not been ratified by the Chinese Government, owing to the difficulty of defining Outer and Inner Tibet, and in 1918 Tibet took the offensive and threw off the last vestiges of Chinese and threw off the last vestiges of Szechuan went over to the South, the Central Szechuan went over to the South, the finance Government at Pekin was unable to finance the frontier forces or to withstand the Tibetan advance, which was directed from Lhasa and ent, the confines of the Szechuan marshes, hostilities were suspended and an armistice was concluded

Later Stages—The British Government, ting on the representations of the overnment of India, made strong protests of China against this action They pointed at that Great Britain, while disclaiming the disclaiming that the confines of the Szechuan marshes, hostilities of the Szechuan marshes, hostilities of the Great Britain, while disclaiming the desire to interfere with the internal diministration of Tibet, could not be different to disturbances in the peace of a country which was a neighbour, or intimate country which was a neighbour, or intimate country, which was a neighbour, or intimate country which was a neighbour, or intimate country which was a neighbour, or intimate country with other neighbouring State on our contier, especially with Nepal, and pressed into a state of considerable confusion, and China relations with Tibet Russia having relapsed into a state of absolute contained that no more troops had been sent to libet than were necessary for the preservation of order, that China had no intention of converting Tibet into a province, but that being responsible for the good conduct of Tibet, considerable difference. The Dalai Luma was considerable difference.

that a British officer should be sent to disco, with him the position in C ntral Asia brought about by the Revolution in Russia and the collapse of Government in China and Mr Bell OMG 108 Political Officer in Sickim was deputed for this purpose In 19 telept onlic communication between Lhasa and India was established. The Chinese subsequently tried to increase their hold on Tibet but without bei g able to persuade the Tibetans to accept closer association

There followed in 1936 th death of the D lai Lams and not until 1939 were the Tibetans able to disco er the babe in whose body they belle e, his reincarnation must simultaneously have occurred in the meantime a Britist Pitte Goodwill Mis.ion visited Tibet in the winter of Kt 1 C.S

now on terms of the greatest cordiality with the Governme t of India In 19 0 he reque ted established in the South officer should be sent to discuss that a British officer should be sent to discuss the stability of the position in C nitral Asia brought about by the Revolution in Russia and the collapse of Government in China and Mr Rell collapse of Government in China and Mr Rell collapse of Government in China and Mr Rell collapse of Government in China and Mr Rell collapse of Government in China and Mr Rell collapse of Government of the South of the China collapse of Government of the South one of 1 is an among the Lading men of Thet and one of 1 is a collapse of the China coll gu s was left behind in Li rea where he still remains to maintain the liaison between Il a and the headquarters of the Covernment of India

> The boy Dalai Lama was inst fled in Li asa in October 1930 with traditional ceremonials Tie Lritish Government were represented at the event by a lele ation led by Sir Ball Gold and gifts were exchan ed between him and the Lama Place O cerin Sittim Sir Banil J Gould

VIII -THE NORTH EASTERN FRONTIER

it worthing disch ries them the ough the agency is its efficient Indian State troops composed I its efficient Indian State troops composed mainly of the Halpan Dogras who makes a cell set Expliciting material O e of the most import in the Company of

The position on the northern frontier has arm of th Indian Empire Beyond Nepa been to sidered as if the British line were con it is outs with that of Tibet. This is not so It is a sum of the Indian Empire Beyond Nepa real frontier St. to are Ka hmir N pai Sikhim rate to a sum of the Indian St. to are Ka hmir N pai Sikhim rate to a sum of the Indian St. to are Ka hmir N pai Sikhim rate to a sum of the Indian St. to are Ka hmir N pai Sikhim rate to a sum of the Indian St. to are the Indian St. to are the Indian St. to are the Indian St. to are the Indian St. to are the Indian St. to are the Indian St. to are the Indian St. to are the Indian St. to are the Indian St. to are the Indian St. to are the Indian St. to are the Indian St. to are the Indian St. to a Charlest St. to are the Indian St. to are the Indian St. to a Charlest St. to are the Indian St. to a Charlest St. to are the Indian St. to a Charlest St. to are the Indian St. to a Charlest St. to are the Indian St. to a Charlest St. to are the Indian St. to a Charlest St. to a Charlest Indian St. to a Charlest St. to a Charlest Indian St. to a Charlest St. to are the Indian St. to a Charlest St. to a Charlest Indian St. to a Charlest St. to a Charlest Indian St. to a Charlest St. to a Charlest Indian St. to a Charlest St. to a Charlest Indian St. to a Charlest St. to a Charlest Indian St. to a Charlest St. to a Charlest Indian St. to a Charlest St. to a Charlest Indian St. to a Charlest St. to a Charlest Indian St. to a Charlest St. to a Charlest Indian St. to a Charl India As the result of his report the Acpaiese Gov rument ha e decid d to co struct a light railway from Bhichi khori to Razu 1 Gr t success h s attended the orders p seed by the Acp 1 e Go rume t abolishing lavery

Assam and Burma -There now remain the Assam border tribes—the Monbas Lamai (Mij s)

Nsu (Dafas) Abors and offers—read
ing between the adminit red boder of

Assam and tie extern I frontier of India British 300 cln special relation with the log between the animal teed bo der of an activation and the Rith continues on the internal administration. The governine, machine in Nepal is an openuing. The Maha si Dhiraj who comes from the bessed in Rajayut clan the blue blood in 100 september of the section o

NEPAL.

The small hilly independent Kingdom of clearly laid down and defined Nepal is a narrow tract of country extending for about 520 miles along the southern slope area of about 56,000 square miles, with a population of about 5,580,000, chiefly Hindus The greater part of the country is mountainous, the greater part of the greater part of the greater part of the greater part of the gr lower slopes being cultivated a rugged broken wall of rock leading up to the chain of snow-clad peaks which culminate in Mount Everest (29,002 feet) and others of Sightly less altitude The country before the Gurkha occupation was split up into several The Gurkhas under Prithyi Narayan Shah under overran and conquered the different kingdoms overran and conquered the different kingdoms of Patan, Khatmandu, and Bhatgaon, and other places during the latter half of the 18th century and since then have been rulers of the whole of Nepal In 1846 the head of the Rana family Maharaja Jung Bahadur Rana, obtained from the sovereign the perpetual right to the office of Prime Minister of Nepal, and the right is still enjoved by the descendants of the Rana family In 1850 Jung Bahadur paid a visit to England and was thus the first Hindu Chief to leave India and to become acquainted Chief to leave India and to become acquainted with the power and resources of the British nation The relations of Nepal with the Government of India are regulated by the treaty of 1816, which brought to an end the Nepal War, and subsequent agreements By virtue of the same Treaty either Government maintained a representative at the Court of the other and her treaty relations with Tibet allow her to keep a Her relation Resident at Lhasa of her own Ever since with China is of a friendly nature the conclusion of the treaty of 1816 the friendly relations with the British Government have steadily been maintained During the rule of steadily been maintained the late Prime Minister it has been at its height as is evidenced by the valuable friendly help in men and money which has been given and which was appreciatively mentioned in both the Houses of Parliament and by Mr Asquith in his Guildhall speech in 1915 The message from Guildhall speech in 1915 The message from His Majesty the King-Emperor to the Nepalese Prime Minister sent on the termination of hostilities and published at the time as ılso Viceroy's valedictory address to the Nepalese contingent on the eve of their return home after having laudably fulfilled their mission in India eloquently and gratefully acknowledged the valuable help rendered by Nepal during the four and a half years of war In recognition of this and a half years of war In recognition of this help Nepal receives an unconditional annual present of rupees ten lakhs from the British Government to be paid in perpetuity To further strengthen and cement the bonds of friendship that have subsisted so long between the two countries, a new Treaty of friendship was concluded between the Government of Nepal and Great Britain on the 21st December 1923

the country has generally been in the hands of the Minister of the day

Since the time of Jung

Bahadur this system of government has been the valley by fair motorable roads an

or Maharajadhiraja as he is called, is bu dignified figure-head, whose position can be likened to that of the Emperor of Ja Jung Deva, ascended the throne on the dof his father in 1911. The real ruler of his father in 1911 the real ruler of country is the Minister who, while enjoyen the monopoly of power, couples with official rank the exalted title of Mahr Next to him comes the Commander in the ordinary ly succeeds to the office of Minister of the office of the office of Minister of the office of the o who ordinarily succeeds to the office of Min

On the demise of HH Maharaja Bhim Shere Jung Bahadur Rana after only a tenure of office his next brother Ojawi Raj Nepal Tara, Atul Jyotirmas Shakti Patta, Ati Pravala Gorkha Dai Bahu Prithuladheesha His Highness Mal Joodha Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Joodha Shum Shere Jung Bahadur GCB,GOLH,GOL,GOS1,GONL,GOS GOIE, GKRK, Yitang Paoting Shun (Luh Chuan Shang Chiang, Ho General, British Army, Honorary Colonel the Gurkha Rifle Regiments, Indian Prime Minister and Supreme Comman Chief, Nepal, succeeded to the premiership September 1932 The rich experience is earned in highly responsible offices as i earned in highly responsible offices as step by step coupled with the broader out affairs gained from the visit to England v brother the late Maharaja Chandra Shun enabled the present Maharaja fully to gr significance of the social economic and] problems that held and still hold the y their grip since the great war close observer and a man with independer he had after much and careful dell matured his plans and with the course conviction set himself to the carrying of A Nepalese Legation was e ed in London as much to bring still of more than century old friendship in British Government as also to fully in the traditional treaty rights The firs the traditional treaty rights Extraordinary and Minister (Commanding General Bahadur Shum St (Commanding General Bahadur Shum Si Bahadur Rana) left Nepal as the head of carrying the Insignia of the newly rated Roval Order of "The Ojaswi I for H M The King-Emperor With gi mination the present Maharaja for ravages of the Great Earthquake—and and undreamt of calamity at the very and undreamt of calamity at the very of his regime and has evolved a b more beautiful Khatmandu within a hoped for even by the most sangui people The political reorganisation country which had to be carried to stabilise the existing Government grandication of his clear foresight the Terai district headquarters in the extending to some 300 miles are now in extending to some 300 miles are now in connection with the capital on the mi

thoroughtare has been and is being daily in regime though still young has been fruitful proved. An up-to-date Firebrigade faililling an ungest and long felt want, a new and is arget elec. the burning point in the hi tory of the country between the Nepalese at hom or abroad in India With the permanency in the tenure of army service and inauguration of a Saving Fund for the benefit of the units the modernisation of Arstal equipment and arrangement for manufacture of up-to-date propellants the Milliary side of the country I as been brought more in line with present day requirements. The first Bank in Nepal and the first Jute Mill in the Teral have already come during this short re lms and are f netloning to-day Sugar cotton wool and other industrial ventures on a moderate scale are in active discussion. A second railway in the country links up Jayan garon the BNW Railway with Janakpur the capital of Rajar hi Janak of Ram yans fame To further symbolise the friendship entertained for the British Go ernment a second Mission carrying the Insigni of the Royal O der of Nep

urgent and nog lets want, a new and target ede. It is curring point in the hi tory of the country the landstate the first tender that produce the curring point in the hi tory of the country lines wheat and makes for the chief crops in loadstries the first tender that the post of the country lines wheat and makes for the chief crops in loadstries the first tender that the country lines wheat and makes for the chief crops in the country lines and the country lines and the country lines are the curring point in the hi tory of the country lines are the curring point in the hi tory of the country lines are the curring point in the hi tory of the country lines are the curring point in the hi tory of the country lines are the curring point in the hi tory of the country lines are the curring point in the hi tory of the country lines are the curring point in the hi tory of the country lines are the curring point in the hi tory of the country lines are the curring point in the hi tory of the country lines are the curring point in the hi tory of the country lines are the curring point in the hi tory of the country lines are the curring point in the hi tory of the country lines are the curring point in the hi tory of the curring point in the hi tory of the curring point in the hi tory of the curring point in the hi tory of the curring point in the hi tory of the curring point in the hi tory of the curring point in the hi tory of the curring point in the hi tory of the curring point in the hi tory of the curring point are the high point are the high point are the high point are the high point are the curring point are the high point are the high point are the high point are the high point are the curring point are the high point are the high point are the high point are the high point are the high point are the high point are the high point are the high point are the high point are the high point are the high point are the high point are the high point are the high point are the high point are the high point are the high po country but improvements are in evidence and progressive Since 10 0 the vehicular traffic from Amlekhga j to Bhimphedi the base of a steep ridge in the main ro to to the capital of the country from British India—goes over a good and permanent well maintained road linking up with the ropeway of 18 miles which was opened in 19 7 and a motor trolley service which was installed in 1934 joins up the Ropeway terminus with the (u toms House for tr n port of goods traffic The telephone from Khatmandu of goods traffic. The telephone from Khatunahun to Birganj which has been tended to Rataul now forms p. to the 250 miles small line extend that asternment part of the Nepal Terral. The evenue is about two. Core of rupees per annum The standing a my is estimated at 45 000 the highest posts in it being filled by relations of the minister. The state is of con iderable srchaesminister. The state is of con iderable srchaesminister. The state is of con iderable srchaescarrying the lasign! of the Royal O der of Nep 1 | minister | The State is of con iderable archaeowest in charge of Commanding General Kasier iogical interest and m ny of the sites on nected
Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana and Lieutenant | with scener of Buddha s life have been identified
General Nar, yan Sh m Shere Jung B hadden in it by the remain on inscitted pills a The
Rana the Maha ajas nephew and son for H M |
Ring George VI who also repe sented the Plenwidth ary —Lieut Col G A Falconer
ladge de t Kingdom of Kepalin the Coronation | 0 1 2 F at Sey —Lt Col N M Ma lead
of H it he King Emperor Thus the present 10 n x Archivent —Ral Sabib Raja Rans Singh

Railways to India

The prospect of linking Europe and Asia by Chinese Turkestan The construction of a railway on sing easier set strongth Asia Nilvo and Associated men sended for general results of the prospect of the prospec many years before the end of the nineteenth century A proposal was put forward in 1895 for a line of 1 000 miles from Catro and Port Bald to Lowelt at the head of the Persian Gulf Walle these projects were in the air German enterprise stepped in and made a small begin ning by con tructing the Anatolian railwy system its lines start from Scutari on the

in invelgling Turkey into it saw the final stages in inveiging Thrivey into it saw the nink bayers of the construction of the railway pressed forward with p sai nat energy. Thus before the overthrow of the Turks and Germans in Asia Minor and of the Germans in France the railway was completed and was in use from Scutari cross A tolia over th Taurus Monn tains to Aleppo and thence eastward across the The time is lines start from Scotari On Los (afine to Aleppo and neuron consecutions of the Borchorors opposite Con Emphrates to a point between Mebbin and start plus and serve the extreme we term lifewill. The Germans had also by that time and of the And open this foundation constructed a line to Bashdad at the eastern to be said the Bashdad Rallway.

Meanwhile Russia was pushing her railway stream as the property of the war compelled the British to undertake the stream as the property of the war compelled the British to undertake the stream as the protest of the mouth of the formation and Atghanistan to the borders of Shatel Arab the broad stream in which the

gris and Euphrates, after their junction, flow to the head of the Persian Gulf The system is to a metre-gruge line from Basra via a sirieh, on the Euphrates, thence northirds to Baghdad, the line passing a constrable distance westward to Kut-l-Amara, historic fame From Baghdad the line is eastward approximately to the foot of the se through which the Persian road crosses in the neighbourhood of Kifri in the direction Mosul It has for some time been open as as Kirkuk, 200 miles northward of Baghdad di 112 miles southward of Vosul Similarly, to Taurus railway has long been open eastered of Aleppo as far as Tel Kochek, on the roam frontier, a few hours' road motor run, inth-west from Mosul Through passenger rivices between Iriq and Istanbul are run a ad motor service is linking the railway termini Kirkuk and Tel Kochek. The gap in the alway has now been closed, and through mmunication was established at the end of 40 A line also runs westward from Baghdad Feluja, on the Euphrates

The Trans-Persian line to join the Russian aucasian system and the Indian railways st assumed proportions of practical import ice in the winter of 1911 Both the Russian d the Indian railway systems were by then ell developed up to the points likely to be the rmini of a Trans-Persian line The Russian stem reached Julfa, on the Russo-Persian ontier in the Caucasus During the war this line as carried thence southward into the region east ad south-east of Lake Urumia The Indian rail ay system, on the borderland of India and Persia, as similarly much extended and improved during e war A new agreement which was negotiated tween England and Persia specially provided for ritish assistance in the development of Persian tural resources and particularly for the tension and improvement of Persian roads itable for motor traffic, but the agreement me to naught

A railway connection between the India and the Russian systems has again assumer considerable importance after the German attach of Russia along with other democracle like China and USA against the aggression of Germany and Japan With the whole of the European west coast under German controlor or domination and the eastern shores of Siberi rendered unapproachable by the Japanese the only route which British and Indian supplies to Soviet Russia can take is via Iran The Quetta-Nushki line which had been extended during the last Great War upto Duzdap (of Zahidan) in Persia had been put out of use afterwards beyond Nok-kundi. This is again being set in order but it is not known upto the time of writing whether through rail connections are being arranged to the Soviet from in Caucasia from either the Persian Gulf of British Baluchistan in India

There also remains the possibility of linking the Russian and Indian railway system by way of Afghanistan The suggestion has often been made in recent years that the Russian line from Merv to Herat, on the northern frontler of Afghanistan, should be linked to the Indian line which proceeds from Quetta to the Afghan border on Chaman The completion of a broad gauge line extending the Indian railway system through the Khyber Pass to Landi Khana, at its western extremity, opens a prospect of further possible rail connections with Afghanistan

The main interests behind Iranian railway communications had hitherto been the replace ment of mule tracks by rail roads, providing convenient rail connections between the posts in Persian Gulf and the interior to develop import and export trade and to give thorough connections between the different countries all round Iran The Iranian railways have, however, assumed special importance of late on account of supplies from the allies to USR through Iran

The Fighting Forces (Indian Army)

The great supey army of India originated in formed by linking existing battallons of ten he at all etablishm at of grands moven as companies each with large establish ments of some surolled for the protection of the facts in a fact of the East India Company but supeys armies were at the some time reorganised on ries of the East India Company but sepays were first enlisted and d sciplined by the French who appeared in India in 1665 Refore this who appeared in India in 1665 d tachments of soldlers were sent from England Bombay and as early as 1665 the first for tifled position was occupied by the East India C mp ny at Armagon near Masulipatam Madras was acquired in 1640 but in 1654 the garrison of Fort St. George consisted of only ten men In 1861 Bomb y was occupied by 400 sold: Is and in 1868 the number was only 95 of whom 93 were English and the rest French Portuguese and Indians

After the deciaration of war with France in 1744 the forces wer considerably increased in 1744 the forces wer considerably increased in the did not prevent the French capturing the train 1745 Following the French example the first training the french example and in the first training the first training training the first training t Duplet were contemplating fresh attacks. It became necessary for the Luglish Company to toma 1 rger military establishm at The new comma dant at once set about the organisation and discipline of his small force and the garrison was given a mpany formation was the beginning of the regular Indian Army of which lawrence subsequently became Com-mander in Chief In M dras the Europe n companies were dv loped into the Madras Fulli rs similar companies in Enegal and Bombay became the 1st Bengal and 1st Bom-haw William Companies of the Companies bothmay became the 1st Bengal and as Dom buy Fulli is The native Infantry were simi-larly ore nised by Lawrence and Clive By degrees Royal Regiments were sent to India the first being the 39th Foot which arrived in

Straggle with the French -From this Struggle with the French—From this time fra century or more the army in India was engaged in co stant war After a prolog ged war with the French whom Duplex had by 1750 raised in the position, of the heading, stream in India, the efforts of Stringer Lawrence Cive in India, the effort of Stringer Lawrence Cities and Tree Cools completed the downtall of and Tree Cools completed the downtall of and Tree Cools completed the downtall of the Stringer Cools of the de th f Tipu and the capture of Seringapatam

similar lines and cavalry and artillery com

panie were raised In 1 98 the Marquis Wellesley arrived as Governor Gen rai firmly imbu d with the neces Governor Gen ral strainly inside d with the neces alty of de torying the last ventices of French inducence in pursuance of this policy he with the French and then intend his attention to the Mahratta States in which Sindilla had established power over the Mughal Lumperor at Delih by means of a large regular strup off ceretely Lumopeans under the French adven terro by Luropeans under the Friend Abyen turer lerron. In campaigns against Shidhla in Hindustan by a Britl 1 Army under Gener I Lake, and in the Deccan against that prince and the R is of Betar by an army und r General Wellesley afterwards Duke of Wellington Wellesley afterwards Dirke of Wellington the power of these Chiefs was broken in the battles of La wariand Assaye Fre chi fluence was Bnally destroyed and the M ghal Fun peror was released from the domination of the Mahrattas Subsequenti; Holkar also was reduced and British power established on a firm footing

Indian Atmy Mutiny at Vellore -Th Indian Army had been from time to time subject to incidents of mutiny which were the precursors of the great cataclysm of 18 7 The most serious of th s outbreaks occurred at the fort of Vellore in 1806 when the native troops suddenly broke out and killed the majority of the European officers and soldiers quartered in the fort while the striped flag of the Sultan of Mysore whose striped flag of the Sultan of Mysore whose sons were confined there was rai ed upon the ramparts. The mutiny was suppressed by Colonel Gille pi who kalloped over from Arcot at the head of the 19th Light Dragoons by w in the gate of the fort and destroyed the muti-neers. This retribution put a stop to any further outbreaks in the army

Oversens Expeditions—Several import ant overs as expeditions were undertaken in the early part of the nineteenth c ntury Bouroon was raken from Yos French Coylon and the Spice Islands were wrested from the Dutch and Java was conquered in 1811 by a force I rgely composed of Bengal troops which h d volunteered for this service

a d volunteered for time service in which the b ave Gillespie wh had distinguished himself in Jara was killed when leading the assault on th fort of Kalunga The Gurkhas wers overcome in this war after offering a stout resistance

stout resistance In 1817 hostilities again broke out with the Mabrattas who rose against the British during the progres of operations against the Pindaria Practically the whole army took the field and all India was turned into a vast camp The Mahratta Chiefs of Poons Nagpur and Indore in law in the property of the tost in succession and were beaten respectively at hirke Sitabaldi and Mehidpur This was The tide of

battalions numbered according to the The Bengal Army was hev were raised ed in three brigades of horse artillery, talions of foot artillery, two regiments of an and 68 of Indian infantry, 8 regiments dar and 5 of irregular cavalry. The and Bombay armies were constituted lar lines, though of lesser strength

Afghan War and Sikh Wars—), a British Army advanced into Afghan-ind occupied Cabul There followed rder of the British Envoys and the disretreat in which the army perished saster was in some measure retrieved sequent operations, but it had fargeifects on British prestige. The people g effects on British prestige The people Punjab had witnessed these unfortunate ons, they had seen the lost legions which coturned, and although they saw also onging armies they no longer regarded rith their former awe Sikh aggression nostilities in 1845-46, when a large porthe Bengal Army took the field under igh Gough The Sikhs were defeated ubborn fights at Mudki and Ferozeshahr, ening battles, but did not surrender hey had been overthrown at the battles val and Sobraon Two years later an ik at Multan caused the Second Sikh War after an indecisive action at Chilianwala. ave enemies were finally overcome at t, and the Punjab was annexed Other gns of this period were the conquest I by Sir Charles Napler, and the Second se War, the first having taken place in

conquest of the Punjab extended over inter to the country inhabited by those ent tribes which have given so much during the past sixty years while they turnished many soldiers to our army op order on this border the Punjab Fronrice was established, and was constantly d in small expeditions which, while they ed little bloodshed, kept the force em-and involved much arduous work

Indian Mutiny -On the eve of the Indian Mutiny—Un the eve of the in 1857 there were in the Bengal 21,000 British and 187,000 Indian troops, Madras Army 8,000 British and 49,000 troops, and in Bombay 9,000 British 15,000 Indian troops The proportion ian to British was therefore too large for

ian to British was therefore too large for

The causes of the mutiny were many
arious Among these were the annexaolicy of Lord Dalhousie, especially that
the from which the greater part of the
l Army was drawn, interference with the
ges of the sepoy with respect to certain
nees, and lack of power on the part of
auding officers either to punish or reward
mal spark which fired the revoit was the
uction of a new cartridge. The muskets uction of a new cartridge The muskets ose days were supplied with a cartridge ich the powder was enclosed in a paper, which had to be bitten off to expose the er to ignition In 1857 a new cartridge atroduced with paper of a glazed texture lt was currently reported was greased the fat of pigs and cows, and therefore 140,000 Indian troops

324, the armies were reorganised, the junciean alike for Mahommedans and Hind battalion regiments being separated, This was interpreted as an attempt to destrict the control of the contr the caste and the religion of the sepoys S ful agitators exploited this grievance, wh was not without foundation, and added repo that flour was mixed with bone dust and surrefined with the blood of oxen

Disaffection culminated in mutiny at B hampur and in an outbreak at Barrackp where sepoy Mangal Pande attacked a Europe The next most serious manifestat was the refusal of men of the 3rd Bengal Cava at Meerut to take the obnoxious cartrid These men were tried and sentenced to it terms of imprisonment, their fetters being riv ed on parade on the 9th May Next day's troops in Meerut rose, and, aided by the burned the houses of the Europeans a The troops then went murdered many The troops then went to Delhi Unfortunately there was in Meet no senior officer capable of dealing with t situation The European troops in the plaremained inactive, and the mutineers windlowed to depart unmolested to spread t flames of rebellion

Delhi is the historic capital of India time worn walls brood the prestige of a the It contained a gre sand years of Empire magazine of ammunition Yet Delhi wheld only by a few Indian battalions, who joing the mutineers The Europeans who do not succeed in escaping were massacred at the Delhi Emperor was proclaimed suprelin India The capital constituted a nucle to which the troops who mutinied in material places flocked to the standard of the Mughan An army was assembled for the recovery Delhi but the city was not captured until the middle of September In the meantime mutilished spread The massacres of Campa and Jhansi took place, and Lucknow was a sieged until its relief on the 27th September. Yet Delhi " magazine of ammunition sleged until its relief on the 27th Septemb The rebellion spread throughout Central Indand the territory that now forms the Central Provinces, which were not recovered until I Hugh Rose's operations in 1858 ended in the defeat of the Paris of Them. defeat of the Rani of Jhansi

Campaigns -During Minor Campaigns — During War begaintil 1879, when the Second Afghan War begaintil 1879, when the Second Arghan include there were many minor campaigns include the China War of 1860, the Ambeyla Campaign and the Abyssinian War Then followed to Alghan War in which the leading figure we Lord Roberts There were expeditions to Egypt and China, and Frontier Campaigns which the most important was the Tirah Can which the most important was the Tirah Can paign of 1897 There were also the prolong operations which led up to or ensued upon to annexation of Burma, several campaigns africa, and the expeditions to Lhass Burntil 1914 since the Afghan War, the army to India, except that portion of the British further was sent to South Africa in 1899, but little severe fighting although angaged in mag. little severe fighting, although engaged in man arduous enterprises

Reorganisation after the Mutiny of 1857 the East India Company ceased to and their army was taken over by the Cross At this time the At this time the army was organised into the armies, viz Bengal, Bombay and Madri the total strength being 65,000 British in 140,000 Indian stroduction of the command system. Four ommands were formed viz Punjab Bengal ladras and Bombay

Lord Kitchener's Scheme -This system isted until 1904 when under Lord Kitchener s borganisation the Madras Comm nd bolished and the Army divided into three Com nands—the horthern Eastern and Western nands-the Northern orresponding to the Punish Bombay and

lengal Commanda

In 1907 Lord Kitchener considered that con equent on the delegation of administrative owers to Divisional Commanders retention of obers to Display the Lieutenant Generals of lommands led to delay in the dispatch of usiness. The Command system was there re abolished and India was divided into two irmles—the Northern and Southern—each inder a General Officer who was responsible or the command Inspection and trailing of

he troops but was given no admini trative a possibilities

Larly in the War both Army Commanders ook ti e field and were not replaced until 1916 and 1917 when both had practically the same unctions as their prede essors. It was then unctions as their prede essors. It was then ealised that administration was being unduly coltained at Army Headq arters and the m chinery w becoming clonged with unnec s any chie chinery w becoming clonged with unnec s ary detail. To ceure efficiency at A H Q liberefore a certain measure of decentralisation was carried out in 1918. With the alteration of the control of th of the design tion Comm nd Army to t this time, a considerabl Increase was made in the dmini trative staffs of the two Comm nds and the General Officers Commanding were gi a powers to deal with all administrative of rolley and new principles of war

The commands were increased to four in 19 0 each under a General Officer Comma ding in thi ! One of these namely Western Command, was also laked on the 1st No ember 1938 and

res aced by an Independent District

The Chatfield Committee -In September 1938 an anno neem at was made on behalf of His Hajesty's Government that the outcome of the discussion aregued of the role of land and air the state of the s by His M Jesty & G ernment To beed for fly action to

The teed for rly action to place the defenc treat attion of India on a more satisfactory basis a saccepted and at the surgest norther formation of the first surgest in of the first surgest in the surgest s

In the meantime and in the il ht of the profress made durin the discussions that were held in the sammer of 19.3 His Majesty's Govern Define Sections to save into analysis, a normal Define C Jt to Indus—lile Majesty's Government with the depth of Parliament error with the depth of Parliament error in the vertical account of the heavy Press were an internal education of the heavy manufacture of the Definition of the Manufacture of the Definition of the Annual Capital continuous A 1000 or ill. After ret. Accepting

Several minor re organisations took place to 300 000 for there equipment of certain British arring the following respectively. The provision of the following the several provision of the following the following the several provision of the following the The following is the substance of the main recommendations of the Chatfield Committee

Report Modernised Re equipment -The Committee reported th t in the interests of Indian defence the whole of the array fore s in India should be

modernised with only such minor variations as would not affect the general level of efficiency The types of modernised units were to be as

follows -British and Indian Cavalry light tank regi

ments equipped with light tanks and armoured carriers for reconnaissance ladian cavalry armoured regiments equipped

with light tanks and armoured cars Indian cavalry motor regiments-provided

with motor transport for conveyance of the per sonn I who would be normally on foot British and Indian field artillery regiments-

all regiments w re to be m char I ed and in due course equipped with 5 pounder guns

Sappers and min rs units—with mechanised first line transport and mechanic l power tools,
British and Indian infa try battations—armed with rifles brens and in mortars and fully me-

chanised first line tr asport Units on the North We t rn Frontier would

retain a ce t in proportion of pack m les It therefore recon mended a thorough going scheme for re equipment of all branches of the service. One of the most important fe tures of the modernisation proposals was the mechanition of the bulk of the cavalry and of the first line transport of a large portion of the infantry with the object of greatly increasing the mobility of the

With this end in view the Chatfield Con mittee recommended that the ba is of distribution of the Army in India should b (A) Frontier Defence (B) Internal Security (C) Coast Defence (D)

External Defence Troops
With the increased efficiency and mobility afforded by modernisation it becomes pos ible to provide equ I security with fewer troops though it has to be recomised that it e mai tenance costs of a modernized unit are higher Th mittee carefully consider d these factors in rela tion to the def nce requirem ats of India and to

The total reduction of British troops as mea sured with the establi hment on July 1 1934

was approximately per ent A reduction in the number of mis was all o involved. Spril, of Mu timus—The principle that last uld as far as per title be made in all major respects it withelest in munitions in time of w r was ccept d a d s sch me for re-organ ising and where necessary exts ding the Ord nance Factories in India was recomm nded

rest of 11 500 000 which had been raid to the teom 534 30 000 or Re. 45 or real Accepting to the teom 534 30 000 or Re. 45 or real Accepting to the teom of raide, since 1033 in aid of India, that this c pital xpenditur cannot be found out ture expendance a capital grant up to for theresources available in India His Majesty's

Present System of Administration.

thave offered to provide it from the hequer. The cole condition attached mificent gift is that India should bring a forces up to the standard of equipsitated by modern warfare and adjustical plans to the conditions now obtainworld.

nated that a period of five years would for the completion of the modernisaand the provision of the total capital accordingly be spread over this period tal amount three quarters would be a free gift while one quarter would be d by way of a loan. The interest on a, hovever, would be entirely remitted thive vers, thereafter interest would syable together with instalments of

Defence Liabilities—In estimating ence requirements, the Committee had how far the prevailing conceptions as it is a liability for defence could be held light of modern conditions. Hitherto le has been accepted that India should ible for the "minor danger" of the ce of internal security and for the deer land frontiers, while Great Britain esponsible for the "major danger" of by a great Power upon India, or upon e through India

developments have, however, clearly vulnerable India is to attack in other a those that were envisaged when the has first laid down Such attacks, if dever mature, would so vitally affect a well-being that they would demand iate co operation in effective measures fence In such cases India's defence rly be most effectively and economical by co operation in the defence of side India strategically essential to her

c Committee recommended as a general hat the forces maintained by India adequate not merely for the narrower purely local defence, but also to assist ning what they described as "India's curity," and further that India should ge that her responsibility could not in iterests be safely limited to the local her land frontiers and coasts

ally appreciated that the forces mainindia could only bear a small share in or responsibilities, and that she could wrily bear in full the cost of such forces maintained in India. The committee led therefore that the contribution and by the British Government should ed at the higher level of £2,000,000 a light it has been provisionally raised by

basis it is estimated that it should be r India, without enlarging the annual for defence expenditure, to meet the atenance costs of the forces organised bed on the scale proposed From this ciple it follows that if forces held in he purposes covered by the joint rey are used outside India in an emercting India s external security, their maintenance charges should continue by India

The margin for exterral defence suggested is one tenth of the forces maintained in India in the case of the Army

Present System of Administration.

The essential features of the Army, as constructed on its present basis, will be found in "The Army in India and its Evolution," a publication issued in 1921 with the authority of the Government of India

The Secretary of State, as one of His Majesty's ministers, has a special responsibility and authority in regard to the Defence administration in India

The Secretary of State s principal adviser on Indian military affairs is the Secretary in the Military Department of the India Office. The post is filled by a senior officer of the Indian Army with recent Indian experience. The Military Secretary is assisted by one first grade staff officer, selected from the Indian Army In order that he may beep in touch with the current Indian affairs, the Military Secretary is expected to visit India during the tenure of his office. In addition, by a practice which had obtained for many years, a retired Indian Army officer of high rank used to have a seat upon the Secretary of State's Council, prior to its dissolution.

The superintendence, direction and control of the civil and military government of India are vested in the Governor-General in Council, who is required to pay due obedience to all such orders as he may receive from the Secretary of State The Viceroy's Executive Council exercise in respect of Defence administration the same authority and functions as they exercise in respect of other departments of the Government, in the first phase of the representative institutions conferred upon India by the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms Scheme, Defence expenditure and the direction of Defence policy have been excluded from the control of the Indian Legislature

War and Defence Departments—As a result of a decision to expand HE the Vicerov's Executive Council, the Defence Department, which had previously been responsible under the Commander in-Chief for the whole of the Defence Services administration, was divided on July 20, 1942, into two departments HE the Commander in Chief, then Field Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell, KOB, OMG, MC, relinquished his title as Defence Member in the Viceroy's Executive Council, and became War Member in the same Council, and head of the newly formed War Department Sir Feroz Khan Noon, KOBI, KOIE, at the same time became Defence Member on the Executive Council, and head of the re organised Defence Department

The Commander-in-Chief—The Commander-in Chief, besides being a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council is also member of the Council of State—As War Member of the Council of State—As War Member of the Executive Council he is responsible for the whole of the control of the R I N, the Indian Army and the Air Forces while in India Command, as well as the control of the department which administers these services—Below him comes the Secretary to the Government of India in the War Department (War Secretary) who controls the department, and has constitutional right of access to the Governor General, and the

right to call for papers on any subject assigned is to his department (which includes all the subjects dealt with at Defence Headquarters other than those as I ned to the Defence Department)

The Defence Member -The head of the Defence Dep riment is the Defence Member of the Vicercy's Ex cutive Council who ha India (Defence Secretary) who has the same constitutional ri_hts s his counterp rt in the War D p rtment The Defence Department has taken over the functions of the former Defence Co-ordination Department and in add tion a number of suble ts dealt with by the former Defence Department (now War Depart ment), These include such subjects as Cr t n ments Imperial Pri oners of war the Indi n Soldiers Board and certain military colleges and

The War Department deals with all army services proper and also the administration of the Royal Indian Vavy and the Air Forces in India in so far as questions requir ing the orders of the Government of India are concerned. It deals also with it questions concerned with the administration of Ecclesias. tical aff irs The Wr Department Secretar thas no direct relations with commanders of troops or the staffs of formatio a subor dinate to Army Headquarters The Army administration is represented in the Legi lature administration is represented in the Legislature by the War Member in the Council of Si te and by the War Secretary in the Legislati e Assembly The Dience D partim in is represented in the Exe utive Council by th Defence Memb r and in the Assembly by the Defence Sec etary

In 1941 when India ssumed considerably wider responsibility for the net 1 c nduct of the was Defe ce C sult tiv C mr ittee of both the C utral Ind n 1 g 1 tures and the N thorst Defen a Company acted on with h N tional Defen e Counc l w eated on whi h beside m mi ers of the Legi lature rep nta tives of the States and other p blic men ag ced to s rve

tos rue Suth East A Command—A new com mand Bouth East Asia Command was friend in November 1943 Formerly at N w Delhl to headqua te s of SF4O was later tr instered which have becapion timport in formations which have becapion timport in formations which have becapion timport in formation which have best point in the significant of the East Indies Piece 1940 in the Month of the Louis Mouth that the Supreme Allied Commander 1940 in the Supreme Allied Com

Regular British Forces in India The British A moured Artillery nd Infant y divi ions of the rmy i India a e unit of the British service ho individu I British service nit is located permanently in India Units of the British service hours of the British permanently in India Units the British Army are detailed for a tour of for ign service I which th m jor p rt i as rule sp at i Indi In the c of British inf ntry b tt Hons the yst m is that on b ttailon of a regiment is n rm lly on home

s r ic while the other is overse s This of Various ou e does not apply in w tim Various nit of the Royal Armou d Corps also ca y out tours of d ty in India

The Indian Army

The Indian Army is divid d i to numero s arms of the service in just the same way s the Briti h Army

The Indian Armoured Corps—Was form de Findian Casaliry Regiments and many new Regiments have I cen raised the first the Indian Casaliry Regiments (I had a second to the I had a second mechanism of the I had a second mechan The Indian Armoured Corps-Was form d from every comm nity and th y are provided with heavy medium and light tanks armoured cars and carriers and trucks

The Indian Artillery -Is divided into a number of branches the most famou of which is the Mountain Artillery The is alo I'i id A till y Anti Tank trillery light and heavy Anti Aircraft Artillery and Coast Defence Artillery

The Corps of Indian Engineers—Inormally divided to the Sper and Marer and the Corps of the Corps Tr po tation Groups There are three Sapp r and Miner groups Queen Victoria's Own Mad as S ppers and Miners Ki Georg V a Own Bengal Sappers and Miners The Royal Bombay Sappers and Min rs

Corps of Indian Mechanical and Electrical Engineers.—Counterp rt of the Roy | M hani al and Lie t leal Engineers in th B lti h Service this was formed in May 1943 to t he over the, gl e r g functions and t l i al personnel lith rto co trolled by the IAOC

The Indian Signal Corps -The Corps is gapised on the s me lines as a Sapper and Min r Corps with headquarters for recruiting and tr ing personnel and detached fild u its fr the v rious my form ti The head of the corps is the Sig al Officer in Chief in the General Staff Brauch Officer in Chief in the General Staff Branch at Army He dquarters He acts a a teh nic 1 ad iser on questions consect a with nic 1 ad iser on questions consect a with nice 1 and 1 a

amaganhaed with a leafyst Corp of Sign .

The Indian Infantry —I compos d of number of Regiments — The Js Regiment .

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The Assam Regiment, The Bihar Regi-The Mahar Regiment, The Ajmere ent, The Sikh Light Infantry the our Regiment, and ten Regiments of a Rifles The number of the Battalions ch Regiment varies and at present is sing rapidly. The system of indianising Regiments has been abandoned and there ndian Officers in every Battalion, with ception of the Gurkha Regiments Para-Battalions were raised in the early part 2 and organised on similar lines to the Infantry

al Indian Army Service Corps —The

Indian Army Service Corps is the count of the Royal Army Service Corps of the It has developed from the Comı Army lat Department of an earlier period, and mediate predecessor was the Supply and port Corps, by which name the service was up to 1923 The Royal Indian Army e Corps which is under the control of the ermaster-General, is constituted in three pranches, namely (a) Supply, (b) Animal ort, and (c) Mechanical Transport rt from units and vehicles employed in nveyance of military stores, the mecha transport service also provides motor ance convovs for hospitals, animal trans-mbulance sections and field medical units ehicles for other miscellaneous purposes mechanical transport was taken over Royal Indian Army Service Corps in 1927.

filters for the service were mainly drawn
the Royal Army Service Corps, and by ers from both British and Indian units Royal Indian Army Service Corps has ded during the war to many times its us size. There is also an Air Transport

egories of personnel and subordinate ations -Officers and other ranks of the Royal Medical Corps serving in India

dical Services —The military medical in India are composed of the follow-

o operating in the RIASC

Officers and other ranks of the Army

l Corps

Officers of the Indian Army Medical This Corps came into existence on April 943 and is organised on the lines of the C It embodies all members of the the I M D & I H C I M S Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military

og Service The Queen Alexandra's Military Nurs-

rvice for India

The Indian Military Nursing Service The Auxiliary Nursing Service

these categories, the officers and men of oyal Army Medical Corps and the Army l Corps, the assistant surgeons of idian Medical Department (B C) and the Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing and the Queen Alexandra's
Nursing Service for India are
concerned with the medical care e and ſУ rily concerned ntish troops while the Indian Army al Corps and the Indian Military Nursing e are concerned, primarily, with the al care of Indian troops

Indian Army Ordnance Corps —This Co is the equivalent of the Royal Army Ordna Corps in the British Army It is divided it two section, Stores and Workshops I former deals with the issue and repair equipment, arms and ammunition, while latter is responsible for the repair and materials of mechanical transport tenance of inechanical transport

The Indian Arms Corps of Clerks —I branch of the scruice have gone to the differ theatres of war along with Indian troops

The Indian Observer Corps.—Was est lished to record the movements of hostile aircr and to relax the information to fighter operation rooms The Corps in officered by British a Indian officers and by V CO's Recruits drawn as far as possible from the areas which they will serve as trained observers

Veterinary Services in India —The Vete nary services are responsible for the vetering care, in peace and war, of animals of Briti troops, Indian cavalry and artillery, R I A S units, the remount department (excluding hor breeding operations), etc. The veterins breeding operations), etc The vetering services include The establishment of Roy Army Veterinary Corps officers, serving on tour of duty in India and those of t continuous service cadre. The establishment warrant and non commissioned officers, Inc Unattached List, and veterinary assistant at geons of the Indian Army Veterinary Corps

Educational Services —The education the army is under the control of the Arr Educational Corps and of Indian officers bor supernumerary to the establishment of units the Indian Army

department, which is under the control of t Quartermaster-General consists of two branche

(i) The military grass farms, provide fodder for the army

(ii) The military dairy farms, for t provision of dairy produce for hospitals, troo and familles

Frontier Militia and Levy Corps. These forces are 'Civil' troops, ie, they a administered and paid by the Civil authoriti and not by the Army They are, however officered by Officers of the Regular Indian Arm These forces were raised for duty on the Nort West Frontier

Air Forces in India Command

The Air Forces in India Command are coltrolled by the Commander in Chief in Indias part of the defence services of the Britis Commonwealth The Air Force budget Commonwealth The Air Force budget incorporated in the Defence Services estimate. The Air Officer Commanding, Air Forces I India Command is an Air Vice-Marshal whose the common to the c rank corresponds to that of a Major General i the Army

The formation of Air Command, South Eas Asia in November, 1943, led to a change in th organisation of Air Headquarters, India Com organisation of Air Readquirters, finda command, and in the responsibilities of the Ai Officer Commanding He is still responsible to the Commander-in Chief for the control and administration of the Air Forces allotted to the North-West Frontier, but he now ha more specific responsibilities with regard to lits commanding officer won the DPC Nos more spe life respon billities with regard to the de elopu nt admini to the train of service r cri lim nt and 1 tion of per need with the policy of the formers of the with the policy of the for criments of 1 lin addition the 41r Offic r Coruma ding is Inspector General of the 1 oyal 1 dl n Al For e in respect of In 1 A 1 units and personnel serving out lies his command.

The Royal Indian Air F re had its ori ins in the recommendations of the "seene Committee in 10 8 Six years later it Indi n Air I orce Act was passed by it e In itan Legi latur an 1 the first flight was formed in April 1933 From tl t first flight with it tree a opins and six pilots trained at the RA k Coller Cranwell has grown a Tervice which i the end of 194 should have ten aquadrons and n anti airer it co-operatio unit a force qui alent in al craft th to thirteen squadrons

Training Facilities -Tie has expand d throughout the length and ir dil of Inlia co e i g all phases of instruction for fi ing and good present at the expan ion during the last three years last been ph nomenal. Tr ining is of the same high at ndarl a in the R.A. I Pro ld d with some of the leet equipm at and und rth. high guidance of highly skilled instru tors t chai at set ools ar tu ni g out first ela mechanics who are not only at orbed into th RIAF but are also working sid by side with RAF pe onnel in Indi

IATC-E riv in 1943 the Indian Air Training Corps wa impurated a d is now facti ing at all the 19 Indian L iv raities inel ding ti ree Universities in the Indi n States inciding tiree Universities in the india in inciding the Students in I dis law now an opportulity I preparing and training for a car r in the Bying banch of the India Alri lorce while the retheir resular studies. At the end of the Italia with the schem offers it is left to them to define for it remselves whether

th y wish to join the Service

During the tral in candidates not only Diffuse the train in candidates not con-reced e i struction on ground subjects such as theory of flight aircraft recognition ero en lace to but also expert here of at he the eth us fly a approachi g more closely to service conditions. conditions

Conditions
Trained originally for Army Co oper tion wo k
Indi n pilots h d ther first operatio at
Fre 1 ne aver the difficult figing co untry of
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the was compilety. See rail pilots I we been
to the took of the type of the type of the
awa ded the DFG!

On the outbreak f wr in 1939 the I din Air Fo e Volunt e Re rre togethe with a number of RAFVR offers r ld in India wa form dio the p p of gu rding I dias cas to d to him the abstrator in of gu rding In house we form dio the p p of RU Tours.

I dias coats a d k pin the shipping la open It did this with c spicuo ne essuali the ed of 194 when it w s embodied in the RIAF

During the Burm amp ignin 194 th RIA Fh dits first pe is cool operatins gita major powe No I Squadro ing special m g of court tait from the C munauder in Chif Field Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell

3 & 6 Coast D f nee Flights also oversied with succ s in Burms

R LA F Squadrons-From Nov mber 1943 RIAF Squadrons—From Nor mber 1913 upto the end of the lumma Campaig full use was made f. ff first time of 1 1 4 8 aquadron in of make operations. The m in a squadron in of make operations are made as a constant of the manual pan ne on the Arakan f out Tha RIAF as o defining the distribution of the minimal rigge and supported the eventual vict flous at ance into it may be a finished with Splitters and Hurrican equadrons of the RIAF have been operating.

co tinuou ly on th Burms front Thir p rilcular duties in lule th attack on enemy troops a Laupply dumps and lines of communica tion tactical of protocraptic recons issance, close support to the army and filter and escort

work with supply-droppi after it
During the liurna ampalen of 1044 4
to 1 n l 1 4 1 pil ts won the DFC and
on th DSO

Best les operation as complète squadrons and units with I tern Air Command in Purms tir rethou ds f grount rews teel leians a d airmen of all trades working with 1 A I

n Itaali ver I lia On M tel 1 1 on M rel 1 1045 His Majesty the Ki g aptro ed the design fion of Royal a a pr fix to the Indi a Air Forc in r cognition of the we k lone during the short listory of India s own Air I orc

The Covernment of India have recently aft r the w r at an i Itial strength of not les all rife we rat an initial exempts of more intil 10 equals in pil si the neces ary training
and other ancill ry unit required to provide
a fulls halaced free and to ense a sing the
scope fra career to the perman in person a
of all rank. This is only an initial infinimum
attracts which will be expand I as rapidly as con litions permit and as personnel becomes avail, ble

I dan Army Exp n n.—Th Government I dla ann need ti ir d ci ion in June 1940 to exp pd the Indian Army I y an initial in rea e of 100 000 men to be arm d ad equipped rea e of 100 000 mento be arm d and equipped as a modern fill a my si quent i cr c to be governed by the military situation a d the apacity of the a thorities to eq in those retuit d Tie 8 unit—no later the 21 unit—omplete I dis is then scheme w ab don d and the whole Indi n Army is now being supplied with offic rs Indi n and European wh r ver be obt I ed Since ti n various other expansions ha e be n announced and the total India a armed forces is now over two million

During 1940 the finan ial settlement with His Majesty a Governm at e bled the mobilization nd d v lopm at of Indi a resources for w r nd a vopin did to find a preducer of we to texpand d with the utmot rapidity and the cost to the Indian taxpayer acco ding to the Fl ance M mber reper need no more than a fair charge to India fo her own requirements. In addition to her co trib tio s to the ounce of the war o m ny fronts India rached, the of the war o m ny fronts India r ached the st go when irtu i s if sufficie cv in matters f local d fence w s no long r a di t t dream. Wh n the war b g n India m in assets were an enormous supply of man power and an abundance The Auxiliary Force.

w materials r she became a producer of a great range of factured stores emes for the expansion of the armed forces

o depend on the availability of supply from the United Kingdom and other oversources and from the development of n industries, but by November 1940 the ice Member was able to announce that the ry was engaged in producing as a first and in a comparatively short time in army se upon half a million men of all arms, rly trained, equipped and mechanized ling to modern standards ools for advanced training in all branches

litary knowledge and in the use of new ons have been vastly increased. During and 1942 the infantry and artillery had increased their remarkable expansion of st 15 months of war, particularly the anti-The artillery as a whole expanded further 200 per cent from the beginning 11, the RIASC motor transport units 500 per cent and the Indian Engineers times their previous strength Expansion training of Sapper and Miner and other

cal troops has been equally striking m's two million volunteer army continued pand in 1944 though the number of men g forward is now inevitably reduced chinical recruitment the average monthly was 7,785 compared with 13,665 in 1943 itment of non technical personnel for the ce Services showed a considerable drop he previous year The intake in September

was 32,782 and 29,191 m July, 1944 ge monthly intake was 27,833 Me Measures to improve recruitment included pro-da and intensive advertisement, closest with educational institutions icial educational authorities, improvement necessary in the terms of service of icins and enrolled trainees. A high intake

The

nuntained from the non pre-war classes, rticular from Madras Presidency nen's Auxiliary Corps (India)—In March the first Women's Auxiliary Corps (India) ormed, and general recruitment began ctober The personnel are employed

nti aircraft technical work, in drivers and on ort units as in order to release men for the services ree branches of the Services—Navy, Army ir Force now have their own wing of the (I)The Corps now numbers about 10,000

a's War Production.—The development a's War Froduction.—The development didia's equipment position has been menally rapid, and her own war ation capacity has been so far deve that she is now able to supply her armies a large part of their weapons and equip as well as contingents overseas. In 1942 factories turned out more than say times factories turned out more than six times tal number of transport vehicles possessed services in India before the war, and pro was made in the manufacture of armour Armoured fighting vehicles continued to

tisfactorily produced, after the initial ities which attended their manufacture at ginning of the war had been overcome

In the first twelve months | factories, together with a production of s arms ammunition more than double that of first 15 months of the war. But probably greatest advances were made in the suppl clothing and equipment Over two million of equipment and three and three qui million pairs of boots were manufactured which nearly half a million were sent over both to the middle east and other the of war 159½ million yards of khaki drill of war 1594 million yards of khaki drill million blankets, 184 million pieces of hos and 106 million cotton shirts, vests and p were also produced. To day the produc of rifles in India is 10 times the pre output, light machine guns, 12 times, bayon 17 times chell arms armunition, 4 times. 17 times small arms ammunition, 4 times, ammunition, 27 times and guns and carrie Among other important items armament stores now being produced in quan in India are six-pounder guit carriages, trij for light machine guns, anti aircraft gun sig binoculars, stereoscopes, clinometers and to copes

Indian Officers' Pay—A radical charvas made during 1945 in the pay of Inc. Commissioned Officers With effect fi November 1, 1944, I C O's became entitled receive, as a wartime measure, the basic of rank and lodging allowance admissible single British officers and a family allows applicable to married British officers T the pay of I C O s when serving in India now the same as that of British officers of Indian Army less Indian Army allowar When ICO's serve overseas they rece expatriation allowance at the rates of Ind Army allowance admissible to British offic of the Indian Army serving overseas

Army Reorganisation Committee-November, 1944, the Comminder-in Chief India, Gen Sir Claude Auchinleck, set un committee known as the Army Reorganisat Committee to carry out a preliminary investig tion of India's defence requirements after war and to make detailed recommendation regarding the size, composition and organisati of the future army in India The commit consists of a chairman, Lt Gen H B D Willer and five members representing all three of t armed services

An important step towards supplying office material for the Services has been the open of the United Services Pre Cidet Collet Formerly known as the Inter-Services Pi Crdet College and situated at Nowgong, t college has moved to Almora and will eventual be set up at Belgaum The training given the college is for candidates for commission in one or other of the Services who have apear before an officer selection board and have befound to require further development befogoing on to an officers' training establishmen After a five month voluntary course candidate once more appear before a selection board Of the 54 candidates attending the first cour at the United Services Pre Cadet College Shave been recommended for commissions

The Auxiliary Force

ities which attended their manufacture at ginning of the war had been overcome training for European British subjects cam han a million rounds of various types of a mmunition came from the Ordnance in India, as elsewhere in the Empire, the ador

tio of compoleory military service would be underlands: it was recognized however that India needed some adoptate auxiliary force that india needed some adoptate auxiliary force that et on a fatily defoules standard of emicinery and in the r sult an Act to couldn't an Auxiliary Force for service in India was passed in 19 o Under this Act membership as the sult and the sum of the sum

To meet the emergency created by the present war a bill was introduced in Parliament by the Secretary of State for Indi in June 1940 empowering the Governor General to conscrint

European British subjects in India

The Autiliary Force comprises all br nehes of the service as aly artillery, negineer infanity—in which are included I livry be tallons—machine gun companies a Signal and the service of t

The duties connected with the Defenc Light Sections at Calcutta Bomb y and Ka hi are performed by the Field C mpunies R B [48 F 1] at the estations cost of y Indi n ranks of 8 pper and hi er Units

Indian Territorial Force

The Territorial Force is on of the sever I appear a first Alashastin of th military ser less that the Alashastin of the military ser less that The force in the date out ramongst of reference to the things of the military application those class so that the military appears the things of the military appears to the military service has not hitherton be a hereditary professin it is intended at the same time to be a second line to and a source of enforce to be a second line to and a source of enforce on the service of the things of the service of the military service in the service of the military service in the service of the military of the service of the military of the service of the military of the service of the military of the service of the military of the service of the military in England The Medon the 1d military in England The

tio of compulsory military service would be; a same of its scheme of org nisation count it in undesirable. It was recognized however, that training men by measured amount model mental accordance to the control of the

Exp ms on Scheme—Indian Territorial Units have rendered meritorious service in connection with internal security and other duties since the outbreak of the present hostilities

The force being prim rily a peace time organisation and not liable for "ri e outside I fails in the absen e of special legislation. Government have decided to invite it e territorials to volunteer for new regular units which are bein formed and the provide prepreciation in the Armo mained unrep es inted or not well represented in the lindian Army so far. There had been uni versal desire on the part of an overwl iming majority if territorials to join, the Regular Army and this scheme should give all classes of the set of the provided in the control of the regular Army and this scheme should give all classes of the set of the provided in the provided in the set of

The scheme is purely vol ntary without any element of compulsion and it is hoped especially by the Comm nder in Chlef that response to it and its results will be sen has to encurage the contention of the entire that the contention of the entire that the contention that the content of the co

An i teresting f ature of the scheme is the special provision fo certain clause of Sikhs and M huattas not norm lly recruited to the Regular Army

The Indian State Forces

The I dian State Forces formerly designated Imperial S rvice Troops co sist of the military lorces raised and maint I ed by the Rulei and for Sindia State at their own expens a diero sindia State at their own expens a diero sindia State at their own expens a diero sindia State at their own expens a diero sindia state at the sindia sindi

Officers

brin ing the tot 1 to 18

officers and m

There are three main categ les of officers in the Indi n Army those hidding the King a m C mmission, those holding Indian C mmis ione The and those holding the viceroy a Commission inaran muutary Acaaemy.

ter are all Indians, apart from the officers of Gurkha battalions, and have d status and power of command, both are regulated by the Indian Army Act e rules made thereunder

s Commissioned officers for the Indian re obtained from two main sources in

ime from among the cadets who pass the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, the transfer to the Indian Army of officers ig to British units The former is the

I channel of recruitment, the latter ily resorted to when, owing to abnormal or for some other special reason, requireannot be completed by means of cadets ndhurst A third source is from among

ity candidates When a cadet has i at Sandhurst and has received his sion, he becomes, in the first instance, er of the Unattached List, and is posted eriod of one year to a British battalion

nent in India, where he receives a preli-training in his military duties. At of the year, he is posted as a squadron pany officer to a regiment or battalion Indian Army Administrative services

partments of the army draw their officers combatant units, as it has hitherto been d as essential that every officer should. rst instance, receive a thorough grounding patant duties and acquired at first hand

mate knowledge of the requirements of ıbatant arms

promotion in rank of King's commissioners of the Indian Army is regulated by a ale up to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel subject also to certain professional ations and tests being successfully passed nk of Lieutenant-Colonel is in normal

attained at 26 years' service, promotion this rank is determined by selection Officers -One of the tous decisions of the Great War, so far as lian Army is concerned, was that which d Indians eligible to hold the King's

sion in the army King's commissions tainable by Indian gentlemen in peace three ways (1) By qualifying as a through the Royal Military College, arst or the Royal Military Academy, leh Examinations used to be held

year in India for the selection of suitable ites for admission (2) By the selection ially capable and diserving Indian officers commissioned officers of Indian regiments ed from the ranks or those appointed

as jemadar These receive their com
is after training at the Royal Military
or Academy as Cadets and qualifying
usual way (3) By the bestowal of
ry King's commissions on Indian officers have rendered distinguished service, lose age and lack of education preclude being granted the full King's com-

The first two avenues of selection menafford full opportunity to the Indian of ing a military ambition and of enjoying ary career on terms of absolute equality

he British officer who, as a general rule, aters the army by qualifying at Sand-or Woolwich Until 1931, ten vacancies at arst and three at Woolwich were reserved

ly for Indian cadets

A further measure adopted by the Govern ment was the establishment of the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College at Debra Dun a Government institution for the preli minary education of Indians who desire to qualify for commissions in the Army through the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun

Freegency War Commissions for Indians— The present war has accelerated progress in this direction, and recruitment of Indians for emergency war commissions in the Indian Army is proceeding apace

Military Academy -In order to Indian train officers for the Indian Army of the future the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun was opened in October 1932 It provides officers for all arms cavalry, infantry, artillery and signals The first batch of officers passing out of the Academy received their commissions on the 1st

February 1935 A few years ago, how to improve the quality of candidates for the Indian Military Academy at A press Dehra Dun, was under consideration A press note was issued by the Defence Department in October, 1936, in which the problem was examined in detail It consisted of a memorandum which had been prepared on the subject by a Committee consisting of members of both Houses of the Central Legislature, and of a careful reply to this memorandum by the Commander in Chief, Sir Robert Cassels The Committee was constituted as a result of a debate which took place in the Council of State, during which the present difficulty in obtaining candidates of the right type for the Academy had been discussed

The members of the Committee prefaced their memorandum by stating in general terms that they did not agree with the policy being followed with regard to the Indianisation of the Army, since they thought that the process could be They then made observations and speeded up suggestions on various points—as, for example, that the provision under certain conditions for a refund by parents of part of the cost of training young officers was too extensive, that more scholarships should be granted to cadets of the Academy by Local Governments, that the fees charged by the Academy should be reduced, that passage of the final examination of the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College by students who did not gain admission to the Academy should entitle them to admission to the Universities, that the activities of the University Training Corps should be expanded, that more Indians should be admitted to the Staff College, and that the problems created by the disparities in age between British and Indian officers of similar rank should be favour ably dealt with

The Commander-in-Chief, in reply, expressed gratitude to the Committee for their work and for the studied moderation and reasonableness of their recommendations Some of these recommendations he accepted, and he undertook that others would be fully and sympathetically considered. He asked the Committee not to expect startling results from the to expect startling results from the acceptance of certain of their recommendations, since the process of expanding the field of choice and improving the quality and quantity of the candidates for cadetships must inevitably be gradual, and depend largely on public opinion

cap city was expanded from 00 to 600 The entra ce examination for the I M.A h a been abolished and all candidates for Lmergency appendix and and and candidates for Limergency Commissions were required to appear before the same Sel ction Boards. There have been important modifications in the courses of tr i ing also. At present the whole system has been revised and brought into line with the

late t methods of Instruction e ol ed in Britain An I tere ting development with far reaching possibilities in the method of recruiting in Indi was the permanent adoption in the fourth year of the war of a new avstem of selecting officers

for all the services

í

The system requires candidates for commis sions to pass through a number of scientific test lasting three days desig ed to test their ment I bliffes pow r of leadership and all tie qualities demanded of leaders of men in action

The ne dio speciali ed trai ing b sed on the lessons learned in the Malaya and Burma cam paigns led to the i troduction into the Indian

Army of new training methods

Jungle traini g areas have been tak n up in differ at p rts of India where formations have been t ained under conditions exa tiy simil r to thos prev iling on the Burma borders nd jungle training s hools have been e tabli i ed for training unit cadre in tructors

The Kings I d in Orderly Officers --Since the c tilest times Indian officers h ve be in a link be ween India ranks and British office s. Indian officers hold Viceroy & Commis 1 as di thet fr m the Ki g's Commis io s beld by Briti home rs and Deh a Du graduates Th y are for th gre ter part promoted from the r nks Th bighest; ak is subad; majori the infantry a d rillery regiments risalder maj r in the eav lry

Their brilliant full dress uniforms ha e one p rtl ularly disti ctive decor tion The aigu i lettes r gold cord upon the shoul i r are made to a patt in cho n by I'dward VII in 1903 for the king's Indian Orderly officers lone

For this preme honour offic re are hand picked f om il branches of the I di n Army sp cially selected by the Commander in Chief himself

Inhe tiling a record of veryor wildy data which to the rly das of the F et India Company logs rving Indian offers rgad there four

In order to raise the o to t of Indian officers ithey appear to full dress. For garden p rites by a further 100 in July 1941, the Academy and similar eng gements they are dressed in grey coats I kne length

For their services in London the Orderly Officers rec i e the Royal Victorian Medal a son yenir of their supreme honour

Army in I da Reserv of Off er -Previo stothe W rot 1914 18 there ext and what was called the Indian Army Res r e of Officers a toly of trai ed officers available to Terlace casualties in the Indi n Army The war prov d th t for m ny rea ons this reser e did not fully meet reg frement and it 1900 the Army in India Reser of Officers w a co stituted

The revised Regul tions for th A I P O pub lished in 1934 provi i th tthe following gentlemen may be granted commissions in the it serve -

(1) Ex Officers who having held King a commis eto i any Branch of His M je ty a Briti b Indian or Dominion Forces either naval military (in lud-ing the Auxiliary Force (Ind.) and Indian Territo ri l Fore) Marine or Air ha a retire ! therefrom and are no long r liable for service therein and wh are re tlent in India Burma or Cevion

() Civil omel 1 of gaz tted status serving under the Gov rament of India or a local Go ernment whose ervices can be spared in the event of ge eral mobilization being ordered, (3) Privat genti men who are resident

in India Burms or Ceylon

Cevion Government offici is are not eligible for appointment to the Army in India Reserve of Officers Applicants for Category Medical (includes De tal) must poses a qualification regi trable in Great Britain and Irel nd u der tie Medical

Acts in forc at th time of their appointment, Dental applicants must posses a qualific tion regt trable in Gr at Brital and Irel ad under the Denti ts Acts in force at the time of their appointment

Applicants for Categ ry Veterinary must be in a possession of the dipl ma M.R.C v 8

I de Fighting M n.—11 fighting classes that contribut to the compositi of the find in Army have high rice been dr wn mainly tom the porth of india but the e per nees of the great war have cau ed a me modifica tion in the pinions previo sly r ld s to the r lati e value of these nd other lighting men The umbers of the va loss cat s a d tribes

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Ki s at Court in August Th y at t d the
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Upon these occasions being good horsemen and exprt men at arms

in point of numbers are the Gurkhas al, of whom there are normally twenty te battalions, which during the war been considerably increased. As fighters hills they are unsurpassed even by the is in the North-West Frontier, but the alis and Kumaonis are equally

professional military caste of India from nmemorial has been the Rajput, inhabit t only Rajputana but the United Provin d Oudh Of fine physique and martial, these warriors of Hindustan formed the one of the old Bengal Army, and have ied the English flag in every campaign East Their high caste and consequent ices in no respect interfere with their mar tincts and efficiency in war They furnish battalions The Garhwalls are Hill is, good and gallant soldiers, who have themselves equal to any other troops field of battle and have established an shable record in the war both in Europe the East The two battalions which l in 1914 have since been increased to four ats are a fine and warlike race of s found in the Delhi and Rohtak dis-and adjoining territory It was these who held out so bravely at Bharatpurand d Lord Lake's army in 1805 They have i themselves good soldiers on the battlefields Dogras are good and steady soldiers in the hilly districts of the Punjab well in Flanders and in Mesopotamia

ong those who have rendered signal and t service in the war are the Mahrattas of the n and the Konkan, who have revived the tion held by their race in the days of Shivaji, ounder of the Mahratta Empire d efficiency in war has lead to their recruit

in larger numbers

iddition to the castes that have been menl, other caste men from the south and other of India have filled the ranks of the rs and Miners, and done their duty well in campaign in which they have been engaged ile General Sir Claude Auchinleck was dea that certain castes were unsuitable for ment was abindoned The Madras Regihas been revived The Assam Regiment the Bihar Regiment have been formed bi and Ramdisia Sikhs are now enlisted what is now the Sikh Light Infantry and rs and Chambars are serving in the newly

l regiments which bear the name of their Recruitment was extended to many s and districts not hitherto represented Army Many such classes were recruited

disting units and for specialist or labour The new classes exploited brought in a number of recruits There is now, ghout the length and breadth of India v any class not taken or eligible to be taken

me capacity

ring the War of 1914-18 the Victoria Cross awarded for conspicuous gallantry to 2 n officers 4 non commissioned officers and 6 ranks of the Indian Army

e Military Cross was awarded to 96 Indian ers for distinguished service rendered by the War of 1914 18 and to 3 Indian ers for service in Waziristan

A large number of Indian Officers and men were also granted Foreign decorations

Summary of India's Effort in the Great War-In a despatch by the Commander-in Chief In a despatch by the Commander-in Chief published in July, 1919, the whole operations of the Indian Army during the war are reviewed. His Excellency gives in it the following figures showing the extent of India's contribution in terms of men. On the outbreak of war, the combatant strength of the Indian Army, including reservists, was 194,000 Indian ranks, enlistments during the war for all branches of the sarvier amounted to 701,000 make ches of the service amounted to 791,000, mak ing a total combatant contribution of 985,000 Of this number, 552,000 were sent overseas regards non-combatants, the pre-war strength was 45,000, an additional 427,000 were enrolled during the war and 391,000 were sent over seas. The total contribution of Indian per sonnel has thus been 1,457,000, of whom 943,000 served overseas Casualties amounted to 106,594, which include 36,696 deaths from all causes. The number of animals sent eyersens was 175,000 *

Effort India's Effort in the Present War— India's magnificent contribution in the present India's the Present units of the RIASC went to France in 1939 and grined particular praise for their courage and bravery in adversity Indian formations have been in action in Syria, Iraq, Iran, British and Italian Somaliland, the Sudan, Intrea, Hong Kong, Borneo, Malaya and Burma and Italy The total of her fighting forces is now over two milions. over two million

Africa —Essential prelude to the conquest of Hitlerite Europe was the purging of Nazi influence from North Africa Here, in 1940, assembled an Alhed army of which the Fourth and Fifth Indian Divisions were destined to

play a leading role

Against Marshal Graziani's Libyan army of Agrinst marshal Grazian's Lidyan army of more than 300,000 men, this Allied force under the command of Gen (now Field-Marshal) Wavell marched into the Western Desert. In the great clash at Nibeiwa they captured the Italian camp, thousands of prisoners and vast quantities of stores. Then came the Italian disaster at Sidi Barram where, in December 1940, 20,000 Italians capitalisted and ber, 1940, 20,000 Italians capitulated and Wavell's men swept on to Sollum, Bardia, Tobruk, Derna and Benghazi

In the meanwhile the Fifth Indian Division was busy with the Italians in East Africa Early in 1941 this division drove the enemy from Gallabat, Gedaref and Butana Bridge and then, with the Fourth, continued the pursuit deep into Eritrea.

Victories at Barratu and Ad Toolesan paved

Victories at Barentu and Ad Teclesan paved the way for the triumph at Keren where, after two weeks of bitter fighting, the Italians hoisted the white flag The Fifth went on to Asmara, Massaya fall and in Africa 1441 the Vicerov Massawa fell and in May, 1941, the Viceroy of Abyssinia surrendered at Amba Alagi Back again to the Western Desert went the

Fourth and Fifth in June to meet a new menace
—Rommel's prinzers Under the command of
Gen Sir Claude Auchinleck our forces fought
hard but were slowly pushed back to Mersi
Matruh Benghazi was cut off and Tobruk fell
Many wary months of discriptionent

Many weary months of disappointment followed but at El Alamein in June, 1942, came the turn of the tide. In this, the Fifth's

The Germans were rolled back from Ecvet

then serosa Cyrenalea and to var is Tripolitani then across Cyrenaica and to veris Tripolitani of The new year cume and still the arterate continued at the March Line the enemy a defence changed at the March Line the enemy a defence changed at the March Line the tenemy and the study of the continued at the Maria area and the pursuit went on the Wald Akarit area and the pursuit went on the X x was by passed Sous wa occupied to the March Line then keross cyrematen and to ver's implement.

The new year came and still it o retreat continued at the Mareth Line the enemy s defences crumbled and he retreat d still further west.

Soon the Eighth Army linked up with the Briti h First Army and to ether they hurst open the gates of Tuni in May The Fourth India Division played a promin nt part in this fin. laction and—a fitting climax to tie lol campaign—Cen on Arnim who had taken o er from Rommel as commander of Axis forces in Africa was compelled to surrender to the famous Indian form tion

Italian Campaign.—In the liberation or Europe, India troops played a worthy part By thir exploits in Italy they proved to the world that the valour of India's arms is secon in to no e Three famous Indian divisions were concerned in the h d fought making that mnalen that ended in the capitulation of the Germans

The Eighth Indian Division came into the ne in October 1943 Defore the end of that line in October 1943 year it had crossed three rivers-the Biferno Trigno and Sangro—in the face of severe opposition and after breaking the Cerm n wint lie tion and after breaking the Cerm n wint li e got past the Moro river The Lourth Indian Division entered the arena in Dec mber 1913 Division entered the arena in Dec mber 1913 and tier a short spell on the Orsogna and Intell sectors arri d on the C s.ino front in February 1944 per perheading the American Fifth Army s offenst ca as in t. Cas. Ino the dission Lought one of the fierest buttles of the dission Lought one of the fierest buttles of the T ath Indian Division took up positions on the Adriett asan Division took up positions on the Adriett asan Division took up positions on the Adriatic sector

When the great offensive ag inst Cassino started in May 1914 the Eighth was assigned Marica in Maj 1844 the Lighth was mangacuthe most vital role—that of crossl g the Rapido ri er south of the t wn Afi r a tremendous effort our forces outflanked Ca sino and the

canny stronghold fell After th capture of Rome the T ath moved to the Perusi Tiber as the Eighth tool, or the Certaido Poggi bonsi sector and the Fourth after clea ing Press a and Chieti began a drive along th Upper Tibr and Arno vulleys in conjunctio with the 10th

with the 10th
The Eighth ern s d the Arno ri er entered
Park Eighth ern s d the Arno ri er entered
heart of an my occupied territory Simultane
to and t u,ht its w y to the 81 ve v liey
to the transport of the received the state of the stat

last action before lea i for Iran e soute to crossed the Sieve, captured Mount Verucka and I dia the divi ion on the Puwei at Ridge loccured the fortrees feature of Femina Morta I dia the did ion on the Puwel at Ridge loccupied the forteres feature of Femina Morta captured about 000 prisospers I October Willieln the mountains overclooking Lid in the the Alles passed to the offensive at Lidam in the Alles passed to the offensive at Lidam in any on the other side of Affect one to a half offen ive in the Serthio valley and extract the may on the other side of Affect one to a half offen ive in the Serthio valley and extract the prail of the Commanding General for their tout hearted defence

Meanwhile the Tenth Lept moving a ain t

Bof gn wa liberated on april tank impo-lements struck north after crocking the lo lly the end of tpill the Fi hth Army was consolitating on the Palce T cuty fire consolidating on the Palve T cuty fire German divisions had been smashed and mi soners totalled 1 0 000

On the afternoon of April 0 the enemy e-timated at nearly one milli n under the command of Cen Victinghoff surrendered u conditionally The Italian campaign was

I ral ing the javan for his great fight in the Buttle of Furope Lt Gen Mark Clark Com-manding General Allied Armies 1 Raly said The achieve ents in combat of thes Indian soldiers are not worth soldiers are not worth of tacle las succeeded in delying them if along or in lowering their high mor lo or if it is spirit. The Jourth I is that a contract with the fighting for Ca sino the capture of Lome the Arno Valley the liberation of Florence at the Deraking those following them is soldied to the heavy the spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the property of the spirit o soldiers of ti so three great Indian di i fons

V ctory in Burma. The virtual end of the Bu ma c mpaign was h raided by the capture of Ran oon in May 1945

The road to victory we so es y one. In the spring it 194 our troop faced will it in when the Jap tor less are it into Burma and forced them fighting every foot of the way, into Assam it.elf where they turned at hay and let the enemy a effort spen i it elf

Ther followed veary months of relentless Ther followed very months of releatives, patrolling du ing which our little army used every dodge to keep the enemy gu sein, 1 ill we had built up sufficient strength to stik b ch. Early in 1913 came ur count ribow when the first Wi g to expeliition penetrated into Burma as far as the Irrawaddy

In the meantime gre t prepar the 4 were afoot in India for our roming offen i e In March 1943 the blow fell and Wingates men struck on e again-this time by air-in the

the Foulis rive e tutu z Moote Calao and Fifth indian Drigino in tune to their helps along north; red a bridg; d throw the les see micelly fast it as due to the enemy large and the state of the state

The year 1944 was one of further victories- The value of war orders handled by the Myitkyina, Mogaung, Tamu, Sitting, Tiddim, Fort White, Kalemyo

Quicker went the pace of the Jap retreat as 1945 dawned Akyab fell, Myebon and Cheduba and other landings took place along the Arakan coast In Central Burma the great squeeze began, Meiktili was captured and then—greatest prize of all—Mandalay fell to the ammunition and various items of persons 19th Indian Division

pursuit continued Yenangyaung, Toungoo Prome Pegu—the Japs were given no respite Finally came the debacle at Rangoon into which swept troops of the 26th Indian

Division

Indian States' Contributions —True to their addition, the contribution of the Indian tradition, has Princes been both spontaneous the end of March, 1943. notable To they had contributed Rs 3,41,57,000 and the in munition production and was poised fo annual recurring donations amount to nearly even more important gains in 1943. In 194 Rs 39,00,000 Special mention deserves to be made of H E H The Nizam's gift of £50,000 apart from his offer to the Viceroy of a gift of Rs 16,50,000 with a monthly contribution of Rs 1,50,000 towards the upkeep of those units of his State Forces which may be called upon for service outside Hyderabad The Nivim has made other notable contributions to the promotion of India's war effort. The donation of Rs 6,00,000 by H H the Gaekwar of Baroda for the purchase of aircraft and a similar sum by His Highness the Maharaja of Travançore for providing a trawler for the Royal Indian Navy for mine sweeping and submarine detec tion purposes are other outstanding instances of the substantial nature of the Princes' help Other offers of assistance from Princes both in men and money are too numerous to mention

India's War Supplies —India's contribution in the economic sphere has been no less important. The utmost use is being made of India's agricultural, industrial and mineral resources

Supply Department alone increased from Rs 8 crores in the first 16 months of the war t Rs 118 crores in 1941, Rs 223 crores in 194 and to Rs 142 crores for the first 5 months of 1943

and other equipment is being produced the first time India is planning to make number of special steels Machine tools hav also been made and supplied in large quantities Her ancient silk industry is reviving and meetin the demands for parachutes Rubber, produc the demands for parachutes Rubber production has increased and goes hand in hand wit developments in the use of substitutes and planting of new and novel rubber yieldin plants. In 1942 India made notable gain production of explosives had more than doubled Artillery equipment had advanced by ove 30 per cent, small arms ammunition by 2 per cent, gun ammunition by nearly 50 per cen and light machine guns by nearly 100 per cent

For the 2½ years of the North African war India was responsible for supplying the bull of stores for this theatre of operations troops in the Mid-East wore clothes made in India, to a considerable extent, and walked it boots supplied by Indian factories Nearly 90 per cent of the tents which protected the troops from the torrid heat, the canvas ground sheets which kept away the sands of the desert from tanks, planes, motors and vehicles and nearly all the timber came from India She sent over 1,500,000 tons of stores in a steady stream Other vital supplies to the Mid Eas included assault craft, camouflage paints, net: and hemp, medical stores and equipment for the comfort of troops Important supplies were also sent to Russia

INDIAN SAILORS', SOLDIERS' AND AIRMEN'S BOARD.

What was formerly known as "The Indian Soldiers' Board" has been recently reconstituted under the new name, so as to cover welfare work connected with two persons and families of personnel serving in all His Majesty's Forces

The Board is probably the most important and valuable non official institution with the Indian Army connected It was constituted on 7 February 1919, in place of the Central Recruiting Board, the purpose of which was fulfilled with the end of the last War Its object was at the outset to deal with a number of post-war problems—the finding of employment for soldiers released from the colours, the grant of rewards to those who had rendered distin-guished service, the relief of the dependents of those who had lost their lives in the war and of those who were incapacitated for further service, the education of soldiers' children and the safeguarding of the general interests of soldiers and their dependents, all matters de manding immediate and close attention. As years passed, the Board had gradually to adjust itself to normal peace conditions and it was decided to maintain it permanently for a series of duties which have from time to time expanded and developed

The Board is composed of three members of H E the Viceroy's Executive Council nominated by H E the Viceroy, of whom one is President, H E the Governor of the Punjab, the Defence Secretary, the Adjutant-General in India and the Financial Adviser, Military Finance An Under-Secretary in the Defence Department normally acts as Secretary to the Board, in addition to his other duties

The Board has its seat at New Delhi/Simla and co ordinates the activities of a large number of kindred organisations in the various areas from which the bulk of the Indian Army is recruited Under the control of these Provin cial Boards there exists throughout the country a network of subordinate organizations, including District Soldiers' Boards, Tehsil or Taluka Committees and other transfer of the state of the stat Committees and other kindred bodies There are Provincial Soldiers' Boards in Berar (CP), Bombay, Delhi, Kashmir, North-West Frontier Province, Punjab, Rajputana and the United Provinces

All District Soldiers' Boards were in 1931 put on a uniform footing, with the civil head of the District as President and a serving soldier as Military Vice-President The latter was either a Recruiting Officer or an Indian Army Officer detailed by Army Headquarters-except in the North West Frontier Province where the President was a soldier and the Vice President a civilian Fi e years experience showed the organization to need revision if it was to serve its purpose in the most efficient manner It was its purpose in the most emercial manner it was found for instance that Boards in areas where recruitment had demporarily at any rate topped began to decline in value through lack of attention and that the Millitry Vice-Irreldents of Boards mostly drawn from active batta tions could not maintain continuity of policy because of their frequent changes of station Reorganisation was therefore undertaken in 1930 This was achieved without interterence in the internal constitution of the Boards preserve continuity and provide constant supervi Training Battallons and similar units which are not liable to changes of station responsible for providing the Hillitary Vice-Presidents for the District Soldiers Boards in their neigh bourhood At the same time full advantage was taken of the experience and influence of was taken of the apperlence and induces of Recruiting Omers who were appointed additionable to the state of t

Soldiers Board business The whole organisation shortly after its revision improved out of all recognition. The District Soldiers. Boards revived and tile greatest importance is attached to an indirect result of this improvement namely the increase in the prestig of the excelder among its i how ities and its enhancement a fact particularly

gratifying in those areas where recruitment is n t now being carried on n thow being carried on In May 1900 Army Headquarter appol ted relimination officers as a whole time Deputy relimination of the May 1900 Army Headquarter appol ted relimination of the May 1900 Army Headquarter and the May 1900 Army Headquarter and the May 1900 Army Headquarter and the May 1900 Army Headquarter and He

From 79 Dist ict Soldiers Boards in British Ind a when wr bok out the n mber in rise to 135 besides 3 State Soldie s Bo ds The following are the objects and duties of the

District Soldiers Boards -() Constantly to endeavour to p omote and m intain a f ling of good will between

the civili n and military classes (b) To gi e all possible saistance to the President of the Ro rd in 1 is e pacity as head of the district in Hadministr tl e m tte s c nnected with the ex

soldier o l'is family () To demonstrate the ben fit of and so promote the desire for mutual co ope tion between x soldlers and

civillan offici la

(e) Generally to watch over the welfare of the ex-soldier and his family and the in terests of serving soldiers absent with their unita

As regards item (e) quoted above the func-tion of the Board and corresponding organi a tions cover a wide range and some of their main tasks are enumerated below -

() To circulate information regarding the educational concessions available for soldiers children

(b) To communicate information regarding employment facilities for training for etvillan vocations and concessions open to discharged men and to maintain registers of ex soldiers desirous of obtaining employment

(c) To ascertain and intimate the where abouts of an absent soldier to his dependents and to communicate to him news of all important matters affecting his family a welfares

(d) To procure I gal advic in the case of a law suit against an absent soldier where ti ere i no male member of i is fa

n ily carable of protecting his interests () To as ist an absent a idler a family in the

event of disease or f mine (f) To assist ex-soldiers and their depen dants in securing medals pensions arrears of pay etc

(9) To keep a watch on the adequacy of the n mber of pension paying branch post offices especially in hilly districts and if and wien there is a need for more a cl offices to bring the fact to

(A) To in estigate cases of ex soldi ra inva lided out of the Indian Army for chronic diseases such as tuberculosis leprosy diabetes etc and to report th m to the Provinci ! Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society for medical assistance

(i) To investigate applications for reli f from th various military charitable funds Another leading development I as been the Institution of the Well re Scheme the foundation of which is the network of District Soldiera Boards etc. cting under the ordera Soldiera Boards etc cling under the ordera of Iro inci i Soldiers Bo rds which have been er ated in all areas from which the In lian Army obtains re mits i any number to the purpose of ensuring that the home interests of Indian is idlers not their dependents are as cially looked after. The Board in 1936 allotted as an iooked atter. The Board in 1936 allotted as an experimental me sure Rs 10,000 a year for thr e years f r ti e promotion of schemes of Raral Reconstruction in military villages in the Pu jab. The third and fin I grant of Rs 10 000 was p id i 1939

One of the most important functions of the Provincial and Disk it Soldiers Boards is to Said emply impact for ex soldiers. Boards is to Said emply impact for ex soldiers. The Government of India and Loc I Government as a damint atoms has a secopted the p inciple the type of the soldiers. The second is the content of the second of the se (d) To represent and explain to the civil to x-addite in this respect and as a result authorities all m tiers of p ril lar minorment under dovernment was found for man at the ex soldier shart rule the 85 il dividuals between the yer is 102 at a stiention of the local administration 1030 The Board esp cially appeals to private

g ex soldiers The Recruiting Officers at elli, Rawalpindi Lahore, Jullunder, Lucknow, open, Poona, Peshawar and Kohat and the eretary of the Indian Ex Soldiers' Employent Bureau, Esplanade Maidan, Bombay, an supply rehable Indian ex soldiers for most parts of any lambay and any lambay and any lambay any lambay and any lambay and any lambay and any lambay and any lambay and any lambay and any lambay and any lambay and any lambay and any lambay and any lambay and any lambay and any lambay and any lambay and any lambay and any lambay and any lambay and any lambay and any lambay any lambay and any lamba inds of civil employment, especially guards of ll descriptions, motor drivers, peons, chaprasis, in descriptions, motor drivers, peons, enaprasis, rill and physical training instructors, roughders and polo orderlies (Personal servants annot be supplied) Applications should be ent to any of the above officers Employers to any of the above officers Employers to any of the above officers (Employers as to wages, quarters, etc., and particulars as to wages, quarters, etc., and physical training instructors, roughdistriction. This formed the nucleus of its finances (This formed the nucleus of its finances (Indian War Relief Fund, handed over to be a constant to the nucleus of its finances (Indian War Relief Fund, handed over to be a constant to the nucleus of its finances (Indian War Relief Fund, handed over to be a constant to the nucleus of its finances (Indian War Relief Fund, handed over to be a constant to the nucleus of its finances (Indian War Relief Fund, handed over to be a constant to the nucleus of its finances (Indian War Relief Fund, handed over to be a constant to the nucleus of its finances (Indian War Relief Fund, handed over to be a constant to the nucleus of its finances (Indian War Relief Fund, handed over to be a constant to the nucleus of its finances (Indian War Relief Fund, handed over to be a constant to the nucleus of its finances (Indian War Relief Fund, handed over to be a constant to the nucleus of its finances (Indian War Relief Fund, handed over to be a constant to the nucleus of its finances (Indian War Relief Fund, handed over to be a constant to the nucleus of its finances (Indian War Relief Fund, handed over the nucleus of its finances (Indian War Relief Fund, handed over the nucleus of its finances (Indian War Relief Fund, handed over the nucleus of its finances (Indian War Relief Fund, handed over the nucleus of its finances (Indian War Relief Fund, handed over the nucleus of its finances (Indian War Relief Fund, handed over the nucleus of its finances (Indian War Relief Fund, handed over the nucleus of its finances (Indian War Relief Fund, handed over the nucleus of its finan

aployers to assist as far as they can by engagistate the length of time the appointment can gex soldiers. The Recruiting Officers at be held open. The various district soldiers desirous of employment in their own districts In their case applications should be sent to the Secretary of the Board

The Board on 31 December 1922 had the residue of the war fund, known as the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund, handed over to it This formed the nucleus of its finances The

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

the award of that decoration to the following

Subadar (then Sepoy) Khudadad Khan, 129th Baluchis—On 31st October 1914, at Hollebeke, Belgium, the British Officer in charge of the detachment having been wounded, and the other gun put out of action by a shell, Sepoy Khudadad, though himself wounded, remained working his gun until all the other five men of the gun detachment had been killed

Naik Darwan Sing Negi, 1-39th Garhwal Rifles —For great gallantry on the night of the 23rd-24th November, 1914 near Festubert-France, when the Regiment was engaged in re taking and clearing the enemy out of our tren ches and, although wounded in two places in the head, and also in the arm, being one of the first to push round each successive traverse, in the face of severe fire from bombs and rifles at the closest range

Subadar (then Jamadar) Mir Dast, 55th Coke's Rifles—For most conspicuous bravery and great ability at Ypres on 26th April 1915, when he led his platoon with great gallantry during the attack, and afterwards collected various parties of the Regiment (when no British Officers were left) and kept them under his command until the retirement was ordered Jamadar Mir Dast subsequently on this day displayed remarkable courage in helping to carry eight British and Indian Officers into safety, whilst exposed to very heavy fire

Rifleman Kulbir Thapa, 23rd Gurkha Rifles — For most conspicuous bravery during operations against the German trenches south of Mauquissart When himself wounded, on the 25th September 1915, he found a badly wounded soldier of the 2nd Leicestershire Regiment behind the first line German trench, and though the British soldier to save himself he urged by the British soldier to save himself, he remained with him all day and night. In the early morning of the 26th September, in misty weather, he brought him out through the German way he are leaven to a place of comweather, he brought him out through the German wire, and, leaving him in a place of comparative safety returned and brought in two wounded Gurkhas one after the other He then went back in broad daylight for the British soldier and brought him in also, carrying him most of the way and being at most points under the enemy s fire

(then Lance-Naik) Lala, in 1911, that in future Indians would be eligible Dogras—Finding a British Officer of Dogras—Finding a British Officer of Dogras —Finding a British Officer of Dogras increased during the War and afterwards by the dragged him into a temporary shelter which the covered of that decoration to the following to the bad he dragged him into a temporary shelter which he himself had made, and in which he had already bandaged four wounded men After bandaging his wounds he heard calls from the Adjutant of his own Regiment who was lying in the open severely wounded were not more than one hundred yards distant, and it seemed certain death to go out in that direction, but Lance Nauck Lala insisted on going out to his Adjutant, and offered to crawl back with him on his back at once When back with him on his back at once When this was not permitted, he stripped off his own clothing to keep the wounded officer warmer and stayed with him till just before dark when he returned to the chalter. he returned to the shelter After dark he carried the first wounded officer back to the main trenches, and then, returning with a stretcher carried back his Adjutant He set a magnificent example of courage and devotion to his officers.

Sepoy Chatta Singh, 9th Bhopal Infantry
For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to
duty in leaving cover to assist his Commanding Officer who was lying wounded and helpless in the open Sepoy Chatta Singh bound up the officer's wound and then dug cover for him with his options tool be a separate of the time his entrenching tool, being exposed all the time to very heavy rifle fire For five hours until nightful he remained beside the wounded officer the did not be the work of the days of the consequence of the days of the consequence of the days of the consequence of the days of the consequence of the days of the consequence of the days of the consequence of shielding him with his own body on the exposed side. He then under cover of darkness, went have for conference and break back for assistance and brought the officer into

Naik Shahamad Khan, 89th Punjabis—For most conspicuous bravery He was in charge of a machine gun section in an exposed position in front of and covering a gap in our new line within 150 yards of the enemy s entrenched position. He beat off three counter-attacks, and worked his counter-attacks, and worked his gun single-handed after all his men, except two belt-fillers, had become casual ties. For three hours he held the gap under very heavy fire while the heavy fire while it was being made secure When his gun was knocked out by hostile fire he and his two belt-fillers held their ground with rifles till ordered to withdraw With between the regiment and brigade head of the en my He succeeded each time in dell vering his message althou h on each occasion his horse was shot and he was compelled to finish the journey on foot

Rana _3rd Riflem n Karan Bah dur Rana 3rd Gurkha Riflea.—For conspicuous bravery and resource in action under adverse conditions and utter contempt of danger during an attack. with a few other men succeeded under intense fire in creeping forward with a Lewis gun in order to engage an enemy machine gun whi h had caused severe casualties to officers and other ranks who had attempted to put it out of action No 1 of the Lewis gun party opened fire and was shot immediately Without a moment a heat tation Laran Bahadur pushed the dead man off th gun and in spite of bombs thrown at him nd heavy fire from both flanks he opened fire and knocked out the nemy machine gun crew The switching his fire on the en my bomb ra nd riflemen in front of him he silenced th ir fire He kept his gun in action and showed the gre t at coolness in removing defect which had

the region accurations on the morm got into direct ministion when his look was blown on the control of the cont

Rill man G br Sung Neg 2nd Batt llon the position at all costs set an inspiring example 39th Garhwal Rifes For most onspicu us to ll ranks

Lance-Def dar Cornol S sub 8th Cavalry — gled to his feet called to his assistance two men for most complication between the cornor terring to carry messages it to action He refused medical attention between the regiment and brigade head insisting first on politing out where the other quarters a distance of 14 miles over open ground wounded were and on carrying water to them which was under the observation and heavy fire While the medical man was attending to was attending to these wou ded he shielded them with his body and he submitted to medical attention hims only after he was exhausted through three hours continual effort and by loss of blood

2 d Lt Pr m dra Singh Bhagat (ow Maj r) Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners For courage and endurance during the advance from Gallabat into Aby inia in 1941. He was with the lead ing mobile forces commanding a section of Sapp rs and Miners wi were responsible for Sapp is and ainers wil were responsible for cle ring a way through the extensive minefields layed by the Italians — After working for forty eight hours during which time his carrier had been twice blown up and many of his men killed he refused to take more than a short ret before carrying on for another two days as he had learnt the system on which the mines were When he fin lly collarsed from exhaus layed

tion with both cardrums burst he had cleared 15 minefields covering 5 miles of road Subedar Ri bpal Ram 6th Rajputana Rifles posthumou award Lor exe ptional gallantry and initiative in two operations on get the contents in removing detect manual and parallel part and the content of t closs to him. He disply et throughout a very bout thirty men in a bayonet charge. He held high standard of valour and devotion to display the held of

bank of the River Jordan On nearing will capture the objective the position Risaladar Badin Singh realled J m Abdul Hafir to the Jat Regiment the squadron was suffering cassalities from a small fail on the lett front occupied by hear In plan First Missilm V 0 in the present in chiler guns and 00 infantry Without war II led an attack up a steep hare slope to the plan that the present of the letter and the present of the letter and the position that he was mortally wounded letter and the part of danger charged and captured the position that by saving very heavy cassaling the determination to kill all enemy in sight at what the present of the pre

spin danhwal Bildes—Formost completion in processing the process of the process o

during the fighting in Burma in January, 1943. In an attack on Jap positions at Donbark in the Mayu peninsula two of our bren carriers were put out of action and as the crews had run out of ammunition the enemy rushed them. Hav Parkash Singh drove forward in his carries and rescued these men and their weapons. A fortnight later in the same area three of our carriers were immobilised by the enemy on in open beach covered by Jap guns. With complete disregard for his safety. Hav. Parkash bingh again sallied forth, rescued two of the crews and retrieved their weapons.

Subedar (now Subedar-Major) Lal Bahadur Thape, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, won the V C for 'unsurpused bravery' at Rass la Zondi, Tunisia, in April 1913 Ordered to secure the only passage by which a commanding feature could be seized by us, he led two sections, under a hall of automatic and mortar fire, across open ground and up a gully I ighting every much of the way he killed two men with his kukri and two of more with his revolver With only a couple riflemen he reached the objective where two more of the enemy fell to his kukri Having secured the feature the three Gurkhas covered their company a approach up the defile

Company Havildar-Major Chhelu Ram, 6th Rajputana Rilles, won the V C posthum ously at the Djebel Garci, Tunisia in April 1943 Dashing through intense enemy fire he silenced an enemy post single handed When his company commander was mortally wounded he tended him in the open and in doing so was himself seriously wounded Despite this he reorganised his company to meet a heavy counter attack and rushed from point to point shouting "Jats and Mohammedans, there must be no withdrawal Advance!" His inspired men drove off the enemy with bayonets, stones and rocks Still urging on his men, Company Havildar Major Chhelu Ram died from his grievous wounds

Havildar (now Jemadar) Gaje Ghale, 5th Royal Gurkha Rifles won the V C during an assault agunst the Japs in the Chin Hills in May, 1943 Leading his men along a knife-edged ridge with precipitous sides, he was wounded in the arm, chest and leg by a grenade Under very heavy fire and disregarding his serious injuries he led his men to close grips with the enemy and bitter hand to hand fighting ensued. He was soon covered with blood from his neglected wounds but, shouting the Gurkha battle cry "Ayo Gurkhahi!" he headed assault after assault. Spurred on by his example his platoon stormed and carried the hill position at very heavy cost to the Japs

Nak Nand Singh, 11th Sikh Regiment, was decorated with the supreme award for capturing despite being wounded six times, a Jap position single handed in March, 1944 Leading his men up a steep slope in the Kalapanzin Valley, in the Arakan, he dashed forward alone and captured a Jap trench Wounded in the thigh he then crawled forward under heavy fire and captured a second trench despite incurring wounds in the face and shoulder from a grenade which burst in front of him A few minutes later the whole of his section being killed or wounded, Nk Nand Singh charged a third Jap trench, captured it and killed all its occupants with his bayonet

Jemadar Abdul Hafiz, 9th Jat Regal won the V C posthumously near In in April, 1914 Ordered to drive the from a prominent feature he led two secup a bare hillside swept by enemy mac gun and mortar fire. Wounded in the leg Abdul Hafiz nevertheless reached the exposition, seized one of their machine by the barrel while one of his men dispose the gunner. He then took a bren gun one of his wounded men and advanced such ferocity that the Japs fled Mor wounded in the chest, his last words w'Reorganise! I will give you covering f But he had not the strength to pull the triof his gun and fell back dead on the battle

Sepoy Kamai Ram, 8th Punjab Regin is the Indian Army's youngest winner of V C, which he was awarded for gallanting first action, just after crossing the I Garl in Italy, in May, 1944 Volunteering deal with one of four German posts holding his company 8 advance, he crawled forward killed the occupants of the post and disposed of a German officer who confrom him with his pistol levelled Still alone, Kamal Ram shot the German gunner in second post and hurled grenades into the The remaining Germans surrendered I he helped to capture a fourth post and the company advanced In the fighting we followed Sep Kamal Ram rushed a he killed one of the enemy and captured two of the second contract the contract of the capture of the enemy and captured two of the capture of the

Rifleman Ganju Lama, M M, 7th Gu Rifles, won the supreme award for knoc out two Jap tanks single handed and, the himself seriously wounded, killing their c with hund grenades On June 12th, 1 Jap tanks and infantry broke into our perin at Ningthoukhong, Imphal Plain U intense fire Rin Ganju Lama crawled for and got his PIAT (an anti tank weapon) action only 30 yards from the enemy Dei a broken wrist and other wounds he destre two of the enemy tanks, advanced and engitheir crews Not until he had wounded killed all the enemy did he allow himself the vacuated to have his wounds dressed (a month before he had won the M destroying a Jap tank with his PIAT

Naik Agansing Rai, 5th Royal Gurkha Ri won the V C along the Bishenpur Silchar tr. Assam, in June 1944 When his company, held up by withering Jap machine gin firled his section against an enemy position silenced it. His company then swept up to position and Nk Agansing Rai went on to with a 37 mm gun pounding the company folose range. Rushing forward with a break he killed three of the enemy, this section dea with the rest of the gun's crew Later, tommy gun in one hand and a grenade mother, he advanced on a third enemy position and killed all its four occupants.

Subedar Netrabahadur Thapa, 5th Ri Gurkha Rifles, was awarded the V C posthiously for his magnificent defense of an isola position near Bishenpur in June, 1944 Pet tent Jap attacks broke down under the spri defence put up by this Viceroy's Commissio Officer and his men on a feature known "Water Piquet" The Gurkhas refused yield a foot of ground despite ruthless as-a

and very heavy artillery fire. At one time With hall st b eath he shouted to his havildar Bub. hetrab hadur Tiapa and I is runner of dvanced of caused e siderable hood by these de lis. When volunteers were after rell pieced grenades. The thought of with f r to bring in the body of buberiar Han S my laws in per cent red this. VC 0s head but but Singh every man in the rots o company steppee. it ra night of grim fighting he was killed by utilete and grenades. When hi body was ound he was still holding his kukri by his idelay a Jap with Pis skuli clett.

Naik Yeshwant Ghadg 5th Mahratta Ligit Infantry won the V C postlum usly luri g the Allied drive along the Upper Tiber wards the Gothic Line Italy in July 1944 With all the m not his section killed or wounded Nk Yeshwant (hadge rushed a German machine gun position grenaded the gunner and hot one of the crew Running out of ammunition he grasped his tommy gun by the barr 1 and beat to death the two remaining enemy Shortly afterwards he was shot in the crest and back by snipers and died in the post wiich he had capture a single ha ded. He performed the set de ke him quite well to the could expect no assi tance at that particular time

Refi man Tulbah dur Pun 6th Gurkha Rifies won the VC at Moganing Burma in June 1914 While attacking a railwy b ldge ne r the town two platoons of Gurkhas were planed ti te ground by inte se Jap fire Mot of Rin Tulbahadur Pun a secton were wiped out but the section of the control of the cont out but the section commander led the two remaini g members in a desperat charge against the enemy They were met with murde ous fire and Rfn Tulb hadu alone was left till on his feet Silng a bren gun he charged across ope ground firing as he an tewards a stronge my bunker Si gle handed he captured the position and killed all its defenders. He the position and killed all its defenders. He then gaie covering fite to the remn ts of his platon and the position was consolidated. In the same action the V.C. was awarded position slyto. Pt. Michael Allmand who was Rin Tulbahadur Pun a compa y commander.

Riff m n Shr Bahadur Thap off Curkha Riffes was posthumously warded the V c i Sept mber 1914 for his bravery during the fight g ne r San Marino Italy Under the fightli f me r San Marino "Italy" Under persist of fire he charged a G man post killed ma hi e su mer and put several f the nemy woo nider Bho a had concommand r was woo nider Bho a had concommand r was you nider Bho a had concommand r was held to be supported by the support party of C rum s who killed to nitrate him ly a in the open he th no pened fire and like a concommand to the support of the him would be supported by the support of the poilt in the support of the support of his wounded comr des While r turning the of his wounded comr des While r turning th I it idled he had the pite of hi herolym and I it idled he man a wood of the support of the su pol t bl nk range

lemadar (ting S beda) Ram Sarup Singh list Pu h R gim nt was deep ted posthumous! It his glantry me r Hiddim lurms in Oct be 1914 Th subed r l d a bay n t charse with h dislodged th Jars from the list has been supported by the charge with h dislodged the large from lay it charge with a disologed the large grown in the first power on a feet to kin win a Big firing contil but through the first power is the first power of the first power in the firs

I am dying but you c rry on and finish off tese de ils When volunteers were called these de ils When volunteers were called f r to bring in the body of Subedar Ram S rup Singh every man in the hero's company stepped

Sepoy Bha dari Ram 10th Baluch Regiment won the V C in N vember 1944 for silencing won the V C in N vember 1944 for shencing a Jap maci ine gun post under circum tances of great gallantry in East Mayu Arakan Heavy fi e fr in the post 2 yards frum the sepoy wounded him a d two of his comrades Sepoy Bhandari Ram with wounds in his shoulder and leg crawled forward to the enemy positi n and mm diately becam a target for J p m chine guns and grenades Bleeding pr fusely from multiple wounds he nevertheless pr tuses from mutiple would in the enemy put a got to within fi ya ds of the enemy put a gren de to his m uth ren ved the plu with his teeth d hurled it into the Jap post. The gun w sale ced and the position taken. Suffer ing actually and a mi conscious Sapoy Bhandari Ram s nly tho ght vas whether the act n had been succ ssful or not

Reff man, Thaman Grur g th Royal Gurkhs Plif was aw ded the V C posthum outs), in a client at M net S Bartolo Italy in N vember 1944. He made a lone charge in hich he plured some Germans in a slit trench. He the shot up more of the enemy in other t nehes to enable the ploon to advance Later he shoot up more of the enemy bollet. Which was the shoot in high combined to the shoot in the combined with the com bullet swept summe on kep in Geria ins occupied with tommy cun grenades and bren gu pouring burst after burst into their positions while Gurhan sectio 5 were being withdrawn He fell mortally wound d when the last section was on its way to safety

I madar Parka h Singh 13th Frontier Fo ce Riff received the postlumous award po ce him received the posti timous award for hi in pired lead rship during the 14th Army's advance tow rds M d l y The main we ght of a Jap uight attack was directed gainst his position. Wounded in the leg he dragged hims it on hands and knees and assumed a mm nd of his platoon when his platoon comm nder had be n put out of action Supported by his b tman he was een firing a two inch mo tar and wh n no more mortar bombs remai ed he collected mmunition dist buted it to his men and then manued a machine run Sustaining two more wounds h new rihele s continu d to direct his men but a fourth wound proved fatal and he died telling his superior officer not to worry ab ut him Lan Nak Sh r Shah 16th Punj b Regiment won the V C posthumously t Ky yeb yin Kaid an ir January 1945 Returning to his position there the second of two lone stalks to be key the nemeny concentrating serious the second of two lone with the second of two lone stalks to be key the two parts of the second of two lone stalks to be the dependent of the his work of the second of the se

splinter ad his i genate fed. If the co thused to fire his w pon and when asked whether he had been hith r pilled that his wound was light. Afterw ds it was disco ered that his leg was missing L/Nk S! Shah went on hir g antil the through the hal To nty three dead and for w nded Japs were found i xtd y in front f his postilo

in the arm continued throwing grenades hilling several Japs he went on to annihilate an anti tank gun crew and captured the weapon single handed Over 20 Jap dead were found in the area, most of them having fallen to Nk Gian Singh While his comrides prepared for another attack he was ordered back to the Namdeo Jadhao, 5th Mahratta Light Infa regimental and post but at his request he was granted permission to lead his section until the whole action had been completed [Posthumous], Sepoy Ali Haider, 13th Fr whole action had been completed [Force Rifles, Rifleman Lacchiman Gurung]

Naik Fazal Din, 10th Baluch Regiment, won the V C posthumously near Meiktila, Burma, in March 1945 After he had personally silenced an enemy bunker he and his section were confronted by six Japs led by two officers A Baluch bren gunner killed one officer and another Jap but was himself killed Going to his assistance Nk Fazal Din was run through officer withdrew the weapon Nk Fazal Din seized it, killed the officer with it and, despite his terrible wound slew the more face. his terrible wound, slew two more Taps. After reaching platoon headquarters to report he collapsed and died shortly afterwards

Havildar Umrao Singh, Indian Artillery, was decorated for his bravery in the Kaladan Valley in December, 1944 He was in charge of a gun in an advanced section of his bittery, which was attacked by the Japs Though twice wounded by grenades in the first enemy assault he inspired his men to beat off the Japs In a second and third attack his example and leadership resulted in the repulse of the enemy When the final attack came and his position was overrun he seized a gun bearer (a heavy gun tool) and laid about him in furious hand-to hand fighting Hav Umrao Singh was to hand fighting Hav Umrao Singh was found unconscious later with seven serious wounds Besides his gun lay ten dead Japs

Rifleman Bhanbhagta Gurung, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, won the VC for gallantry during an attack on the feature "Snowden East", on the mainland north east of Ramree Island, He stood in an exposed Burma, in March 1945 position and killed an enemy sniper who was firing at his section. When his men were printing at his section. When his men were pinned to the ground near their objective he rushed into a Jap fox hole, killed its two defenders and dashed into a second fox-hole to kill. nositions During these single handed engage He then went on to clear two more positions ments he was subjected to very heavy fire In the face of pointblank automatic fire Rin Bhan

After | bhagta Gurung next leapt on to a machin hilate | position and killed the gun's crew with kukri Finally he and two comrades repell

enemy counter attack

N B —The award of the Victoria Cross following has also been announced -Gurkha Rifles

The following are details of the vi Awards won by the Indian Army -

	Indian	Army	RIN		
Gallantry Awards	Indian Per- son- nel	Total	Indian Per son- nel	Total	
V C G C D S O I O M D S C M C D F C	24 1 8 329 495	27 1 198 329 999	2 3	1 2 8	
AFC DCM DSM IDSM MM GM	1115 1197 3	3 1115 1224 4	10 10	10 10	

Merit the following addition Service Awards have been won -

Delaine whates has	C DCCH HO	**	-
	Total 1	Total	7
GCB	1	1	
G C B I G C C S I E C C B I E C C B I E C C B E C C B E C C B E C C B E C C B E C C B E	1 2 5 2 5 1 39	1	
GCID	2]	[
KCB	5	-	
KCSI	2		
KCIE	5	1	
KBE	1 1	ł	
C B		i	
CSI	5	ا م	
CIE	40	9	
CBE	42	8 1 6 14	
OBE	236	14	
MBE	437 56	10	
BEM] 20]	10	
Foreign Decora	37		
tions	1 -1	1	
Miscellaneous	1 - 1	7 '	'

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

The Royal Indian Navy traces its origin so far back as 1612 when the East India Company stationed at Surat found that it was Company stationed at Surat 10ung that it was necessary to provide themselves with armed vessels to protect their commerce and settle ments from the Dutch or Portuguese and from the pirates who infested the Indian coasts. The first two ships, the Dragon and Hoseander (or Osiander) were desputched from England in 1612 under Captain Best and since those days under slightly varying titles and of various strengths the Government in India have always. strengths the Government in India have always maintained a sea service

The periods and titles have been as follows -Hon E I Co's Marine Bombay Indian Navy

1863-Bombay Marine 1877-H M Indian Marine Royal Indian Marine Royal Indian Navy

India's Naval Force has always been closely connected with Bombay, and in when the E India Co took over Bombay, C youn of the Marine was appointed D Governor From then until 1877 the was under the Government of Bombay although from that date all Establishments were amalgamated into a perial Marine under the Government of Bombay has continued to be the principal 1612-1686 of Indian Naval training and to a large 1686—1830 of administration In the winter of 19 1830—1863 Naval Headquarters moved to New Delhi

and DALHOUSIE MINTO LAWRENCE Officers also served as Auxiliary Cruisers Officers also served in the Royal Navy in the Grand Fleet Mediterranean North Sea North Red Sea and

Caspian Sea Fleets

In addition to transport duties in Indian Ports Officers were sent to Marseilles East Africa and Egypt for such duties and on the arries and Laypt for such course and on the sentity of Turkey into the War were employed on duties towing and in ming Biver Oratt and Barges to and in Miscopotamia and it was necessary to emilist a number of Temporary Officers Warrant Officers and men to the num hers of approximately 240 60 and respectively for the se and other duties

Reorganisation Schemes - After the War the Government of India asked Admiral of the Fleet Lord Jellicoe who was visiting India to draw up a ach me for the reorganisation of the Service His valuable suggestions were

unfortunately too ambitious for Indian finances

and could not be accepted Shortly afterwards the Eaher Committee arrived in Indi to report on the Indi n Army and although the R I M was not included in their terms of reference they strongly r ommended that the R I M should be reorganised as a compatant service The Government of India in 19 0 obtained from the Admiralty the services of Rear Admiral Mawhy as Director R.I.M to draw up a scheme of reorganisation; within limited lines His scheme however was not adopted and Admiral Mawby resigned

his appointment The R I.M then fell upon hard times money was scarce the report of the Incheape Com mittee necessitated or stic retrenchments, and the working of the Montagu Chelmsford reforms on their various stations on lighthouse duti a transport work carrying of officials etc Local Governments were naturally inclined to think that if they h d to pay they would like to have a say in the management and that If the work could be done the per locally they should arrange to carry out the duties them salves further the furthere Committee recommended that the thr a large troopships should be scrapped and all trooping carried out under contract which would have left the Mail e with only the Surrey Department and the Bomb y Dockyard

A Combatant Service - Happing for the Service however the Government of India in 19 5 appointed a D partmenta Committee under the Ch irman hip of Ge rai Lord Raw Il son in his capa ity f Minister f Defence and M mber of Council in charge of the Marine Portfolio to submit a scheme for the reorganis ilon of the Service as a combatant force. This committee recommended that the Bervice abould be reorganised as a purely combatant Kayal Service with the fittle of Royal Indian This

During the War 1914 1918 Royal Indian accepted by the Indian and Home Gov m Marine Officers were employed on many and ments and the necessary Act to permit India various dutiles Royal Indian Marine Ships Horrysalva Haddings Nontingson House of Patlament

To effect this change in the title it was nece sary to draw up a new Indian Naval Discipline Act and this had to be passed through the Assembly and Council of State in India.

In February 1928 the Bill was introduced but failed to pass in the Assembly by a narrow margin of one vote In February 1934 the Bill was reintroduced to the Assembly with certain minor amendments but in response to a plea for circulation Government circulated the Bill

In August the Bill was reintroduced and passed by the Assembly and Council of State On nd October 1934 the Royal Indi n Navy was inaugurated the historic ceremony taking

pl ce in Bombay

The Royal Indian M rine which had ren dered sterling service to India and the Empire

dered steining service to india and the Empire in peace and war then ceased to exist in peace and war then ceased to exist evolved from the late Royal Indian Marine is one of the Empire a h v Force and is under the command of a Figs Officer of the Royal Navy v ce dum 1 J H Godfrey of h Rh is been Fig Officer Commanding since March

1943 The Chatfield Committee ar port presented in February 1939 made f r reaching recommenda tions in regard to the Royal Indi n Navy as well tions in regard to the Royal Indi n Navy as well as other branches of the armed forces Shortly below the war permission was given for the establishment of the Royal Indian N val Reserve establishment of the Royal Indian N val Reserve With the outbreak of heatfillites a large scale programme for expanding the E IN was taken in hand and in th past 4; years the increase in the number of ships taking is establishments and personnel has b n rapid In fact Indias Naval Forces have expanded to more than Naval Forces have expanded to more than resulted in the Local Governments having to Naval Forces have expanded to more than defray the cost of the work of R I M ships 20 times their strength in ships and men since 1939

Already in 1940 a senior boys training est blishme t HMIS BAHADUR had been started at Karachi in February 194 a similar establishment for junior boys aged 14 to 15; H MIS DILAWAP was opened in the same t wn Boys enter H MIS BAHADUR direct milet six months traini g in it if is Dilawar

Most of the men however enter the N vy as special service ratings enlisting for five ye rs or less if sufficient for Active Eervice and th reafter being transferred to the Royal Indian Fleet Res rve f r a further five years trained in a sh re est bli hment. Officers of th Reserves undergo instruction in anoth r shore establishment H M.I S FEROZE the e belonging to the Executive Branch taking short but inten other studees. Fact of this ratify instructional period is spent at sea. Having completed their training Reserv Officers are posted for service aftoat. Those who have shown aptitude in any pecial subject may b brought back for a long course in it thus becoming specialist Asyal Service with the fittle of Royal Indian | song tour |
Asyal Service with the fittle of Royal Indian | song tour |
Asyal Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service | Service |

examinations held by the Federal Public Service in the operations that led to the downfall of the Commission These "regular" officers, as they Italian Empire in East Africa, taking part in the

Naval Training Expansion.

The expansion of Naval training facilities has proceeded apace In the past year two of the largest shore training establishments have been opened Respectively the 15th and 16th to be commissioned since 1939, HMIS ARBAR, at Bombay, provides initial training for all new entry ratings, while H M I S SHIVAJI, near Poona, has replaced the Mechanical Training Latablishment in Bombay, where engine room ratings had been trained during the preceding seven years Some of these artificers receive preliminary technical instruction in the Civnaval Centre at Pilani (Jaipur)

the Communications Branch are of trained in HMIS TALWAR, Bombay, while ratings in the Seaman Branch qualify for gunnery rates in H M I S HIMALAYA, Karachi, and for anti-submarine defence in H M I S In these three schools, Reserve MACHLIMAR Officers are also trained known as HMIS VAL uned A tornedo school, VALSURA, has been func tioning in Jamnagar since December 1942

The growth in the number of the R I N 's ships has been remarkable On the outbreak of war a large programme of construction was initiated the result has been a striking stimulus to the Indian shipbuilding industry A large number of ships and small craft have already been completed, and many more are on the stocks In July 1941 was launched H M IS TRAVANCORE, the first vessel for the Royal Indian Navy to be built in Indian yards, followed in October by H M IS BARODA Ships of this class are admirably fitted for minesweeping and haval construction for India patrol duties is also in progress in the United Kingdom and Australia Many ships completed in the British Isles have already seen much service in the Battle of the Atlantic as well as in Eastern waters. The Indian sloops Juma and Sutley were on convol escort duty in the Atlantic during the chase of the BISMARCK Later they were in action against Japanese bombers while escorting convoys on the Singapore Batavia run, returning, to the Mediterranean in time to take part in the invasion of Sicily HMIS KONKAN and H M I S KATHIAWAR, while on passage from shipvards in the United Kingdom, escorted convoys to the fighting-line in Tunisia II M I S KISANA was the unior anti-alreraft escort of the first Allied convoy to be heavily attacked by German glider bombs and made seven separate contacts with German U boats in the course of a single convoy battle

During 1942 the number of warships of all classes lunched for the Royal Indian Nasy was 21 times that recorded in 1949 and 1941 reckoned onether. At the present time ships built and launched for the Moral Indian Navy in India octumiler those built and laurched for it else where. In the former enterory are included of the Royal Indian Navy lawer excited 131 of the Royal Indian Navy have received 131 honours and awards, as well as 41 commends there are 1 fast submarine of the Royal Indian Navy have received 131 honours and awards, as well as 41 commends to the former of the Royal Indian Navy have received 131 honours and awards, as well as 41 commends. octrumier those built and laurched for it else di ties and fast submirlie el teres

are called, are, as in the past, trained in the reoccupation of Berbera and the capture of United Kingdom

Massawa During the brief campaign that followed Nazi intrigues in Iran the Royal Indian Navy helped to convoy troops, support them or shore and seize German and Italian vessels Japan entered the war, RIN ship escorted convoys and fought hostile aircraft in Far Eastern waters and later during the Burms campaign

H. M. I. S. Bengal.

In November 1942 one of H M Indian ships Bengal, won world-wide renown by engaging in the Indian Ocean two Japanese raiders which were far more heavily armed and were ten time The Dutch tanker Ondina, which she her size was escorting, gallantly assisted her, and as i result of this engagement one of the raiders was sunk, the other made off, and HMIS Renga and Ondina reached port safely In the early months of 1943 vessels of the RIN's Coasts Forces did good work in support of our troop on the Arakan coast This included the inter ception of Japanese coastal craft conveying troops and supplies, participation in the raid of Myebon, and the bombardment of an enemy stronghold Since the war began, H M Indiat ships have carried on their essential routing that the stronghold ships have carried on their essential routing the stronghold ships have carried on their essential routing the stronghold ships have carried on their essential routing the stronghold ships the stronghold ships have said the stronghold ships have said the ships have s duties of escorting convoys, patrolling, and minesw ceping

In 1944 ships of the Royal Indian Navy again co operated with our land forces engaging the Support was enemy on the Arakan Front afforded by bombarding enemy shore position and by harassing the enemy's water born supplies. In four months these ships steamed more than 30,000 operational miles on 40 separate missions in enemy waters

The Royal Indian Navy was well represented in the eight amphibious operations by which the 15th Indian Corps advanced down the Arakan Coast from the Indian frontier to

Rangoon in the spring of 1945

Men of the RIN Landing Craft Wing, who had been training secretly for more that two years, established their reputation on the beaches of Akyab, Myebon, Kyaukpyu, Kangaw. Ru Ywa and Letpan They formed the specified of arch of these six arguments. spearhead of each of these six assaults, carrying troops to the beaches and keeping them supplied during critical phases of the ensuing battles Their endurance, courage, cheerfulne-s and efficiency won them high praise

The Indian sloops NAPBADA, JUNEA, KISTSA and CAUVIRY fired tens of thousands of shells in support of the Army s coastal advance in Arakan, penetrating as far as thirty miles from the open sea to increase the effective range of their bombardments

A floatilla of nine fleet minesweepers of the Royal Indian Navy cleared the approaches to the Rangoon River estuary before the arrival of the invasion convoy, whose (scort included

Ships of the Poral Irdian Nass have played one DSO, ten D

Agriculture

The agriculture of the sub continent of India ith its wide range of physical and climatological onditions varies considerably in character nd scope There is scarcely any cultivated rop of the temperate sub-temperate or tropical ones which cannot be grown in some part of his vast country from the warm humid coastnds to the perennially temperate altitudes I its mountain ranges

The total area of culturable land in India xeluding Burma is about 358 million acres thich is exclusive of a forest area of approxicately 68 million acres

The total gross cropped rea sown annually is roughly 248 million acres rea sown kinamy is roughly 240 minut acres of it this vast area 187 million acres are under creal and puise crops of all kinds which supply ood andfodder for India a human population of .00 million and her animal population of 380 nillion head of cattle sheep and goats

In Indian ag iculture the dominant climatoogical factor is the monsoon and in most parts if the country the total annual rai fill is precipitated between the months of June and October The winter and early summer months ire generally dry and high temperatures prevail in the months of March to June prior to the break of the monsoon rains Thus the agricultural season is naturally divided into two main sublivisions the Kharif season of the monsoon and he Rabi season of the cold weather Each of hese seasons has its own distinctive crops greater part of the Indo-Gangetic plain and the northern tracts of the Peninsula are ser ed by the main monsoon which falls between June and October Diring these months the average rainfall for the whole of India is about 40 inches varying from 15 (or less) to 50 inches in the main cultivated tract R I f II in the cold weather season between December and March is generally not me e than 2 to 4 inche The bulk of the rainf il in December and harch is generally than 2 to 4 inche The bulk of the rainf il in the outh of ladia including most of the Madras Province nd the b is of th territories of the two large Indian States of Hyderabad and Mysore is received from the North East mon soon and falls durin the period Octob r to Tebraary.

February Solls—Four main soil groups can be recognised in India vs. (1) the red soils derived from reclassic the Archanays tem which chas accepts the first many sold the south E as a second to the south E as a second to the south E as a second to the south E as a second to the south E as a second to the secon part of Bombay Berar and the Western parts if the Centr I Provinces and Hyderabad with extensions into Centr I I dia and Bund I khand The Md rs rgur soils though le s typical are also important (3) The great also graphical services agriculturally the most import not tract in Indi as well as the most censive smally the Indo Gangetle Pl in mbracing Sind northern Rainstans under the property of the connorthern Rajoutana m to the Punj b the plains of the United Provinces most of Bhar and Beng I and half of Assam (4) The piterite solis which form a belt round the Feunaula and extend through East Bengal that Ass m and Burma.

greater attention to the question of a more effective I nd utilization A considerable amount of scientific work is thus bein done on all these groups to a greater or lesser extent throughout the country both as regards their throughout the country both as regards their classification as well as their crop producing power Soil studies have been given a new orientation and have received fresh stimulus due to the concept of the soil profile or entire vertical cut of the soil being taken as the unit of study instead of the superficial layer supporting vegetation. A notable instance of such work is the recent classification of the black cotton soils of the Bombay Canals and the investigations regarding their suitability for sugarcane gro vin The importance of soil for sugarcane grovin The importance of soil survey and soil mapping is bein gradually recognized in different parts of the country At the Imperi. I Agricultural Institute Delhi a soil map of India has been prepared on the basis of available data while an Ali India Scheme of soil survey has recently been launched to collect and collat further data on Indian soils In Hyder had and Madras large s ale soil surveys arver out and mauras sarge s ale soil surveys of irri atton projects ha e been completed whereas inten ive survey of the sugarcane soils has been a special fe ture in the United Provinces and Bombay. In the latter Province soil maps are now supplied by the Department of Agricul ture on p yment whe eln all the nece sary informations required for the successful growing of sug cane are indicated

In addition to the four main groups of Indian solls mentioned above the des rt soils of India occupy a large tract in Eastern Sind extending over the whole length of that Province along the edge of the Indus all vium Rajputana and the South Punjab of which the Thar a Rajputana desert alone occupies an area of 40 000 aquare miles Alkali soils also form an important group of Indian soils which are known as reh or usar in the United Provinces kalar in Sind rakkar and thur in the Punjab and chopan or karl in Bombay Province Such soils are characte ised by a high degree of impermeability stickiness together with high alkalinity and frequent presence of large excess of free salts They are usually poor in nitrogen and humus and unsuitable for crop growing without prev ous reclam tion Porest soils occupy all rge prt of Indi Investigation on the nature of il posite of the haubatia Hill in UP nd of the I ulu K est in the Punj b indicate th t these soils belong to the Brown Earth and Podsol groups

AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

Finance -In India farming is carried on with the minimum of capital and there is prac with the minimum of capital and there is prac-tically no outlay no buildings fencing and agricultur I machinery. The c lithators are for the most ps tilliterate and gricultural and bted ness is high nd rate of interest on loans are heavy Doung the past twenty years much progress has been me by the co-operative control of the property of the co-operative recent it. These found never water much sense. years it h been found nece s ry to supplement co-op ative credit by the d clopm at of a n-credit activities purchase and sale stellarmia and extend through East Bergal lour ass mand Burma. Described the state of the state for debt redemption, etc., will contribute largely to improvement in the economic condition of the agriculturists

Livestock—Practically all cultivation in India is done by bullocks and the efficiency and capacity of these in different districts varies considerably. The best types in common use are capable of handling what vould be considered as light single horse implements in Jurope Bullock power is also used for raising water from wells for field irrigation, for driving the chaffeutter and the sugarcane crusher and for treading out the grain in the threshing yard. In general, the Indian cultivator cares well for his draught bullocks which, in most cases, constitute the most important part of his moveable property.

Implements—In general, cultivating implements are few and simple and remarkably well suited for the tiliage operations for which they have been evolved. The ploughs are usually of wood, tipped with an iron or steel point, and stir rather than invert the soil from ploughs. Iron ploughs are also extensively used in some districts. A heavy wooden beam is commonly employed to serve the combined purposes of roller, clod-crusher and soil compactor. In the black cotton soil areas, the bakhar, a simple type of broad bladed harrow, is in general use In many Provinces, seed drills or seed tubes are utilised for drilling the crops in rows to facilitate inter cultivation. In less advanced tracts the seed is merely broadcast and ploughed into the soil Practically no harvesting machinery is in use, the crops being cut or gathered by hand and threshed—in the case of grain crops—under the feet of bullocks Cereal crops are winnowed by the agency of the wind although cheap mechanical vinnowing machines, designed by agricultural engineers, are receiving attention from the more advanced cultivators. With reference to the introduction engineers, of improved agricultural implements, this work is now being largely done by private businesses and agencies which are extending rapidly in the rural areas Work on mechanical cultivation is still largely in an experimental stage though tractor ploughing has proved very effective in the eradication of deep rooted weeds in the United Provinces, Bombay and certain Indian States One notable development of recent years in connection with agricultural implements is the large extent to which improved types are now being manufactured and sold by village craftsmen

Land Development —Considerable attention has been paid in many areas of the country, notably in Bombay and the Punjab, to land development measures designed to check erosion from excessive rainfall and to the preservation of soil moisture. A Land Development Section of the Agricultural Department has been formed and in 1943-44, this section carried out contour bunding in the scarcity areas of Bijapur and Sholapur districts over an acreage of more than 2 lakhs. The contour bunding of agricultural lands is combined with contour trenching and reafforestation of the Indian rainfall atthroughout the cour of precipitation and in deficiency in many trainfall contour trenching and reafforestation have been introduced in the bunded areas with remarkable success. The rabi harvest of 1943 44 was good while that of 1944-45 was fair in terms of

grain and good for fodder. In consequence, of inbour was a great problem of 1911 45 and out of a programme of 5 lakes are for bunding it was only possible to picte to o in he

The Dry Larming section was expanded a large number of dry farming tools were chared and is used on loan. This made po a large increased in the area under Dry Far and the results in increased crop out turn most satisfactory.

The amondment of the Bombay Land Impment Act was under discussion during the and it is expected that a simplified versitable exactly Act will be brought into force cliently.

Cultivation and Tillage.—The Impment of the ordinary cultivation and it methods in common use in India a wide field for increasing the yields field crops and, consequently, the profit the agriculturists. In many parts of it cultivation is good but, particularly in non-irrigated tracts and in areas I to failure of rainfall there is much room improvement. In this connection, the reseworl on dry farming methods, which is a conducted in Bombay, Madras and Hyder under the auspices of the Imperial Counce Agricultural Research, is of very a superstance.

Two economic factors which tend to down the standard of cultivation in a Provinces of India are the fragmentation sub division of holdings, resulting from In laws of inheritance, and certain systems land tenure whereby the cultivator, a tenant, has no interest in permanent imprement of his holding. In addition, the agriculturists rarely live on their lands but congrein villages for mutual protection. Efforts now being made in many Provinces to elimit these factors, which contribute to a low stand of cultivation.

The main object of tillage methods for 1 1c, cold-weather, crops is the conserva of soil moisture and the preparation of a 2 seed bed to ensure germination of seed achieve these objects, the land is given repelshallow ploughings or harrowings, which duce a surface much over a moist sub-soil khanf, 1c, hot-weather crops, the prelimit cultivation of the fields is usually much thorough as sowings must commence as as the rains break. The practice of drill the crops in rows is rapidly supplanting the method of broadcasting in many tracts former method permits the intercultivation of the crops by bullock implements and greateduces the cost of weeding. Harvesting generally done by hand implements. The of tractor outfits for mechanical cultivation still largely limited to large estates an certain tracts, to such specific purposes the eradication of deep rooted weeds.

Irrigation —The Chief characteristics the Indian rainfall are its unequal distribut throughout the country, seasonal irregular of precipitation and hability to failure or par deficiency in many tracts. The average and rainfall for the whole country is about 45 inc and there is httle variation from this aver from year to year But, within individ

tracts rema kably wide variation in total annual rainful are found. At many recordin stations annual rainful of less than half the avera e annuar rannal of tess than half the avers e precipitation are not uncommon and inc a 3 of extreme drought less than one quarter of avers or rainfall has been re orded in precarious tracts. Such tracts include oractically the whole of the Puni b and North West Frontier Province the United Provinces except the sub montane region Sind a la ge portion of Bihat most of Madras and the Bombay Province omitting the coastal belts and portions of the Central Provinces The Indi n canal system (excludin Ilurma) is by far the large t in the world Of the total cultivated area of 248 million acres about 56 million acres are irri g ted annually from one source or another this huge area 30 million acres are irrigated by canals 14 million acres by wells and 1 million acres from tanks and other sources. Protective irrigation wo ks have made agriculture stable instead of precarious in many di tricts.

The great perennial canals in the North of India draw th ir supply from snow fed rivers the inundation canals run only when the ri ers rise with the melting of the snow in April May and must close when supplies fall at the end of the monsoon Other canals depend for their supply during the dry part of the year on water stored behind great dams thrown across suitable gorges Water rates are levied on the area of irrigated crops m tured so that Government bears part of the risk of failure of crops Different r tes are charged for differ nt crops and vary s mewhat in diff rent p rts of India rates are also lower when the water has to be lifted than when

flow irri ation is given
The Madras Bombay and Sind Provinces Pose s some of the most spectacular irri tion schemes in the world. The Cauvery Mettur irrigation system inaugurated in 1934 is conside ed Fallon system inaururated in 1934 is conside ed to be the big est in the firitish Empire and the largest sing! block masonry res rvoir in the world with a storage capacity of 93 500 million feet. The Wilson Dam at Bhandar dara prounding "I et of water is it and the shade in the shade with t

the sukker harra e in Sind across the illus-in stee a desert whose area far ear eds that of any other scheme conceived by engineers About one quarter of the total irrigation

About one quarter of the total irriation of the country is not from lifting water from writs ran ing in depth from a few feet to ever fity feet. Their numbers I ve greatly increase! for freet is re is largely through Government ad ances f r th ir construction. The recurring cost of this form of irri, atlon has however freatly focressed owing to the it hydro of drau it eatths and the increasing cost of their majorature. maintenance

All a ticultural departments are now giving increased attention to the better utilisation of forcess, attention to the better utilisatin on other root of waf regriples existing, wells belonger or of waf regriples existing, wells belonger or of wafe to the well of 1 rgs existed for the control of the wafe of the control of

seasons ad distributed d ring the dri r seasons of the re r O ten the indirect fleet of the tank i maintainin the a b-soil wat r level is as Important as the direct tries ton.

Manures and Manuring—The great bulk of Indian soils are deficient in organic matter. In other arricultural countries of the world this want is usually met by the return of farmyard manur to the land or by the use of composts made from crop residues and similar waste o ganic materials. In India however cattle dung is largely utili ed for village fuel cattle uning is inrigely utili ed for village fold, but the practice of composting is not being apidly developed in many areas. The cultitation of green manur crops is making headway especially in the irrigated tracts and many Provincial Go ernments allow concersions to encourage their exten i p The use of certain oil akes especially g oundnut and casto cake is on the incre se and this method of manuring is no common with many irr gated crops With regard to artificial fertilisers nitrogenous org nic manures eg ammonium s'uphate and nitrate of soda are bein extended in use through the efforts of departmental and private agenc es and the question of the manufacture of such manures in India is now receivin close attention of the Government of India and Provincial and State administrations

Rice - Rice is the most extensively grown crop in India and on an average occupies about _8 / of the total cultivated area. It prepon derates in the wetter parts of the country viz in Bengal Bihar and Orksa and Madras Exclusive of Burma with his now politically separat d from the Indian Empire the a ea fluctuates sli htty around 7. million cres and the yield is about 7 million tons In 1940 41 total area under rice was 60 million acres with a total yield of approximately 7 million tons. The crop requires for its proper maturing a moist climate with will assured rainf li The cultivated varieties are numerous differl g greatly in varieties are numerous differing greatly and quality and in suitability for various conditions of soil and climate Ri e is either broadcast dilled or transplanted Broadcast rice is grown generally in low lying areas and is sown before the mon_oon

For transplanted rice the soil is generally prepared after the arrival of the monsoon and is worked into a puddle before the seedlings are planted are transplanted. The cedlings are planted either singly or in small bunches cont ining from 4 to 6 plants each and are simply pu hed into the mud t distances of 9 to 1 inches apart The rice fields are kept more o less and r water and the first near a page more of respect to the real valid the crop shows signs of riperin. The area under impro ed vari ties of rice distributed by the agricultural departments is now over a million acres. Variou 3 h mes for the intensification of research on rice in all the principal rice growin provinces financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research

are in pro ress India (excluding Burma) consumes more rice than she produces the balance in the past havin, been provided almost entirely by Burma Imports in 1930-40 were 000 tons mainly

belong to the species Trut cours rulgare Indian

wheats are soft weak wheats but there are some well-known Maccaroni wheats amongst The largest wheat acreage of recent years was that of 1933 34, namely, 36 million acres but the yield did not come up to the record harvest of 1939 10 which exceeded 101 million tons Recent crops have averaged about 9 million tons per annum which is only slightly, if anything, above internal requirements With the develop ment of irrigation from the Lloyd Barrage Canal in Sind and in the newer Punjub Canal Colonies a further increase in wheat production is certain The crop is generally grown after a summer fallow and except in irrigated tracts, depends largely on the conservation of the soil moisture from the previous monsoon On irrigated land 2 to 4 waterings are generally given. The crop is generally harvested in behruary to April and the threshing and winnowing go on up till the end of May The total area under improved varieties of wheat is now over 8 million acres The Imperial Council of Agricul tural Research has appointed two Standing Committees to advise on problems connected with rice and wheat

The Millets -I hese constitute one of the most important groups of crops in the country, supplying food for the poorer classes and fodder for the cattle The varieties vary greatly in quality, height and suitability to various for the cattle the various quality, height and suitability to various quality, height and suitability to various poil conditions. Perhaps the two best known varieties are Jowar (Sorghum the great millet, and Bajra the vulgare) Bulrush millet (Pennisetum typhoideum) which, between them, occupy about 50 million acres annually In 1940 41, the total area under jowar and bajra in India was 51 million acres Generally speaking the jowars require better land than the bayras and the distribution of the two crops follows the quality of the soil Both the crops are generally sown in the beginning of the monsoon and so they require to be thoroughly weeded It is often grown mixed with the several pulses especially Arhar (Cajanus cajonpigeon pea) and other crops, and is commonly rotated with cotton The subsidiary crops are harvested as they ripen either before the millet is harvested or afterwards. In some provinces rabi juar is also an important crop

Pulses—Pulses are commonly grown throughout India in great variety and form the backbone of the agriculture, since even the present moderate degree of soil fertility could not be maintained without leguminous rota They are a primary necessity in the food of a vegetarian population. The yields on the whole are fairly good, mixed cropping is common. The principal pulses are Arhar (Cajanus cajon), gram (Cicer arietinum), various species of Phaseolus and Pisum

the most impor-lia. The average area Cotton is one of the commercial crops in India under cotton in the quinquennium ending 1937-38 was 24 6 million acres and the average yield 5 5 million bales of 400 lbs each During the five-year period ending 1942-43, the average 22 3 million acres and 5 4 million bales respect ively In 1943 44 the estimated area and yield were 20 4 million acres and 5 1 million

wheats are generally white, red and amber butes respectively. The ascertained are under coloured and are mostly classed as soft from a improved varieties of cotton in 1943 44 was commercial point of view. Most of the Indian about 10 7 million acres. The consumption of Indian cotton in mills in India amounted to 1,110,000 bales in 1913 41. The principal export is of short stapic cotton below 7/8" in stuple but there is also in normal years an export of medium and a long staple Indian cotton, of staple length 7/8" to 1-1/16", such as Punjab American There is no Indian cotton belt, Bombay Province, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Berar, Madras Province, Sind and United Provinces and the Indian States of Hyderabad and Baroda, all have important cotton tracts producing distinct types Sowing and harvesting seasons are equally diverse, the former extending from May to December in different parts of the country and the latter Yields vary from October to May and June greatly, in the best irrigated tracts the normal yield is about 200 lbs of ginned cotton per acre, and yields much above this have been recorded, whilst in the poorest unirrigated tracts 60 lbs Of recent years, as the per acre is a good crop results of the work of the Agricultural Departments and the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the quality and yield of staple cottons have improved and also the yield and cleanliness of the produce from the short staple tracts

The Cotton Transport Act, the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, the Bombay Cotton Markets Act, the Central Provinces Cotton Markets Act and the Madras (Commercial Crops) Markets Act have all been passed at the instance of the Committee and are doing much to check adulteration and promote better marketing In certain provinces, legislation has been enacted, or is under consideration, with the aim of pre venting the growing of very inferior varieties and of stopping certain malpractices which affect the quality and reputation of Indian cotton. Agricultural Departments have continued the property of the prop nued their campuign of cotton improvementapart from improvements in methods of cultivation

Exports—The figures for export by sea of Indian cotton from British India to foreign countries for the five fiscal years (ending 31st March) 1937-42 are shown in the table below -" (In thousand bales of 400 lbs each)

Countries $\begin{vmatrix} 1937 - | 1938 - | 1939 - | 1940 - | 1941 - | 41 \end{vmatrix}$ 547 291 United 395 411 472 Kingdom 43 76 23 Other parts 23 27 of British Empire 385 1,211 1,056 705 1,359 Japan Italy 151 92 52 229 126 France 95 169 141 China (ex-681 754 69193 clusiveof Hong. kong) 5 Belgium 196 68 142 Spain 15 Germany 192 166 52 289 239 Other 277 268 296 countries 2,731 2,703 2,948 2,168 1,488 Total

Sugarcane -India until recently a large importer of sugar is now one of the most impor tant sugarcane growing countries in the world The a cain 1944 4 wa estimated to 1 c 4 0 4 000 acres as against 4 113 000 acres in 1943 44 The crop is mostly grown in the subtrontane tr cts of North rn India more than half the area bein in the United Provinces The indi genous hard thin low-ucrose canes have now largely been replaced by a edling cames of hi h quality mainly the productions f th Imperi I Surgarcane Breeding Stations Colmbatore The total area under improved varie les of cane in India in 1940-41 was estin ated to be 3 a res repres ntin approximately 4 0 per cent of the total area. The number of factories in different Pro inces and States has increased from 57 in 193 33 to 167 in 1941 4 with 151 working factories during the season of 1943 44 The production of sug dl ect from ane durin the se son of 1943 44 totalled 1 216 400 tons as against 1070 00 tons in 104 43 showing an increase of 13 f per cent. The aver eartr thon fort he whole of India was 10 0 Owing to the intern t onal situ tion sugar imports were negligible durin 1943 44 but the supply position conti ues to b sat sfactory

Glisseds—The crops classified under the heading are chiefly groundnuts linesed sessamum and the cruciferous cike ds (rape mustard etc.) Although clisseds are subject to great fluctuation in price and the crops themselves are more or less precarious by nature they cover an immense area.

Groundnut—India has the largest area und reconstruct in it is world Madras ranks et al. In the world Madras ranks et al. In the world Madras ranks et al. In the world of the construction and is followed by the world of the construction and its followed by the world of the construction and the construction of the world of the wore world of the world of the world of the world of the world of th

Linseed requies a deep nd mods so land is grown help in the Cent all Province Bihar and United Frovines. The rop is grown for seed and not forn the and there for he developed the seed and not for the and there for he developed the region of growth for the province of the seed and the form the forest for the seed and the forest form the forest form the forest form the forest form the forest form the forest form the forest form the forest form the forest form the forest fores

Seamum (Ging Ily) is own all over India In some places it is gr wu as a monsoon er p nd in oth rs as a winter er p in 1940 41 it occupied na ca of 4 007 000 acres with a yield of 433 000 tons

The Cruciferous Oilseads form an importat a group of cop in N rth m India wh re they grow feely and att loa a fai lat i development. The ar under rape and mustard including an estimated figure for the rea grown mixer with other cr p is about \$1.00 million acres annu lly Production in \$1.00 million acres annu lly Production in \$1.00 million acres annu lly Production of \$1.00 million acres annu lly Production of \$1.00 million acres annu lly Production of \$1.00 million acres annu lly Production of the cop is crushed locally for domestic consumption

Jute — Jute fibre is obtained from two species of pl his called Gorchorus Capsularies and Ghor chorus Olitorius respectively are conditions required for jute calitation are (a) high tem perature (b) deep soil of I irl) fine texture (r) rainfall of over 40 inches so distributed that while the young plants have enough moisture to the condition of

The crop is sown broadcast during February to May on well prepared seed beds It is commonly weeded and thinned thrice Four to five months after sowing when the crop is about to

flower it is cut

The plants often grow to a helph of 12 feet or more The pl nts are submerged ut der water for rettin and when ritting is complete that is in about ten to twenty days the justus are moved The fibre is then carefully separated from the stalk washed and dried when it is ready for being converted into various uses

India practically holds a monopoly of the pro duction of raw jute. Attempts have been made and are still being made in different parts of the world to grow jute but nowhere has it been possible to grow jute on such a scale as to break down the monopoly of India.

Th annu lw ld consumption of the fibre in recent years vari d from 79 to 1 5 lass of bales of 400 lbs each the av rg consumption bei gne r about 100 laces of bls 5 hipping difficultie and otter is to s su lng out of the w dverset aff cet d the just trade in 1944 There was however increas d consumption of jute in Indi for war nurrosses

Tobacco le grown bece and there all over the country chiefly however in Bengal Bilbar Bombay Madras and Burma O' two varieties cliwated Micros or Tobacum us by far the meet a minon far Tobacum us by far the meet a minon far minor crops are obtained on meet a minor far minor far and the country of the coun

soll at the promise source and the product of the control of the product for a training a height of y ft and il suckers are ren o ed. The crop lipens from February convarias and is cut just beto e the le ves become h little. The great part of the tob to gor on lindia 1 int add it read to the control of the product of the control of the product of the product of the manufacture of the control years there has been import at descriptions.

better quality eigerette tobacco both in Medras and in Bihar. The area under tobacco in British India in 1940 41 was 11,25,000 acres as ac dust 11,80,000 acres an 1930 40. The total yield of dried leaf was 423,000 fons in 1940 41 as against 110,000 tons in the preceding year.

Live-stock Census —The report on the 5th quinquennial Census of Live stock in India, taken in Induary 1930, shows that there were then in British India, excluding United Provinces Bihar and Orisa, 110 million heads of bovine cittle, made up roughly of about 57 million heads of oxen and 22 million heads of buffaloes

For draught purposes cattle are mainly used everywhere though male buffaloes are impor tant as draught animals in the rice tracts and damper parts of the country I or dairs purposes, the buffalo is important, the milk yield being high and the percentage of butter fat consider The bert known ably above that in cow's milk breeds are the Murra buffaloes of the Punjab. the Jafferabadi buffaloes of Kathlawar, and the Surti and Pandharpuri buffaloes of the Bombay Province The cittle and buffalo population in India is abnormally high amounting to over 60 per cent of the human population. The spread of cultivation has diminished the grazing grounds, insufficient fodder crops are raised and many of the cattle are small, ill fed and inem-Nevertheless the best Indian breeds any merits. Of the draught types, the have many merits best known breeds are the Hissar (Punjah), Hansi (Punjab), Bhaganari (Baluchistan), Nellore (Madras), Amrit Mahal (Mysore), Kankrej (Gujarat), Kangayam (Madras), Kherigarh (UP), Malvi (CI), Khillar (Deccan), Nimar (East Khandesh), and Dangi (Konkan) Amongst the best milking breeds are the Sahinal (Punjab), the Gir (Kathiawar) and Scindi (Sind) Of the dual purpose (1 e draught and milk combined) the best known breeds are Hissar (Punjab), the Hariana (Punjab and U P), the Thar-Parkar (Sind), the Kankrej (Gujarat) and the Gir (Kathiawar) On the Government cattle breeding farms reduces bards are bards. cattle breeding farms pedigree herds are being built up and from these selected bulls are issued. preference being given to special breeding areas to villages which undertake to exclude 'scrub' bulls and where serious efforts to maintain a good strain of cow are made Once established such breeding areas rapidly produce a supply of superior bulls for general distribution and in this way the valuable bulls from Government herds are used to advantage The premium bull system is also working well in some

Catle Improvement —India possesses some very fine breeds of cattle, each breed being peculiarly suited to the area to which it is indigenous To mention some, there is the heavy fast Kankrej breed in Gujurat, admirably suited to the sandy deep rutted roads found in this part Then we have the Dangi or Kala Kheri born and bred in the hilly, heavy rainfall area of the western ghats Rain and water logged conditions do not affect this breed, indeed, the more the rain, the better it thrives On the plateau of the Central Deccan, we have the Khillar, a light fast draught animal which thrives on very meagre pastures and is essentially suited to the hard stony country in which it is reared

A good deat has been done for the improvement of cattle. The various Provinces have farms on which pedigree bulls are bred and reard. These are placed out in suitable villages on a premium system. In the Province of Bombay, iterd Registers are maintained for 8 of the breeds of the Province, shows are held annually and progress is to be noticed in those areas in which such work has been undertaken. In addition, the Bombay Live stock Improvement Act of 1933, known as the "Castration Act" which is intended to prevent promiceuous breeding by undesirable maie stock in the villages in the Province.

Sheep Improvement—It has been estimated that the number of sheep in India is in the neighbourhood of 4½ crores and that the total quantity of wool produce is 8½ crore poundannually. The production of wool per sheep varies greatly in different parts of the country. In the North West I ronther Province, Bain chistan, Sind, the Punjah, United Provinces litajputana and Western India States, the annual production per sheep is estimated at between in 11bs to 11ba, while in the rest of the Provinces it does not exceed 11b. The average for the whole of India is in the neighbourhood of 19 bb per sheep per year. This would indicate the vast scope for increasing wool production.

The improvement of finer qualities of wool has been engaging the attention of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research since 1933, and a systematic breeding on the five principal Indian breeds of sheep was undertaken in the Punjab (Hissar), Madras (Hosur) and Bombay (Poona), and promising results have been achieved The Wool Analysis Laboratory in Poona has systematized the methods of valuation of fleeces for selective breeding and further research on wool fibre and its relation to sheep breeding is being carried out and successful results extended in the districts

Dairying—India is still far behind other countries in the matter of dairy farming and in the retail dairy business. This is mainly due to the climatic conditions of the country and the vast distances t, be covered in transporting milk. The only solution seems to be Co operative dairy produce, handling and sale societies. Dairy farming in India is at present, a cottage industry, each household producing a few pounds of milk, at present this milk is converted by very wasteful methods into products that can be stored and transported long distances, such as ghee, (clarified butter), country butter, and Khawa, a desiccated whole milk produced by boiling milk and evaporating the water contents until a solid mass is obtained

Each Province has its Agricultural College where Dairying in all its aspects is taught, and for higher training in this subject, there is the Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying A good deal of research is still necessary

The butter trade has improved considerably of late years In cities pasteurizing plants for the retail milk trade are gradually increasing Milk is now sold in sealed bottles, this trade, however, is small The Indian milk consumer in large cities still demands his milk just prior to consumption Unlike the two deliveries of milk in other countries, the milk producer in our large

cities has to deliver milk about 5 times a day | mouth disease hæmo-rhagic Septicamia black this naturally makes milk more expensive | quarter and anthrax in ruminanta while luber | India is expensive of the same difficulties as culosis Johnes disease and contagious abortion this naturally makes milk more expensive India is experiencing the same difficulties as in the cities when dry

The Government of India maintain an Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying at Bangalore

Animal Husbandry -Details of the steps taken and progress made in the control of disease and improvement of stock are given in a blennia!

review of animal husbandry in India

The control of contagious diseases of live-stock in India is carried out by the Civil Veterinary Departments in the Provinces and major Indian States The staffs of these departments are States The staffs of these departments are for the most part resmited from among the graduates of Indian Veterlaary Colleges of which there are five or one each at Lahore Patma Calcutta Bombay and Madras The chief research centry is the Imperial Veterhary? Research Institute at Mukteswar in the United Provinces and its branch at listinger near Barelly This institute is maintained by the Government of India and has recently been considerably expanded the latest additions being a poultry research station and a nutrition institute A certain amount of research is allo conducted at the Provincial Colleges

In addition to research the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute also manuf ctures large quantities of sers and v coines for the use of the Provincial Departments in their fight against disease and until recently was the only manu facturing centre for these products. Serum lastitutes have however been opened in recent

other countries when milk was produced in the are assuming greater importance than in the cities (ie) the destruction of cows and calves past Glanders and Surra are both scheduled diseases under the glanders and fracy act Glanders is incurable but surra can now be successfully treated with Namanol. This disease where students are given 2 pear course for the [surray also affects camele cattle and does Indian Dairy Diploms
Animal Husbandry —Details of the steps [diease has been more widely recombed

Of the diseases of ruminants mentione 1 all with the exception of foot and mouth disease can now be controlled eith t by the inoculation of protectly sers or by vaccination.

The successful manufacture of anthrax spore vaccine at Mukteswar is another advance of great importance in the fight against live-stock disease in India

Indian poultry are also subject to several contagious dis-ases. The direaded "Ranikhet disease is fairly wide-spread and its rarages have senjously interfered with the poultry industry So far no treatment either curative or prophylactic has proved successful suc-tion application of sirick hygienic measures still remains the chief method of controlling it Fowl por and Fowl cholers vaccines are available for the protection of poultry against those diseases

The introduction of disease into India is controlled by the application of the Live stock Importation Act at all ports at which the landing of animals is permitted.

hattinus have however been opened in visual that the property of the property the children and hypere Civil Veternary phosphata, and dispensates The initiations. The child discuss that the Civil Veternary Boards with manual assistant common Departments have to deal with are glanders must the professional staff usually being and Surn in equines and rindrepet from and provided by the Government.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

Lalithnow Commission The Famine Commission salong agos 1866 made the first proposal for a separate Department of Agricult re but little resulted except the collectin of agricultural statistics and other d ta with the object of throng these proposes. of throwing light on family problems. The Famine Commission of 1880 by their masterly review of the possibilities of agricultural development revived intere t in the matter and their proposal for a new Department for Agriculture and silled subjects in the Government of India and for provincial departments of agriculture bore

ad for provincial departem macofagriculture bore fruiter insulty Pr vincial Department manily concerned themsel a set first with agricultural, existing but e pe insulai farms were opened kitatis but e pe insulai farms were opened with the concerned of the control of the contr

Arr altural Progr .—The historical aspect, ture was appointed and in the same ye r an of agricultural de element in India has limperial Mycologist was added followed by an been folly dealt with in the report of the lamperial habomologist in 1903 The press at Lallithone Commission The Program of the lamperial habomologist in 1903 The press of the lamperial habomologist in 1903 and the press of the lamperial habomologist in 1903 and the press of the lamperial habomologist in 1903 and the press of the lamperial habomologist in 1903 and the lamperial habomologis imperial intendencial was annea pintowed by an imperial hatomologist in 1903. The pres nt departments of agriculture however owe their e istence to the foresight and energy of Lord Curron whose famous despatch of 1903 marked the comme cement of the reorganisation which the comme cement of the recognisation which took pice in 1905. That scheme provided for a central resear i institute at Pusa completely staffed provincial departments of agriculture with agricultural colleges and provincial research instit tes and an exprimental farm in each important agricultural tract. The Indian Agricultural Service was constituted in 1906 Since that date progress has been steady and continuous With the advent of the reforms of 1919 agriculture became a provincial transfer red subject but the Government of India retained responsibility for central research institutions and for certain matters connected with the diseas s and pests of pi nts and anim is The Impe isi Sug reane breedig station t Colmbatore is yet another bran hof the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute

Parallel developments took place in the own conditions provision made for matters connected with animal health The now world-famous Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research at Mukteswar started in 1893 as a modest hill laboratory for research on rinderpest It is now a fully equipped research institute which also manufactures protective sera and vaccines of which some 6 million doses are issued annually The Civil Veterinary Department was formed in 1891 and until 1912 was under the control of the Inspector-The departments were completely General provincialised in 1919, the Government of India continuing to finance and control the Mukteswar Research Institute and its branch station at Izatnagar (Bareilly)

Recent Progress -As now constituted, the agricultural departments include a complete organisation for bringing the results of the ap plication of science to agriculture into the village At one end of the scale are the agricultural colleges and research institutes—at the other thousands of village demonstration plots where the enect of improved seed, methods, implements in collaboration with the special marketing and manures is shown under the cultivators' staff appointed in the various provinces

Intermediate links in the chain are the experimental farms, where scientific research is translated into field practice, demon stration and seed farms and seed stores ascertained results of the work of the agricul tural department are striking enough The latest available figure regarding the area under improved varieties of crops in British India was approximately 23 00 million acres These figures by no means represent the whole extent to which improved strains have replaced old varieties as it is almost impossible to gauge the full extent of the "natural spread" of improved varieties Improved methods of cultivation and manuring are steadily spreading, work is in pro gress on most of the major crops and each year brings new triumphs

The Government of India have recently announced their intention to render further assistance to the agriculturists by providing better facilities for credit and for the marketing A central marketing of agricultural produce section has been established under the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research It works

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

In Chapter III of their Report, the Royal Commission on Agriculture stated that the most important problem with which they had been confronted was that of devising some method of infusing a different spirit into the whole organisation of agricultural research in India and of bringing about the realisation on the part of research workers in this country that they are working to an end which cannot be reached unless they regard themselves as partners in a common enterprise They had found not only a lack of sufficiently close touch between the Pusa Research Institute and the provincial agricultural departments but also between the provincial departments themselves cribing the way in which similar difficulties had been overcome in Canada, the United States and Australia and dismissing as inadequate the constitution of crop committees on the model of the Indian Central Cotton Committee or the constitution of a quasi-independent governing body for Pusa on which the provincial agricultural departments and non-official interests would be represented, the Commission proposed the establishment of an Imperial Council of Agricultural Research

The primary function of the Council would be to promote, guide and co ordinate agricultural, including veterinary, research in India and to link it with agricultural research in other parts of the British Empire and in foreign countries It would make arrangements for the training of research workers, would act as a clearing house of information in regard not only to house of information in regard not only to research but also to agricultural and veterinary matters generally and would take over the publication work at present carried out by the Imperial Agricultural Department. The Commission proposed that the Council should be entrusted with the administration of a non-lapsing fund of Rs 50 lakhs to which additions should be made from time to time as financial conditions permit. Its Chairman should be an experienced administrator with a knowledge, if

possible, of Indian conditions and, in addition, there should be two other whole-time members of the Council for agriculture and animal hus bandry respectively The Commission suggest-ed that the Council should consist of thirty six members, in addition to the Chairman and the two whole-time members Of these, eight would be nominated by the Government of India, eighteen would represent the provincial, agricultural and veterinary departments, three would represent the Indian Universities, two would represent the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the planting community respect ively and five would be nominated by the Council for the approval of the Government of India The Council would largely work through a Standing Finance Committee and sub committees A provincial committee should be established in each major province to work in close co operation with it The advisory duties of the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India would be taken over by the Chairman and whole time members of the Research Council, his adminis trative duties being taken over by a whole time Director of the Pusa Institute

Constitution of the Council—In a Resolution issued on May 23, 1929, the Government of India stated that whilst they were of opinion that the proposals of the Royal Commission were, on the whole, admirably designed to secure the objects for the attainment of which the establishment of the commission outlined the establishment of the organisation outlined above was recommended, they considered a Council of thirty-nine members would be too large to be really effective and that it was not desirable that the Legislative Assembly should be desirable that the Tegislative Assembly should be deprived of its normal constitutional control over an activity which affects the staple industry of India They had, therefore, decided that the central organisation should be divided into two parts, a Governing Body which would have the management of all the affairs and funds of the Council subject to the limitation in regard to and control of funds which is mentioned below

and an Advisory Board the functions of which 19 9 to consider the terms of a memorandum would be to ex mine all proposals in connection with the scientific objects of the Council which might be submitted to the Governi g Body to report on their feasibility and to advise n any other questions referred to it by the Govern ing Body The Governing Body would consist of the Member of the Governor General a Council in charge of the portfolio of Agriculture who would be ex offic o Chairman the Principal Administrative Officer of the Council who would be ex-officio Vice-Chairman one representative of the Council of State two representatives of the Legi lative Assembly one representative of the European Business community elected by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India, one representative of the Indian busines community elected by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry the Chambers of Consultance and Lindships Provincial Ministers of Agriculture two representatives elected by the Advisory Board the Secretary to the Govt of India in the Dept responsible for the admi istr. tion of Agricultu e from time to time appoint

The Advisory Board would con ist of all those whose inclusion in the Council was recommended by the Royal Commission with the exception of the representatives of the Central Legislature and the representatives of the European and Indian commercial communities who under the Indian commercial communities was under the modified scheme would be member of the Governing Body In view of their exclusion from the Advisory Board the university representation would be increased from three to our and the sclentific representation by the addition of the Durector of the Indian Institute of Scheme. of Science, Bang lore a representative of the Forest Research Institute Dehra Dun and a representative elected by the Indian Research Fund Association A representative elected by the Indian Research Fund Association A representative of the Cooperative Movement would allo be added The Frincip I Administrative Officer to the Council would be ex-officio Chairman of the Advisory Research

The Government of India further announced that for the lump grant of Rs 50 lakhs recom-mended by the Royal Commission they had mended by the Röyal Commission they had decided to substitute an initi liump grant of lis 25 lakhs of which Rs 15 lakhs would be paid in 10 9-30 supplemented by a fixed minimal print annually. The annual grant would be devoted to all of which Rs 6 lakhs would be devoted to all or which Rs 6 lakhs would be devoted to all the substitutions of the scheduling by the substitution objects of the Commission of the substitution of lakhs to the cost of its staff nd secretariat The Council would have an entirely free hand in regard to the expenditure of the grants made to regain to the expenditure of the grants made to lor scientific purposes subject to the condition hat no liability in respect of such matters as lave or pension contributions after the reserved or which the grant had been given would be acurred.

The Government of India also stated their eciaion that the Council should not be consti

of association and the Rules and Regulations At that meeting it was announced that His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government had offered a donation of Rs ... lakhs to the funds of the Council This offer was gratefully accepted and the Revenue Member of the Nizam s Government has been added to the Governing Body the Directors of Agriculture and of Veterinary Services becoming members of the Advisory Board Since then donations of one lake each payable in 20 equal annual instalments have been made by the Mysore Baroda Cochin Travancore and K hmi States and each nominates one representative to the Governing Body of the Council and two technical members to the Advisory Board The Bhopal State was admitted as a constituent member of the Council on payment of a donation of Rs 50 000 in 0 equ l annual instalments and was allowed the same representation on the Council as has been granted to the other consti-tuent States The Gwallor State has also become the Financial Adviser I CAR and such other a constituent member of the Council on payment persons sthe Governor General in Council might of a donation of Rs one lakh in not more than 5 annual instalments and has been allowed the usual representation

By a Resolution of August 4 1930 the Secre tarl t of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Rese rch w sco stuted a Department of the Government of India This arrangement was ended by a Resolution of January 15 1939 and connection between the Government of India and th Council Secretariat is now through the Department of Education Health and Lands In the same Resolution it was announced th t the two Expert Officers of the Council Would hencef th be designated Agricultural Commis loners with the Government of India nd Animal Husb ndry C mmissioner with the Government of Indi re pectively

A me sure of far reaching importance to the Imperi | Council of Agricultur | Research vas the introduction by the Government of India in the Centr 1 Legislative Assembly of the Agricul tural Produce Cess Bill on March 1 1940 passed with cert in amendments by Both Houses of the Central Legislature and rece yed the ass nt of the Governo Gen ral on April 15 1940 The object of the Act is to finance the general resea ch programme of the Council by levying a ce s of per cent ad valorem on the following commodities -1 Bones Bistles 3 Butter B istles Ones Bettes 3 Buttes 4 Cereals other than rice and wheat 5 Dru 6 Fibre f r brushes 7 Fish 8 Fruit Ghee 10 Hides raw 11 Manures 12 cakes 13 Pulses 14 Seeds 15 Sk Oil Pulses 14 Seeds 15 Skins Spice 17 Tob cco unmanufac 16 Spice tured 18 Vegetables 19 Wheat 20 Wheat flour 1 Wool raw Th cost of the Councils office Sug cane research and work rel ting to the organisation of the Marketing of Agricultural Produce would continue to be finan ced directly from the Central R venues as before It i hoped that placed in a more secure financial position and end w d with a larger and more edilon that the Council should not as constant to the council should not as constant to the council should not as constant to the council should be rejisted under the Roy I Commission to the council should be rejisted under the Registration of locatics Act XXI of 1880 In pursuance of locatics Act XXI of 1880 In pursuance of grainment and council should be able to the council should be able to

Personnel -In addition to the 16 ex officio tembers including 8 nominees of Indian States. ie Governing Body included at the commence ient of 1945 the following gentlemen -

The Hon'ble Mr. Hosain Imam, elected by he Council of State, Pt Sri Krishna Dutt 'aliwal, Mr. A, and Mohamed Azhar All, Mr. A, dected by the Legislative Assembly, R Scherre and N G Apte, representing the business community, Mr R G Allam and Sir Datar singh elected by the Advisory Board, and the following members appointed by the Governor-General in Council — The Advisers in charge of agriculture, to the Governors of Madras, Bombay, U P Bihar and C P, and Dewan Bahadur Sir T Vijayaraghayacharya, KBE The Chairman of the Council is the Hon'ble Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor General for the time being in charge of the portfolio of Agriculture, the Hon'ble Sir Jogendra Singh

Vice Chairman — H R Stewart, 01E, 115 Secretary — M S Randhawa Assistant Secretary -Rai Saheb Sarkar, BA

Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the meriment of India—Major Grahan Government of India — Major Grahan Williamson, O B 1 , M R O V B Assistant Agricultural Commissioner — Dr B

S Kadam, MSt, Ph D (Cornell)

Assistant Animal Husbandry Commissioner -S K Sen, BSc, MROVS

Agricultural Marketing Adviser -D Sethi, I A S

Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cauchpore —R C Srivastava, BSc, OBE Statistician -Dr P V Sukhatme, DSC, Ph D (Lond)

Editor, Council's Journal -H K. Sen, M A Officer in Charge, Animal Husbandry Bureau.

-R P R Kartha, BA

IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING IN INDIA.

In view of the importance of agricultural marketing as an aid to the general economic recovery of the country, the Government of India decided to give effect to the recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Agriculture and generally endorsed by the Central Banking Luquiry Committee regarding marketing surveys After consultation with Provincial Governments, it was decided that the first step should be the appointment of a highly qualified and experienced marketing expert with practical knowledge of agricultural marketing in other countries

Central Agricultural Marketing In accordance with this decision, the office of the Agricultural Marketing Advisor to the Govt of India, which has since been redesignated as the Central Agricultural Marketing Department, was constituted with effect from 1st January 1935, at Delhi with Mr A M Livingstone as the first Agricultural Marketing Adviser After more than six years of useful activities in India, during which period he was the guiding spirit of the marketing organisation all over India he relinquished charge of his office, on the 17th March, 1941 The present incubment of the post of Agricultural Marketing Adviser is Mr D R Sethi, CIE, IAS, who also holds in addition the post of Agricultural Production Adviser to the Government of India

The post of Deputy Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India which had been added on to the Department in July 1940 but was held in abeyance since March 1941, was also revived about the same time and Khan Mas also revived about the same time and which Bahadur A R Malik, MA, B Sc (Edin), Senior Marketing Officer, Bengal (now redesignated as Director of Agricultural Marketing, Bengal) was appointed to it. Since about the middle of March 1945, Khan Bahadur A R Mulik is carrying on the current duties of the post of Agricultural Marketing Adviser vice Mr D R. Sothi, who has proceeded on layer. The staff Sethi who has proceeded on leave The staff now consists of a Deputy Agricultural Marketing Adviser who carries on the duties of the Agricul-

tural Marketing Adviser, two Senior Marketing Officers, four Marketing Officers, one Supervising Officer (Grading Stations) and fifteen Assistant Marketing Officers The commencement of the year 1943 also saw the Department bifurcated The commencement of the at two stations, etc., Delhi and Ajmer, a major part being shifted to the latter place to release accommodation for war Offices in Delhi

With the help of suitable subsidies from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, the Provincial Governments established similar organisations in their respective areas and have, in some cases, further added to their staffs to meet the growing demand for developmental work of a practical nature Certain leading Indian States have also co operated by appoint ing full time officers in their States and over 200 States have nominated officers to deal with marketing questions In Provinces and States which have no Senior Marketing Officers the Director of Agriculture supervises the work of the marketing section The Central Marketing Staff are responsible for the survey work in a large number of States which do not have staffs of their own They also have to advise and assist the local marketing staffs in carrying out their work

Marketing Scheme -The Marketing Scheme was originally sanctioned for a period ocneme was originally sanctioned for a period of five years and the new organisation was given the two fold task of (1) carrying out marketing surveys and publishing reports describing in detail the present system of marketing of some of the more important agricultural and animal husbandry products with recommendations regarding the lines of future improvement and (ii) drawing up suitable grade specifications after examining the chemical grade specifications after examining the chemical and physical characteristics of market samples of such commodities and testing their working under practical conditions

Apart from the Report on the Cold Storage and Transport of Perishable Produce in Delhi which was issued in 1937, all India Marketi Survey Reports in respect of wheat, linsee

skins coconuts and cashewnuts have already been published while the reports on bananas sheep and goats fish cattle barley and gram are expected to be released shortly The reports on some other commodities 11.Z rape eed mustard and toris wool and hair stone and small fruits maize and millets castor seed sanihemp ghes and other milk products, sesamum and niger seeds fibres meat and poultry are in different stages of preparation and some of these are very nearly complete Handbook on the Quality of Indian Wool which is intended to serve as a guide to wool merchants and persons interested in wool and a Preliminary Quide to Indian Fish Fisheries and Methods of Fishing and Curing have also been published. It is also proposed to take up shortly the drafting of a survey report on mangoes and to bring the data in the wheat report up-to date by issuing a suitable supple

About the begt to of 1943 a rapid survey was also undertaken in respect of certain. vegetables (peas beans cabbage cauliflower tomatoes and carrots) and certain important by the Agricultural M rketing Adviser shortly Under instructions from the Govt of India tapid surveys were also conducted about the same period in regard to (1) bones and bone meals and (11) Indian requirements of agricul tur l implements and machinery and the relevant reports prepa ed In 1944 the Department also carri d out a rapid survey of milk production in Delhi provinc in connection with a scheme to the supply of milk to Govern ment servants in Delhi and New Dehli

Celd Storage Transport—With a vi w to studying the commercial posibilities of cold storage transport of peri hable products like fruits etc certain refrigerated trapport tril awere conducted duri g 1940 41 on two N W R cold storage Westers 241 Federa W cold storage wagons cold storage wagons All India survey work on cold storage wagons All India survey work on cold storage was also carried out in part during that period. In view however of the recent transport difficulties and the consequent shortage of w gons the experim at and survey on cold storage has had to be po tponed for the present

Gr ding and Mrki g—In discussing steps which might be taken to improve th Sener I levet of quality the Royal Commission thought the torg nised tr de associatios in India. thought th t org nised tr de associatos a min-fed trouble of gre t assi tame in pplying effective pressur to secure improved quality out by the pressure of the pressure of the pressure of the two great pressure of the pressure of the pressure of two great pressure of the pressure of the pressure of two great pressure of the pressure of the pressure of the first the physical renders of the pressure of the pressure of modities with as fruit eggs efc on the basis of at tutory at nadards and secondly the modifies "ch as fruit eggs etc on the cashs of at tutory at dards in descondly the condition of control tens in standard in the condition of control tens in standard in the condition of control tens in the condition of control tens in the condition of control tens in the condition of control tens in the condition of

eggs tobacco grapes coffee potatoes milk of prescribed grade designations applied to groundnuts rice hides sugar citrus fruits schedule products. As a result of consultation markets and fairs co-operative marketing lac with provincial governments and repre entative trade and manufacturing interests further commodities were added to the schedule to the Act which now includes fruits vegetables eggs dairy produce tobacco coffee hides and skins fruit products ata oliseeds vegetable oils (including hydrogenated oils and vegetable including hydrogenated wis and vegetable flats) cotton rice i c wheat sann hemp sug reans gur (laggery) myrobalans and burn. The grading and marking rules in respect of most of these commodities h we been duly prepared and notified. Tentative grade specifications and rules for several varieties of rice. and fruits have al o been drawn up Sev ral Indian States have adopted similar legislation and are applying the AGMARK to the com modities graded in their areas

The development of trading on the basis of the stand rd methods of gr ding is definitely cat hing on In the early stages experi cat ming on in the early stages experimental grading stations are operated on the basis of provi lonal standards subsequently the process of grading and marking is done commercially on a voluntary basis by packers holding Certificate of Authorisation issued pulses including in antitotte man the pulse in the pulse including in antitotte may be the primary producer vegetable survey was completed and the report or co operative society or an association of thereon submitted to Government. The draft primary producers village collectors and proming of the report on pulses will be taken unpresented the individual 1 ger packer or manu. eessors or the indi idual I reer packer or manu facturer holding a key position in the process of distribution

> By the close of the year 1944 the standardised grading and marking of the many commodities referred to above was being carried out com mercially at some 63 centres During 1944 alone more than Rs 813 lakhs worth of produce were sold under the Agmark as compared with about 549 lakhs in the previous year as per

1	decemb perow		
	A ame of commodity	Value of 1	rroduce graded
		1943	1044
	Ghee	Rs	Rs
	Hides	3 38 37 1 6 14 11 98	
;	Egg	13 06 5 8 9 71 08	
	Hides Egg T b cco Ata	9 37 49	6 76 89
	Rice Edible oils	3 48 417 11 1 699	
	Sug ranno gua	3 13 68	80 609
	Cotton Fruits and vegetables	63 18 019 4 67 79	
1 1.	Fruit products	3 33 50- 4 98 666	4 73 814 3 9 73 036
3	Seedlac		
8	Bura IS nohemn	1 8 649 45 60 74	9 80 675 60 6 000
1	Fruit products Fruit products Butter Seedlac Bura S nnhemp Potatoes	16 366	
	Tot 1	E 16 0 15	, 01910 5

demand was responsible for keeping up the progress in the grading of commodities like Act, 1937. In order to ensure that grading is ghee, butter and eggs—Grading of ghee recorded a sharp expansion in the United Provinces in 1944 mainly because of a decision of the consisting of one Chief Inspector and 7 Inspector. ghee, butter and eggs Grading of ghee recorded a sharp expansion in the United Provinces in 1944 mainly because of a decision of the Provincial Government to ban all exports of ghee out of the Provinces except for a limited quantity of Agmark graded glice for civilian consumption in areas normally catered for by the United Provinces The United Provinces Government have also fixed higher prices for Agmark graded mustard oil as against the ungraded oil. The grading output of this commodity is therefore on the increase. It is noteworthy that this principle of standardising the qualities of commodities subject to substantral inter and intra provincial movements is becoming increasingly popular The Bihar Govt are now following the example of the becoming increasingly United Provinces Government and are exploring the possibilities of adopting similar arrangements in respect of the marketable and exportable surplus of ghee and mustard oil in that province The egg grading scheme is also progressing satisfactorily and a proposal to reduce the number of grades for hen and duck eggs to three only so is to facilitate rapid marketing has been engaging attention recently An interesting experiment for marking the date of grading on the shell of graded eggs was initiated at Delhi and was attended with a fair amount It is proposed to adopt the principle on a wider scale as soon as circumstances permit

Staples like rice and ata being in short supply due to war conditions have, however, recently gone down in the grading scale Towards the close of 1943 an experiment was imitated in Madras Province to grade rice according to ad hoc war quality specifications and to link up such grading with the activities of the local Civil Supplies Department The scheme expanded considerably but had to be closed down towards the close of 1944 due to low arrivals in the market of good quality rice. The Department also decided recently to abandon the ata grading scheme as it was not considered to be of direct benefit to the pro-The view has generally been adopted that as far as possible the grading of commod-ities, the quality of which could not be verified by definite chemical tests, should not be allowed on any considerable scale to commodities like fruits and vegetables, sugarcane gur and bura, when graded by producers' organisations only

The task of assisting The task of assisting the formation of such organisations is also being pursued vigorously

Special mention should be made here of the scheme for the grading and marking of sannhemp introduced towards the close of 1942 sannhemp introduced towards one cooler. The scheme was drawn up as a result of complaints received from the Hemp Controller in the United Kingdom regarding the low of exports of hemp from India. The in the United Kingdom regarding the low quality of exports of hemp from India The scheme follows the general lines of all other grading schemes under the Agmark in that grading is done by authorised process holding certificates of authorisation issued by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Govt of India have, by a notification under the Sea Customs Act, prolibited the export of sannhemp not graded under the Agricultural Chemist to the Government of

tors has been appointed at stations at Benarcs, Vizianagram and Bombsy major portion of the cost of this staff is recovered from the trade by means of a charge of six annas per bale The Vice President of the London Hemp Association visited India towards the close of 1944 and discussed the scheme with the Agricultural Marketing Adviser and the Inspectorate staff. As a result of these discussions sions, certain modifications in the scheme will shortly be carried out so as to ensure harmonious working

In the beginning of 1944 a conference of tobacco interests convened at Guntur decided that the quality of exports of all types of tobacco from India should be controlled and that no tobacco should be exported on consignment account unless it conformed to Agmark specifica tions In pursuance of these recommendations an inspectorate staff consisting of one Chief Inspector and 8 Inspectors has recently been created for checking the quality of the exportable Agmark graded tobacco but the extent of application of compulsory quality control is still under consideration. The Inspectorate is expected to start functioning very shortly It will be set up at Guntur, an important Virginia tobacco centre, and its entire cost will be met from the grant of Rs 10 lakin per annum made to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research by the Government of India out of the excise duty on tobacco Similar proposals for compulsory grading of the several kinds Similar proposals of fruit juices and products, sponsored in con sultation with a representative conference held in May 1941, are also expected to take shape shortly It is proposed to work the scheme in pusuance of the powers conferred by the Defence of India Rules by means of a suitable order.

Inspection of Graded Produce-In order to ensure adequate control of quality and proper grading, several persons in the provinces and States were authorised by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to inspect graded produce and grading centres The co operation of agricultural, veterinary and allied departments in all provinces was sought for in this connection and several of their officers were provided with the necessary authority to inspect grading stations and graded produce Arrangements have also been made for controlling the quality of graded produce by systematically analysing samples collected by the inspecting staff both from the packers' premises as well as from the markets Nearly 10,000 samples of ghee and quite a large number of edible oil samples were applying at the Control Control and the control of the control analysed at the Central Control Laboratory, Cawnpore, during the calendar year 1944 Several samples of graded gur, bura, butter and fruit products are being periodically analysed at the Imperial Agricultural Research

was appointed to assist the Cerealist at Lyalipur in this work A Rice Analyst was also added work on rice samples was made over to him work on rice samples was made over to him for the purpose of keeping a vigilant watch on the quality of Agmark eggs put in Dehli market an Egg Grading Demonstrator has also been appointed and the number of stale egg put on the market has decreased considerably

The exercise of quality control by examination of samples at these laboratories naturally involves ot samples at these islobtatories naturally involves a certain amount of unavoidable expenditure. This is partly offset by the sale of AGMARK labels to authorised packers. It was however observed that the Ag leutural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act 1937, under which such recoveries were being made did not permit the levy of any further charges th n what the labels etc were costing to the Department In order therefore that a portion if not the whole of the inspection cost could be recovered from the packers who were the chief beneficiaries from the grading sel eme the Act was amended in about grading sel fime the Act was amended in about; the middle of 1943 so as to pen int recoveries on labels for this purpose as well as for arranging, any special publicity with regard to patticular commodities in the early stag s b fore the grading of a particular commodity in spassed the experimental stags and proved its merit the experimental stags and proved its merit provided by the stage of the experimental stags and proved its merit provided by the stage of the stag control as far as possible self-suppo ting particularly with regard to commodities mainly produced resport eg sannhemp or commodities like ghe the grading of which has now become dintiely established. The principle of recovering a part of the cost of quality control The principle has also been extended to the commodities and also been extended to the butt r (and vanaspati which is not how ver being graded). The f irly rapid expansion in the grading of the first rapid expansion in the grading of the first rapid expansion in the grading of the first rapid expansion in the grading of the first rapid expansion in the grading of the first rapid expansion in the grading of the first rapid expansion in the grading of the first rapid expansion in the grading of the first rapid expansion in the grading of the first rapid expansion in the grading of the first rapid expansion in the grading of the first rapid expansion in the grading of the first rapid expansion in the grading of the first rapid expansion in the grading of the first rapid expansion in the grading of the first rapid expansion in the grading of the grading of the grading of the grading expansion in the grading of the grading of the grading expansion in the grading of the grading expansion in the grading of the grading expansion in the grading of the grading expansion in the grading of the grading expansion in the grad

shee from year to year has also co umitted the Department to ensure it at proper arrangements ar instituted or existing ones at in order to provide for an unfalling check on the quality of the graded products. Certain new measur so as to mak the scheme self supporting

the Central Provinces In 1943 an Ata Analystion this basis unanimous support was not forthcoming owing partly to the existence of an excessive number of sm ll futures trading to the headquarters staff and the entire analytical associations so ttered all over the country and partly to the opposition of one or two important trading institutions and certain influential exporting and importing interests

> With a view to bringing about uniformity in the different contract terms for wheat and linseed (including the Standard Contract) adopted by the trade an informal Conference of the representatives of 3 important trade associations of Bombay was convened in Fel ruary 1941 Besides suggesting certain changes in the tolerances and limits of rejection changes in the toerances and limits of rejection for damaged slightly damaged and shrivelled grains the Conference made important recom-mend tions etz that (1) 5 tons should be adopted as an alternative to 500 maunds as the minimum unit of transaction and () that the Cwt should be adopt d as an alternative to the maund as the unit of quotation In the case of linseed the Co ference further suggested that the cleaning charge under Refraction should be These latter suggestions lowered were cir culated to the trade interests concerned and they have been accepted

In the case of wheat it has been decided to amend the Standard Contract for wheat as finally agreed to in 1938 and thereby implement the above mentioned recommendations

The Standard Groundnut Contr ct was examined at the Bombay Conf rence 1941 and several minor changes were suggested. These were afterwards circui ted to the tr de interests concerned As reg rd Hand Picked Sel cted Groundnuts (kernels and nuts in shell) the Contract terms agreed to at a Conf rence h ld in 1940 were further revi ed and accepted by butt r (and leading trade assort tions of Bombay Three clar graded) leading exporters of groundnuts in M dras to grading of adoptet the St adard Groundnut Contract to multicet it from the begt ni g of 194 m d they have arrangements repo ted th t the Contract terms he have halg accepted both by the sellers a d pur halg age ts and that thy wo ked very well during the pelod of adoption. The question of the graded products. Certain new measur | law according been in trutted to gut a daring the pe lod of adoption. The question | law according been in trutted to gut a daring the period of adoption. The question | law according to standard contract terms from the period of the per coal rence have furth er acreed to a proportionate adopt the standard contract terms a luntarily herease in the charges I vied on graded give compulsion being introduced only if the trade fall to do so

Standard Contract T runs.—The Standard Standard Co tain rs.—For most commodities control true. The standard in the contain rs. u.e. in India are very variably agreed to by the Oran and Oliseed were the contain rs. u.e. in India are very variably active 1938 and similar terms for ground in the standard as a mitorant Court rune in the contents are subject to appreciable dams of the contain rate which the standard contents are subject to appreciable dams of the India and India and India and India and India are subject to appreciable dams of the India and India an

with boxes of standard patterns for use in transit! Unfortunately, due mainly to lack of funds, the of eggs and fruits Careful records were kept of the results for comparing the standard and the ordinary containers

In the Travancore experiment conducted during 1939 and 1940 covering about 3,00,000 eggs, the loss by damaged and broken eggs in the standard boxes was only 0 52 per cent as compared with damage and loss through pilfer age of 1 77 per cent in the ordinary baskets. As a result of the experiments, almost the entire exports of eggs from the State to other markets like Madras were packed in the improved containers in 1941 This was facilitated by the grant of suitable concessions in freight rates by the railway companies In the Bengal trials the total wastage in the standard boxes was 0 5 per cent as compared with 2 5 per cent in the case of baskets. The experiments conducted by the Rampur State revealed that in 3 out of 4 containers of eggs consigned to Nainital in August 1941, the contents were absolutely undamaged, while in the case of the fourth, the damage was only about 1 per cent Such reductions in the physical loss of produce are of small magnitude, but even a saving of 1 per cent on this score alone would represent an economy of something like Rs 51 lakhs in the cost of distribution of the eggs put on the market These experiments, however, received a set back during 1942 owing to transport difficulties created by the War

Legislation Regulating Markets—The draft model bill for the regulation of markets circulated by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser in the year 1938 formed the basis for necessary legislation in provinces and States Agricultural Produce Markets Acts are now in force in the Punjub, North West Frontier Province, Sind, Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces, Mysore and Hyderabad and the question is under consideration in other provinces and States where no legislation already exists It is, however, observed that due to abnormal conditions, legislation relating to regulated markets is not making the desirable progress It is, however, gratifying to note that the necessity for organising regulated markets has recently been stressed by the Central Food Advisory Council and attention of the Provinces and States has been drawn to the draft bill proposed by the Central Agricultural Marketing Department in 1938 in this connection

The attempts at regulating the markets were fittingly strengthened and supplemented by the passage on the 28th March 1939, by the Central Government of the Standards of Weight Act, 1939 The Act came into force with effect from the 1st July 1942 and the Standards of Weights Rules, 1942 have also been prepared Rules will be enforced as soon as sets of standard weights are ready for distribution to the Pro-vincial and State Governments

Broadcasting Market Quotations The dissemination of reliable and accurate market intelligence is an essential function of the marketing department. The solution of the problems of food administration and price control would have been facilitated if a properly coordinated All India Market News Service had been in existence from the beginning and efficient running would be best facilitated and efficient running would be best facilitated and efficient running would be best facilitated and efficient running would be best facilitated and efficient running would be best facilitated and efficient running would be best facilitated and efficient running would be best facilitated and efficient running would be best facilitated and efficient running would be best facilitated and efficient running would be best facilitated and efficient running would be best facilitated and efficient running would be best facilitated and efficient running would be best facilitated in the local product of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 was suitably amended Proposals for the same have accordingly been submitted to the Govt of India recently Development of Export Markets—The Royal Commission on Agriculture and more recently the Indian Government Trade Commission and efficient running would be best facilitated and efficient running would be best facilitated and efficient running would be best facilitated and efficient running would be best facilitated in the local product of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Market) Act, 1937 was suitably amended Proposals for the same have accordingly been submitted to the Govt of India recently proposals for the same have accordingly been submitted to the Govt of India Produce (Grading and Market) Act, 1937 was suitably amended Proposals for the same have accordingly been submitted to the Govt of India Produce (Frading Act, 1937 was suitably amended Proposals for the same have accordingly been submitted to the Govt of India Produce (Frading Act, 1937 was suitably amended Proposa

Central Agricultural Marketing Department had to rest content with a skeleton service of limited value Similarly, except in the United Provinces, where a fairly comprehensive market intelligence service is being run under a special marketing staff, the arrangements in this behalf in the various provinces and States are totally inadequate

The Central Agricultural Marketing Department at present broadcasts (1) the daily market rates of a number of commodities at Hapur market, (2) the daily quotation for a few com modities like rice, gur, pistaches, raisins and almonds at Peshawar and wheat, rice, cotton and wool at Karachi and sugar at Bombay, (3) the daily market rates for cattle at Rhotak and Bahadurgarh and (4) a weekly market report dealing with the fluctuations in prices of commodities like wheat, rice, oilseeds, pulses and several graded articles at various centres In order to ensure accuracy in regard in India to cattle prices, three recorders have been appointed at Rohtak, Bahadurgarh and Bombay from Central funds During the year 1943, at the instance of the Food Department arrange ments were made to broadcast daily the market rates for coarse grains at a number of selected centres all over india, but this broadcast was discontinued after a short time The Department is also issuing a monthly review of prices and stocks relating to various commodities

Agricultural Publicity—The necessity for publicity for any scheme of agricultural improve ment should be obvious Efforts are accordingly being made to keep the public informed of the activities of the Department through the media of newspapers, exhibitions of special posters at railway stations and other suitable public places, and by putting up demonstrations stalls at the various agricultural and industrial exhibitions in the provinces and States In these exhibi tions, public demonstrations are given of the tions, public demonstrations are given of the technique of grading by exhibiting illustrative maps, diagrams and charts relating to the production supplies and prices and by sale of the actual graded commodities. A brief pamphlet on the "Story of Agmark" has also been prepared for distribution to the public. In the recent period, publicity of the above sort has however been modest as it was not considered desirable to increase the demand for Agmark products when it might not be possible to meet products when it might not be possible to meet At the same time it due to scarcity conditions it was found necessary to arrange for special publicity if any section of the trade in a particular commodity wanted it and was prepared to The Agricultural contribute towards the cost The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937, has therefore been suitably amended to recover such cost

The question of setting up departmental AGMARK stalls was examined recently and it was considered necesary that their establishment and efficient running would be best facilitated only if the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1987 was suitably amended Proposals for the same have accordingly been

sioners abroad have pointed out repeatedly that it to the trade interests in India in order to find the main obstacle in the way of attempts at out whether such dressing could be done as a state of a tandardisation in the quality and have India The trade in India left that such dreving the stressed the need for an organised attempt to improve the quality of exported goods. The mechanic i means an I technical knowl de Central Agricultural Marketing Department has improve the quality of exported goods. With great difficulty some more informati means the beginning p it closes strendton to this was secured on the point and it was decided to problem. A scheme for the grading and marking of cedlac exported out of India was initiated in 1941 and during the period from July 1941 to January 1942 consignments of graded seedlac weighl g about o 194 maunds were sent to the United States of America. Though the report on the first consignment was favourable the experim at had to be abandoned due to the abn rmal conditions consequent on the War A reference has already been made to the scheme for the grading and marking of sann hemp exported from India This scheme is still in its fo mative stage and it is too soon to judge its usefulness As a result of the joint efforts of the oscimies as a result of the joint endes of the Central Agricultural Marketing Department and the Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Alexandri Indian tobacco has also been introduced in the Egyptian market and trading has been carried on on the basis of Agmark grade The Indian Government Trade Com grade The Indian Government Trade Comout of the Control of the American Control
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goat skins Similar enquiries have also been ddressed to the Trade Commissioner at New York and London Samples of goat hair collected to the control of the collected to the coll 10 k and London Samples of goat hair collected from diff reth parts of the country were also sent to the India Government Trad Commission in Australia for being shown to Commission in Australia for being shown to the Commission in Australia for being shown to the Commission of the satisfied with a merchant were generally of the Agricultural hi racting Adviser show that require it in a special goat hair th y would the scheme he are riced set of progress in spite require it in a special goat hair they we to take indian goat hair on any large seal for comme did use. A specimen of this dressed for comme did use. A specimen of this dressed hair as used in Adurtalia was obtained and shown in methods.

prepare a f irly large sampl of such dressed fair and send it to Australia f r evaluation fair and send it to tuertain fr evaluation. The sample was under preparation towards it oclose of 1044 bimultaneou by the question of drawing up suitable standards and specifications for good that has also been it ken up were collected by the Department from Ajm r and Jodd pur and sept to the India Government Trade Commissioner New Jon's for purposes of evaluation by the Incorporated Carpet Manufacturers association N. Vork Further and Control of the Commissioner See Trade Commissioner Commissi Some time in 194 this Department had collected certain samples of dible nuts such as ground nuts in shell cashewnuts almonds and apriloot stones and ent them to the India Government Trade Commi stoner Canada in order to find out whether there would be any possibility of their utilitisation in Canada for the preparation of chocolates etc. The nuts were shown to th importers and were approved

Apart from the activities detailed above the Central Marketing Staff has to deal with numer ous enquiries of a gen rai nature. The m rketing staffs in, several provinces ar also closely connect d with price control a tivities and ar and the state of the profits is slice in this state of the profits in this state of the profits of the state of the profits of the state of the profits of the state of the profits of the state of the profits of the state of the increase o years Graded eggs in large numbers were supplied to the Army I ternment camps he pitals etc.

The above is only a brief sketch of the activi-ties of the marketing tail. The det iled accounts given in the publi hed annual reports of the Agricultural M recting Adviser show that

List of the Central Marketing Officers and the Senior Marketing Officers in Provinces and Indian States --

A .- Ce t 1 Mark ting St ff Ag cult al M kett g Advise to the Go ern me t f Ind —D R S th! MA B & C (Edin) I AS (On leave) L B A R Mall. (In harge) Dep ty Agricult ral Ma ket ng Ad us r t the Governm t of I dia - Khan Bahadur A R Malik M.A BSC (Edin)

Semo Supdt k S A Kirm ni B com Se ior M rieling Offic rs -B P Bha gava so A M Inst B E (Two po ts of Senior B Sc Marketing Office s vacant)

M rket no Offic s—Trlyugi Pra d M A LLB
P L Tandon B 80 (Wales) F R Econ S (Lon
don) S C Ch kravarty B Ag (Bom)

Supervising F A Shah, B A Officer (Grading Stations) -Markeling F Assistant Officers -K Haq, BA, M BC Chetty, B sc (Edin) (Reading), Nurul Islam (on temporary deputa-tion to the Office of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi), Israrul Haq, I. v P (Hon), V P Anantanarayanan, B Sc (Hons), M Sc , K P Jain, B Sc , A H B T I , H S K I Odi, B A Pratab Singh, B Sc (Agri), *B D Joshi, B Sc (Agri), *R N Chaturedi, B Sc (Agri) R A Bhote, I D D , Parduman Singh, B Sc (Agri), M B Nayar, B Sc (Agri), M Sc

Inspectorate Staff under the San Hemp Grading Scheme .

Pratap Singh, Chief Inspector. Shivpur (Benares) R N Murthy, Inspector, V S Rao Inspector, Bombry Murthy, Inspector, Vizianagram Habibur Rahman, Inspector, Shirpur (Benares)

O N Garg, Inspector, Shivpur (Benares)

B-Provincial Marketing Officers

Madras -S N Venkataramana Ayyar, BA, B SC (Ag.) Bombay -R N Trivedi, BA (Hons). GDGA Bengal —Dr S A Husain, B com, Ph D

(Iron) (London) United Provinces - John A Manawwar, MA, BSc (Edin) MSA (Texas)

Punjab -Dr Arjan Singh, B sc (Agri), Ph D (Wales)

Bihar - Khalilur Rahman, BA

Orizea -R N Dwivedi MA Central Provinces -R N Gadre, LAS Assam -N Zaman Ahmad, B Sc , B Al IARI

North-West Frontier Province -D M MA, FRFS

Sind -Dr L M Hira, GBVO, A (Lond).

C -Minor Administrations

Ajmer-Mericara -R K Singh

Assistant Marketing Officer Coorg — P M Chengar M Chengappa, OHD (Manchester), FRFS (London)

Baluchistan -H R Kidwai, HSC, tant Marketing Officer Delhi -The Superintendent of Ind

D -Indian States Marketing Office Hyderabad -Dr Amir Ali Khan, Ph 1 Mysore -M D Venkata Urs, BA Patiala—Sardar Harchand Singh, L Bhopal—Jamil Mohammad Khan,

Baroda —M J Patel
Gualior —N R Jatar, B Sc
Kashmir —R K Bhan, President,
Warketing Board & I and Kashmir Marketing Board & of Statistics & Economic Intelligence

Jodhpur - Kishen Puri, B A , III. B Bikaner - The Director of Industi Commerce

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF SUGAR TECHNOLOGY.

The Indian Sugar Committee of 1920 recommended inter alia the establishment of a Central Research Institute as necessary for the proper development of the Sugar Industry in this

The recommendation of the Sugar Committee was accepted and the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology was started at Cawapore by the Government of India on 1st October, 1936, to carry out research in the different branches of Sugar Technology and to help the Indian Sugar Industry in various ways by rendering technical assistance to Sugar Factories, by training students in all branches of Sugar Technology, by providing short term courses to technical men already engaged in the Industry, etc. From the 1st March 1945 the control of the Institute has passed over to the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, formed by resolution of the Governor General in Council and registered under the Registration of Societies Act XXI of 1860 The Committee is constituted by members from every section of the industry, viz cane growers, sugar manufacturers, sugar merchants and Sugar Technologista

The Institute is financed by grants from the Sugar Excise Fund

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The work of the Institute has been organized under two broad heads, (a) office work including general administration and, (b) research and teaching The former includes the technical, the statistical and general sections, the latter consists of three main sections-Sugar Technology, Sugar Engineering and Sugar Chemistry,

the last comprising of Sugar Chemistry, Chemistry, Physical Chemistry and B The laboratories are well equipp mistry instruments required for research on sug allied products Attached to the Institute Experimental Sugar Factory, wo Sugar Engineering and Chemical Englishoratories, Sugar Research and Testing Bliggi Burger of Sugar Research and Testing 1 Bilari, Bureau of Sugar standards and r schemes for the manufacture of sugar ca India, prevention of deterioration of sugar

The functions of the Research and Station at Bilari are (1) testing of existing and processes in use in the open pan in (11) undertaking research work for intro improvements in the plants and process giving demonstration of new machines a proved process and (12) The Indian (Sugarcane Committee have recently cons a gur and khandsarı sub committee for a on the lines of work of the Research Sta

Apart from the technical work und Sugar Production Rules (1935) technical ance and advice on various aspects of the industry are given by the Institute to sugtories, central and provincial governmendian States and others The Institute yours to meet all technical requirements tories so far as its staff and equipment ! The more important types of work whi Institute undertakes for rendering te assistance to sugar factories are (a) ad promoters of new factories, (b) advice rela extensions and alterations of existing fac

Temporarily diverted to the Sann Hemp Grading Scheme

(c) advice relating to improvements in working | Tor most courses a period of factory training is of plant (d) advice relating to improvements in an essential condition for the grant of diploma or vestigations into special problems and (h) analy tical work

The Sugar Trade Information Service under the control of the Director is run to meet the re qui ements of the sugar trade and industry in India

The scope of the work of the Institute was brought to the notice of all persons interested in the sugar industry through a booklet entitled Functions and Activities In order to estab lish and maintain contact with the sugar facto ries and enable them to be in touch with research work carried out at the Institute and develop ments elsewhere arrangements have been made for issuing brief summaries on matters of t chni cal interest under the title of Sugar Notes Description and results of various experimental and research work carried out in the Institute are being published annually in the publication en titled Scientific Reports of the Imperial Insti

complete training in their respective subjects of charge to factorie on receipt of eng in

of plain (d) survives (e) technic I control of cartificate There are six regular courses of manufacturing process (f) advice regarding training for students desiring to qualified working targeness and cost of production (f) in technical posts in sugar factories er: Fellowship and Associateship courses in Sugar Technology and in Sugar Engineering and the Sug r Engineering Certificate Course the Su r Bollers Certificates Course Besides facilities are pro vided for men already engaged in the industry to have the necessary technical training during the off scason provided they have the requisite edu cational qualifications. The off season courses art—(a) Chemical Control (b) Bacteriology (c)
Pan Bolling (d) Fuel and Boller Control (e)
Statistical Methods (for research students)
(f) St tistics (for sugar students) (g) Dutch lan
gauge (h) G rman Language () Milling Plant operation and control and (1) Sugar storage

In order to afford adequate facilities to the Sugar Factories in India for selecting properly qu lifled staff and at the same time to reduce unemployment amongst the educated technical workers in the u ar indistry the Institute maintains an Employment B irea i wilch collect the of Spar me belong we are an area of the control

AREA CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED IN 1940 41 IN EACH PROVINCE The Stat st cs a ven the follow ng pages are the l test a a l ble

=		•			
			NET AREA		
Provinces	Area according to survey	D du t Indian States	According to survey	According to Village Papers 5 Acres 1 561 330 55 494 800 50 373,206 48 719 8 0 63 074 61 1 01 64 203 470 50 01 44 8 576 819 50 191 550 50 191 550 50 191 550 60 193 507	
1		3	4	5	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	
Ajmer Merwar-	1 61 330 43 375 360	890 560	1 561 330 35 484 800		
Bengal Bihar	50 3 3 96 44 327 05		50 373 96 44 8 7 05		
Bombay Central Provinces and B rar	48 719 850 63 004 800		48 719,850 63 004 800		
Coorg Delhi	1 012 264 368 4 0		1 01 264 368 4 0		
Madras North West Frontier Province	80 014 133 8 437 618		80 014 133 8 437 618		
Orisea Pu j b	20 58 576 61 001 600		20 58 ,576 51 001 500		
Si d United Provinces	30 185 95 6 848 9 0		30 185,95 67 848 920		
Total	5 0,813 3 4	7,890 560	51* 922 814	51 073 59	

CLASSIPIOATION OF ARYA IN FACH PROVINGE IN 1940 41.

CLASSIPIOATION OF ARFA IN PAGE PROVINGE IN 1910								
Provinces	Forests		Other uncultivated land excluding current fallows	Current fallows	Net area actually sown	Culturable area included in "other uncultivated land excluding current fallows"*		
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
mer Merwara sam ngal har	Acres 46,981 4,304,743 4,584,652 6,606,998	6,520,634	6,033,983 6,429,273	6,840,100	Acres 403 405 6,788,823 24,714,500 17,924,200 28,713,369	142,960		
nmbay intral Provinces & Berar porg elhi adras	8,305,345	4,880,756 359,474 85,591	14,079,275 11,690 62,684	3,729,769 157,702 15,517	24,545,668 151,661 204,678 31,979,126	5,147,663		
orth-West Frontie Province rissa unjab and	352,933 2,605,676 1,974,939 725,45	2,675,89 6,580,63 9 12,995,60 8,030,49	2,810,948 3,265,967 13,986,465 11,148,084	3,064,057 4,911,911	28,170,48 5,370,00	3,781,068 8 6		
nited Provinces Total .	9,279,58	00 710 34		45,253,032	213,962,66	7 9,252,764 ole		

^{*} Figures given in this column represent areas definitely known to be culturable

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN 1940-41 IN EACH PROVINCE

2114	2 01.5							
}	AREA IRRIGATED							
Provinces	By Canals		Bv Tanks	By Wells	By Other Sources	Total Area irrigated		
	Govern- ment	Private		į				
1	4 0000	Acres	Acres	Acrés	Acres	Acres		
Ajmer-Merwara Assam Bengal Bihar Bombay Central Provinces & Berar Coorg Delhi Madras North-West Frontier Province Orissa	228 241,564 729,702 245,415 (a) 3,304 39,887 3,928,114 426,881 314,242 11,564,788	561,651 262,716 916,237 66,561 1,547,072 143,352 405,229 54,217 475,061	41,874 1,470 817,188 1,409,727 111,930 (a) 1,442 2,113 3,395,159 1,955 300,311 46,937	102,822 34 44,040 554,839 693,887 164,515 34,370 1,446,145 78,731 8,547 4,681,633	129 401,739 432,464 1,632,365 19,991 75,243 307,927 68,410 727,989 129,837 372,160	144,825 965,122 1,767,972 5,242,870 1,137,784 1,786,830 4,746 76,370 9,220,697 981,206 1,405,306 16,898,256 4,492,418 4,492,418		
Punjab Sind United Provinces	4,091,875 3,773,991	9,721 29,639	13,964	18,662 5,936,267	1,880,256	11,634,117 55,788,519		
Total	25,359,991	4,471,456	6,144,070	13,764,492	6,048,510	,		

⁽a) Included under "Private canals,"

Agricultural Statistics

AREA UNDER TREIGATION IN 1940-41 IN PACE PROVINCE

		C	tops Irrigat	ED	:D			
Provinces	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowar or cholum (great millet)	Bajra or Cumbu (spiked millet)			
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acrea			
Ajmer Merwara	8	15 651	3918	2 964	4 195			
Assam	940 99							
Bengal	1 618 570	10 857	3 6	75	1 4			
Bihar	34 010	353 08	4 038	5 000	1 499			
Bombay /	16 464	1 5 114	9 3	69 909	64 69			
Central Provinces & Berar	1 584 658	49 745	1 835	1 418				
Coorg	4 46							
Delhi	4	31 598	6 69	1 489	143			
Madras	8 449 146	770	5	413 132	337 200			
Yorth West Frontier Province	34 5	361 3 3	5888	83	10 40°			
O iasa	1 59 671	5.6		1				
Punj b	76916	5810€0	369 313	°0 534	654 490			
Sind	14 0 000	1 0334	1 409	494 651	8 939			
Laited Provi ces	664 °11	4 0 769	060	4 170	15 893			
Total	03963	1 -85 44	280 ,89°	14491	13 86			

include area irricated at both harvests

Agricultural Statistics.

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN 1940-41 IN FAOR PROVINGE

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IV 1015 12 13										
l l			CROP	s Irrigat	ED *					
Provinces	Maizo	Other cereals and pulses	Sugarcane	Other food crops	Cotton	Other non food crops	Тота			
	1									
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres			
Ajmer-Merwara	32,602	33,759		4,133	25,398	5,468	163,			
Assum		814		10,874		13,135	965,			
Bengal	5,510	54,725	39,341	102,205	728	16,840	1,852,			
Bihar	95,821	727,098	161,918	155,915	1,661	76,798	5,242,			
Bombay	22,183	82,868	115,584	179,466	33,263	198,651	1,313,			
Central Provinces and Bergr	143	11,064	30,091	102,810	140	4,926	1,786,			
Coorg							4,			
Delhi	802	9,122	2,951	7,978	790	13,406	76,			
Madras	12,728	1,122,904	155,917	334,603	294,011	487,818	11,610			
North West Frontier Province	255,715	44,957	95,678	44,480	13,997	150,183	1,092			
Orissa	1,501	69,323	25,427	38,771	349	12,636	1,408			
Punjab	544,663	1,374,841	466,991	301,623	2,504,340	4,157,200	17,160			
Sind .	3,245	710,240	8,673	167,088	930,898	382,950	5,609			
United Provinces	283,969	2,482,983	1,698,339	415,954	249,897	463,862	12,651			
							_			
Total	1,258,882	6,724,69	2,800,940	1,865,900	4,055,472	5,983,873	60,931			
	*Includes area irrigated at both harvests									

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT GROPS CULTIVATED IN 1940 41 IN EACH PROVINCE

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT ORDER COLLINATED IN 1810 II II MADE INCOLUNG									
[1	OOD GRAINS						
Provinces	Rice	Rice Wheat		Jowar or cholum (great millet)	Bajra or cumbu (spiked millet)				
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres				
Ajmer Merwara Assam Bengal Bihar	5 4 5 943 0 770 300 9 10 600	3 871 163 100 1 096 400	47 548 10 00 1 98 00	73 94 4 400 73 900	50 839 100 59 900				
Bombay Central Provinces & Berar Coorg	1 969 891 5 87 759 87 145	1 51 733 3 °9 115	14 586 1 005	8 155 4 4 533 37	4 086 9 110 38				
Delhl Mudtas	10 44 393	48 153 13 6J	1738	550 4 667 968	65 3 5 8 957				
North West Frontier Province Orissa	34 350 5 069 854	1 087 685 3 863	159 436 400	9 0 6 44 03	135 495 6 29				
Punjab Bind United Provinces	9 1 181 1 4 0 060 7 9 378	9 894 0 1 03 357 7 935 5	700 99 15 409 3 859 108	876 35 494 69 3 567	3 86 8 8 711 3 1 7 434 6 1				
Total	68 849 0 0	6 446 4 9	63 8 381	1 488 0	14 084 48				
	1		FOOD GRAINS						
Provinces	Ragi or marua (millet)	Malze	Gram (Pulse)	Other food gr ins and Pulses	Total Food Grains				
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres				
Ajmer Merwara Assam B ngal Bihar Bombay	4 100 546 00 640 436	60 6 84 900 1 406 800 185 6 0	71 0°6 (b) 319 400 1 444 300 584 8 4	54 4 6 7 489 1 334 00 3 98 800 839 0 8	331 4f 5 698 43 2 91 100 19 119 00 0 8 575				
Centr I Provinces & Berar Coorg Dolhi Mad as	9 548 3 109 1 75 6	15 101 1 838 68 0 9	1 151 9 8 3 0 (a) 66 41	4 961 5 0 1 34 5 047 6 9 640	0 03 995 91 596 18 661 61 0 191				
North West Frontler Frovince Ories Puib Sind United Provinces	97 689 3 18 156 40 ° 3	471 0°3 30 0 1 144 40 3 45 1 0 116	133 4 0 1 556 450 144 89 15 5 10 753	106 510 6 3 650 1 268 443 356 943 6 144 11	1 00 6 0 9 311 60 16 4 593 975 37 355 76				
Total	3 50 053	579 04	1 706 498	_9 47 348	187 14 765				

⁽⁾ R lates to B ngal gram (b) Included under Other food grains and pulses

Agricultural Statistics
AREA UNDER DIFFERENT OROFS CUITIVATED IN 1910 41 IN EACH PROVINCE.

ARI	A UNDEP D	ifferent	orors cu	TIVATED	LA TRIGIT	Att DROM			
<u> </u>				OIL SE	Z DS				
Provinces	Linscol	desamum (til or jinjili)	Rape and mustard	Ground- nut	Coronnut	Crator	Other Oll- seeds	Total Oil seeds	
1	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres 11,460	
Ajmer Mer- wara	310 7,106	10,983 23,208	167 386,537			2,193		420,134	
Assom Bengal Bihar	155,200 534,500 111,956	173,500 116,800 161,943	752,800 487,000 19,067	3,400 1,570,823	12,000 28,418	100 33,200 41,313	25 800 256,200 617,210	1,125,800 1,457,700 2,559,730	
Bombay Central Pro vinces and Berar	1,217,500	477,156	65,591	232,810		28,722	312,648	2,334,817 20	
Coorg . Dolhi Madras	2,521	20 68 786,070	6,815 2,031	3,022,497	598,127	266,786	41 55,769	6,924 5,631,110	
North West I rontler Province Orissa Punjab	240 7,746 32,858	2,760 99,620 74,008	136,567 27,770 1,334,570	37,272		15,693 493 1,452	2,560 83,041 2,255 20,503	142,127 286,931 1,481,456 241,705	
Sind Umted Pro- vinces	379 255,034	6,116 283,007	201,136		1	11,040	27,264	997,573	
Total		2,215,748	₹,685,218	5,958,617	668,061	401,992	1,445,381	16,700,487	
	SUGAR FIBRES								
Prov	inces	Condi- ments and spices	Sugar-	Others*	Cotton	Jute	Others	Total fibres	
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acros	1	Acres	

, 1	'	•					_
1	1	SUGA	.R		Fibr	ES	
Provinces	Condi- ments and spices	Sugar- cane	Others*	Cotton	Jute	Others	Total fibres
,	Antos	Acres	Acres	Acres	VC102	Acres	Acres
Ajmer-Merwara Assam Bengal Bihar Bombay Central Provinces and Berar Coorg Delhi Madras North-West Frontier Province Orissa Punjab Sind United Provinces	2,742 172,800 61,800 240,962 130,879 9,519 1,746,676,347 7,991 18,972 61,423 4,368 144,278	310 41,131 331,100 508,200 116,836 33,260 12 2,059 161,716 95,770 35,319 549,173 8,599	67,200 1,193 90,991 269 285	40,100 3,884,652 3,572,005 800 2,412,857 17,603 8,445 2,668,844	30,583	48,593 331 295,820	18,189 48,419 2,717,487 931,216 709,780
Total	1,533,827		159,938	14,082,958	4,295,790	831,049	19,209,797
		l Josephania (1	nalding pl:	ants other th	ian sugarca	,ne	

Area under sugar-yielding plants other than sugarcane

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT GROPS CULTIVATED IN 1940-41 IN EACH PROVINCE

1	Dyes an	d Tan torials	Drugs and Narcotics					B. 44
Provinces	Indigo	Others	Oplum	Теа	Coffee	Торяссо	Other Drugs and Var cotics	Fodder Crops
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Yetes	Acres
Ajmer Merwara A m Bengal		i		439 159 01 100		15 346 3 1 800	4 00	6 750 114 00
Bihar Bombay	2 100 9	5		4 100 13	4	109 00 173 93	8 937	04 O 0 900
Central Provinces and Berar Coorg	66	19		415	39 4 7	D 436	743	483 20
Delhi Madras North West Frontler	55 06	1 819		78 90	56 5G6	310 601	159 875	31 199 459 45
Province Oriss	48	3 1 075	İ	1	130	15 386 30 856	8 0 1 148	141 615 15 196
Pu jab Bind United Provinces	5 413 1 3 28	1 806 468 764	5 594	9 93 6 550		60 599 5 566 73 385	1 085 183 66	5 15 941 150 801 1 5 3 148
Total	65 966	17 140	5 816	39 4 6	9617	11 6 078	01 557	10 465 985

Includes Cinchona and Indian hemp also

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1949-41 IN EACH PROVINCE

/ Provinces	Fruits and Vegetables ir uding root	Miscella Cro	p s	Total area sown	Deduct area sown more than	Net are
	crops	Food	Non food		Onte	
-	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acre	Acres
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acre	Acres
ijmer Merwara ise m Beng l	796 519 01 831 500	4 082 () 49700	53 46 145 580 9 800	480 473 7 675 745 30 031 500	886.9	403 405 6 788 823 24 14 500
Bihar Bomb y Ce_tral Provinces nd	363 100 05 390	501 00 148	19 000 6 074			
Be ar Coorg	1 2 004 11 6	4 149	90	6 884 095 15 15		24 545 668 151 661
Delhi Madras North W t Frontie:	6 786 718 -81	501 9 196				04 678 31 979 126
Province Orises	37 51 109 768	0 477 40 3 7	(b) 187 0 5	2 691 711 6 854 796		2 356 66 6 100 461
Punj b Sj d United Prov ce	3 8 9 58 29 591 5 4	87 813 198 86 781	64 982		69 636	8 1 0 450 5 370 008 36 539 6 6
Total	3 936 14	1 265 90	909 06	1		213 98 667

(a) Includ d under Miscellan o a non food crops
(b) I clud d u d r Miscell neous food c ops

Agricultural Produce.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

n Frovinces (000												-
	ice (00)	Rice Wheat Sugarcane (900 tons) (900 tons) (900 tons)	Sugarcane (Gur) (O00tons)	Tea (000 (000 lbs) of	Cotton (000 bales (0 of 400 lbs o	Jute* (000 bales I of 400 lbs (0 each)	Linseed (000 tons)	Rapo d Mustard (000tons) (Seca- Castor mum Seed (000tons) (000tons	\sim	Ground- nut (unshell- ed) (000tons)	Barley (000 tons)
Almer-Merwara		2			11			•	(0)	:		20
Assam	1,805	•	45	259,663	16	607		59			:	
Bengal	6,043	34	532	115,777	29	4,251	61	130	33	•		62
Bihar	2,134	405	517	1,566	æ	111	12	98	13	~!!	:	446
Orissa	1,339	н	68		H	59	П	ນ	12	C1	2	9
Bombay .	802	301	302	•	781		10	۳	10	9	603	
C P & Berar	1,099	572	50		901	•	97	12	ဗိ	ιΩ		
Delhí .		16	П	•	ම		•	9	•	•	•	
Coorg	63			202				:	:	:		
Madras	5,150		485	39,189	530	:	•		103	61	1.024	:
N -W Frontier }		259	107		***	:		15	•	i		()
Punjab	301	3,339	04,5	2,791	1,215		CI	177	£~			219
Sind	427	331	17		330	•		18	<u> </u>	9		C 1
United Provinces	1,807	2,826	2,845	1,883	146		10 (a)112	53 (a)517	27 (a)95		88	1,49
Total	20,970	8,091	5,439	421,076	3,972	5,331	252	570	253	18	727,2	2,260

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS (Figures in thousands of acres)	- 1
ULTURAL STATISTICS (Figures in thousand	acres)
ULTURAL STATISTICS (Figures in thousand	9
ULTURAL STATISTICS (Figures	31
ULTURAL STATISTIC	E
ULTURAL STATISTIC	(Figures
	ULTURAL STATISTIC

,	1931 3	193 33	1033 34	1934 35	1935 36	1936 37	1037 38	1938 39	1939-40	1940 41
Area by professional surrey Area ecording to village papers	513 0 0 511 08 66 365	51 196 511 883 66 63	51 190 511 7 66 908	51 1 511 745 67 029	511 51 511 0° 6 333	511 964 511 484 67 164	511 794 511 30° 69 001	51 664 511 877 68 184	512 702 511 90 68 11	51 9 3 51 074 68 280
Area not available for cultivation	9358	93 495	9 947	9 820	88 0	93 535	00 0	91 811	89 314	86 718
Other me itt ted land excluding	9 104	94 783	93 87_	94 581	93 967	8 30	91 969	94 180	97 188	97 860
Fallow land Not area sown Irrigated area	44 796 211 365 47 3 0	46 903 210 070 48 453	43 388 214 007 48 946	48 498 08 817 49 048	47 131 209 709 49 881	44 830- 13 719 50 158	45 437 213 493 5 833	48 30. 09 400 53 730	47 328 209 960 55 077	45 53 213 963 55 789
Area under Food crops Rice Wheat Barley	6 495	67 241 4 961 6 405	67 504 27 556 6 7 4	66 83 25 609 6 587	67 386 5 088 6 1 8	69 044 25 189 6 531	60 455 26 633 6 311	69 918 26 81 8 00	70 101 6 128 6 101	68 849 6 446 6 328
Jowar Haira Hagi	20 057 18 04 3 671	0 810 14 007 3 8 8	20 807 13 138 3 73	21 31 13 10 3 738	0 986 18 069 2 525	3 481 11 451 3 585	20 70 12 498 3 475	20 833 12 7 6 3 491	1 077 13 36 3 408	21 49 14 085 3 507
Make Oram Other food grains and pulse	5 888 1 687 29 715	6 034 13 729 9 898	5 837 16 335 30 0.8	5 944 13 47 9 429	5 968 14 554 28 831	5 74 15 53 28 791	5 633 13 66 28 393	5 11 683 8 853	5 766 11 690 8 817	5 730 12 707 -8 47
Total Food-grains	190 5 9	186 911	191 661	185 943	185 595	180 346	186 0	186 57	187 050	187 148
Sugar Other food crops (a)	2 909 7 1	337 6991	\$ 311 68 0	3 46 7 336	3 976	4 38 7 038	3 859 6 01	3 154 6 760	8 629 6 77.	4 56 0 736 /
Total Food crops	200 50	0 701	6 10	196 741	196 695	200 766	1973 %	171 961	197 451	198 446

Algures for 1938 34 and 1939 40 are subject to revision.

(a) Condiments and spices fruits and vegetables and miscellaneous food crops

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acres
9
(111 thousands of acres
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BRITISH INDIA-
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L STATISTICS
AGRICULTURAL S

	1							-		
	1931-32	1932-33	1933 34	1934 35	1935 36	1936 37	1937-38	+1938-39	11939 40	1940-41
Area under non food grous-				1	101	0	007		000	0000
Thomas	9.917	2.16	2.067	2,127	2,121	7,347	7,489	2,4,2	× 2,430	2,020
malent	100		CLIN	1,05,1	0 14.4	886	9.432	9.491	801.6	2.216
Seasmin (fil or iinili)	2.381	7,027	7,0,7	1,004	7,117	200	0000	1110		100
Denn and Minhard	3,503	3,519	3.317	2.851	2,916	3,313	3,001	2,977	3,538	3,080
Mary and master a	0000	700 4	7,540	5,525	6.269	7.622	9.057	8,311	8,120	8,474
Other Oliseeds	610,0	*77°	OKOL.	2010					1000	
Total Oilseeds	14,123	15,531	15,501	12,457	13,450	15,565	16,985	16,187	16,294	16,701
William Wilder	020 7	19 700	14.054	14.028	15.242	14,839	15.359	13.887	13.314	14.083
Cotton	T#,400	72,00	100		100		1	100	0110	1,000
Tute	1.845	1.877	2,494	2,476	7,930	2,240	7,047	3,125	6,119	4,290
Other Shree	685	, 667	632	625	200	759	738	11^4	275	831
India	200	9	49	9	30	43	33	33	37	99
Ogrand	3.	3 2	,		-	-		-	1	
Oplum	42	31	ΣŢ	2	27	₹	2	OT.	•	ِ ا
Coffee	36	93	95	96	98	98	80	96	95	96
S to L	750	719	724	728	731	738	739	737	738	739
Tohacco	1.050	1.025	983	1.151	1.121	1,048	1,138	1,155	1,181	1,126
	10067	000	1		1	1	7	1	t	007
Fodder crops	9,389	9,728	9,872	10,079	70,04±	6/6/01	10,411	10,371	10,407	10,400
Other non food crops $(a)^*$	1,506	1,530	1,552	1,534	1,163	1,213	1,179	1,092	1,067	1,128
Total non food-crops	43,772	44,051	46 067	43,244	45,103	47,420	49,541	47,413	47,124	49,538
Total food & non food crops					i					247,984

Statemeny showing yield of principal Crops in India —(Yield in thousands of) — Source -- Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal crops in India, 1940 41

22,191 10,005 5,408 432 1,094 3,702 105 463,881 5,903 5,807 1940 41 4,661 25,734 10,767 34,822 452,596 4,909 13,172 **‡1030 40** 25,364 10,752 @ 452,596 4,590 4,909 12,547 ‡1938-39 23,969 9,963 40,110 451,801 11937 38 5,051 9,738 5,403 32,297 26,699 10,764 33,516 430,250 5,722 6,819 1935-36 1936-37 1,02127,824 9,752 34,045 395,181 6,476 30,448 6,234 8,656 420 439 1934-35 5,931 27,554 9,434 41,172 394,429 25,719 9,729 32,776 399,251 5,140 26,443 $\frac{4,797}{7,215}$ 420 1933 34 5,057 8,500 376 943 474 4,896 5,048 1932 33 25,730 9,370 34,601 383,674 4,676 1,803 1,042 2,846 26,201 9,455 33,037 433,669 4,618 486 1931 32 987 28,799 9,024 33,614 394,084 11,671 1930 31 tons Yields in 400 lb bales Vield in thousands of-Rape and Mustard Cano sugar (Gur) Rubber * Sesamum (til) Castor seed Groundnut Linseed Wheat Coffee Cotton Pen * Jute

Note —The acroage of crops given in this tible is for British India only, but the yield includes the crops in certain Indian States ilso # Exclusive of Burma (a)* Other dyes and tanning materials, other drugs and narcoties, and miscellancous non food crops † Figures for 1938-39 and 1939-10 are subject to revision * The statistics of the production of Tea, Jute and Rubber are for calendar years Figures not yet available

Irrigation

are its unequal distribution over the country are its unequal distribution over the country its irregular distribution throughout the sea sons and its liability to failure or serious den icheny. The normal annu i rainfall artes from 400 inches at Chernapunji in the Assam billis to is shan three inches in Upper Sind The greatest rainfall actually measured at any station in any one year was 9605 i ches recorded at Chernapunji in 1800 while the tion of the country of the sea of the se portions of the country which suffer as much from excessive rainfall as others do from drought

The second Important characteristic of the rai fall its unequal di tribution throughout the se sons Except i the south east i the initials where the heaviest precipitation is rectived from October to December by far the greater po tion of the rain falls d iring the south west monsoon between June and October During the wi ter months the rainfall is com par tively mall the normal mount rying I om half an inch to two inches while the lot om half as inch to two inches while the lot we ther from M reh to May of Jun 1 pre Consequently it happen that in the May of Jun 2 pre Consequently it happen that in of India 1 deluged with rain and is the set so of the m t wo derful and r pid growth of veget tion in there peo do tie s me tract becomes a dre ry sun burnt waste. The becomes a dre ry sun burnt waste The India 1 on the latt r to the former stage forms of the maniforn course in the consequence of the maniforn course in the consequence of t often occursi a few d ys Froi the sgricul to I poi t of view the m t u atif ctory feature of the Indian ai fill its liability to failure or s rios d fide cy. The average a u I rain I lover th whole courty is about 451 he a d th rei but little variation from thi a erage from ye r to year the greatest reco d d b ing only about sev n Inches But reco a d bing only about sev n inches but if separate tris are co sider d extrodin ry y it tions fou d Atmany tations n ul haln'lls of les than l if the av age are t un mmon whil ts me! than a quart of the orm i mount has been rec ded in a ye of xtreme drou ht

Scarcity—Classig a year I which the did it eyi 5 per ent as a dry y r and one in which it is 40 per cet as a yer of cre of the examination of pt statistic above a to ever the presents of a can year in a may be expected to be a dry year of ce in ten a may be expected to be a dry year of the expected to be a dry year of the control of the expected of been constructed

Government Works—The Gove me t i igation works of india m y b divided to two m i cl e tho pr y ded with a tind torag d tho e depende t thr ughout the torag d the e depende t thr unhout the prevent that is that I spill a their less from the first spill and the plant of the prevent that the pr

The chief ch vacteristics of the Indian rainfall ; cold weather rains are even heavier than those of the south west nonsoon the principal non-storage systems are found

> The expedient of storing water in the monsoon for utiliation I ring the subsequent dry weather has been practi ed in India from time imme mort I In their simplest form, such storage works co sist of n e rihen emb nament constructed across a valley or depression behind which the wat r collects and those der irrigating o ly a few acres each to the huge irrigating o is a few acres each to the lugs re-restroirs recently comple ed in the Deccan which are capatle of storling over 0.000 million cubic feet of water By gradually releasin water from a work of the latter type a supply c n be maintal ed long after the ri-on which the reser oir is situated would other wise be dry and useless

> The Three Classes—Previously all irriga-tion works were divided into three classes. Productie Protective and Minor but during the tric nium 19 1 4 the method of deter min! g the source from whi b the funds for the mini s the source from while the funds for the construction of Government works we e provided was changed and now all works whe ther m jor or minor for which capital accounts are kept he eben reclassified under two heats Froductive and Unpoductive with a third class embracing are a trig ted by non-capital we are the recognition of the satis. fied before a work can be clas ed as productive is that it sh ll within ten year of the com pletion of construction produce sufficient re nue to cover its w rking xpenses and the int re t charg s on its capital cost Most of the larg st irrig tion sy t ms in India belong to th p oducti e class

Unproductive works are const ucted primarily with a vi v to the prototion of prec ious tracts and t guard ag i st the necessit for periodi al venditure on the clief of th pop la tion in times of fami e They ar financed fr m th current r enues of I dia g ner lly fr m the nn l grant (r [mi relief nd in 1 nc a d ar not directly r m ne ti e ti construction of e ch u h wo k being sepa t tely 11 tifled by a compart o of the e ch acre prot ted to sed upo such f ctors as the probable est of mile r lief th popula t n f the tr ct th rea lready protected and th militum es wilci m st be protected in order to tide ove a period of sev re drought) with the cost of such protection

Nearly one eighth of the whol area irrigated I di from Government wo ks is effected by mi or works for which no capital account

The main increase has been in the class of Rs 3-4-0 to Rs 5-4-0 per acre for wheat, from productive works, which irrigated 4½ million Rs 3 to Rs 4-4-0 per acre for cotton and from acres in 1878-79 and rose to 20,756,209 acres in During the year 1941 42 the areas irrigated by productive and unproductive works amounted to 25 43 and 3 87 million acres respectively

The area irrigated in 1941-42 was the largest in the Punjab in which province 12 78 million acres were irrigated during the year, excluding area irrigated through channels which lie in the Indian states The Madras presidency came next, with an area of 7 71 million acres, followed by the United Provinces with an area of 5 89 million acres

Capital and Revenue —The total capital out lay, direct and indirect on irrigation and navigation works, including works under construction, amounted at the end of the year 1941-42 to Rs 15,206 lakhs The gross revenue for the year was Rs 1,636 lakhs and the working expenses 481 lakhs, the net return on the capital being, therefore, 10 34 per cent

The return on capital invested in productive rrigation works was highest in N-WFP where the yield was 12 29 per cent The return was 11 15 per cent in the Punjab, 8 97 per cent in Bombay, 7 94 per cent in UP and 2 67 per cent in Madras

for Charges Water -The charges for water are levied in different ways in the various provinces In some, notably in Sind, the ordinary land revenue assessment includes also the charge for water, 9/10ths of this assessment being regarded as due to the canals. In others, as in parts of Madris and Bombay, different rates of land revenue are assessed according to whether the land is irrigated or not, and the assessment upon irrigated land includes also the charge for writer These methods may, however, be regarded as exceptional Over the greater part of India water is paid for separately, the area actually irrigated is measured, and a rate is charged per acre according to the crop grown Lower rates are often levied in cases where irrigation is by "lift", that is to say where the land is too high for the water to flow on to it by gravity and consequently the cultivator has to lift it on to his field

Various other methods of assessment have been tried such as by renting outlets for an annual sum, or by charging according to the volume of the water used, but these have never been successful The cultivator fully under-stands the principle of "No crops, no charge" which is now followed as far as possible in canal administration, but has no confidence in a system under which his liability for water rate is independent of the area and quality of his crop

Rs 3 to Rs 4-4-0 per acre for cotton and from Rs 2 to Rs 3-4-0 per acre for millets and pulses Charge is made for additional watering. Practically speaking, Government guarantees sufficient water for the crop and gives it as available. If the crop fails to mature, or if its yield is much below normal, either the whole of part of the irrigation assessment is remitted

A somewhat different system, the long lease system, is in force in parts of Bengal and the Central Provinces, under which the cultivators pay a small rate for a term of years whether they take water or not In these provinces where the normal rainfall is fairly high, it is always a question whether irrigation will be necessary at all, and if the cultivators have to pay the full rate, they are apt to hold off until water becomes absolutely essential, and the sudden and universal demand then usually exceeds the supply By paying a reduced rate every year for a term of years they become entitled to water when required; consequently there is no temptation to wait till the last possible moment, and the demand is much more evenly distributed throughout the season

Taken as a whole, irrigation is offered on extremely easy terms, and the water rates represent only a very small proportion of the extra profit which the cultivator secures owing to the water he receives

Central Board of Irrigation and Bureat of Information—Set up in 1927 with the main object of providing sub-committees to advise on technical questions, the Central Board of Irrigation, consisting of the Chiel Engineers for Irrigation of the Provinces expanded its activities in 1931 to coordinate research and maintain a Bureau of Information

The Research Committee and the Board meet every year, and the technical papers contributed and the discussion thereon are published. A comprehensive library is main tained between the contribution of the co tained, literature on irrigation, hydro electric eng neering, rver control and allied subjects being collected from all parts of the world and indexed in detail for the supply of information to the irrigation departments Provincial Convergence and Indexed States contribute to Governments and Indian States contribute to the cost of the Bureau in return for the informa tion service offered

A new departure, instituted in 1942, was the inclusion of a limited number of Chief Engineers of Indian States by invitation as Board Members The first two States to be represented are Bahawalpur and Mysore

Hydro-dynamic Research—In the year 1937-38, the Government of India, at the instance of the Central Board of Irrigation, took over from the Government of Bombay their Irrigation and Hydro-dynamic Because Station The rates charged vary considerably with the crop grown, and are different in each province and often upon the several canals in a single province. Thus in the Punjab they vary from Rs 7-8-0 to Rs 12 per acre for sugarcane, from Rs 4 to Rs 7-8-0 per acre for rice, from This control of rivers, the protection of bridges and the like The authorities mainly interested in hydro- They therefore asked it e Government of India dynamic research are the Government of India to t ke if over with effect from April 1 1937 who administer small brigation schemes in Balachtstan and Italyputana and have large the Government of India decided to maintain railway interests and the Provincial Govern ment of India decided to maintain ments with large triggaloup rojects in operation 1931 38 and 1933 39 and in the meantains to

The Station was originally being maintained by the Government of Bombsy from Provincial revenues and in 1934 35 the cost of running of Sind from Bombay the Irrivated area in the hanged its name Presidency proper was reduced to about 400 000 l sperim at Station ac es and the Provincial Government did not ln addition to ti

consider the question of its future Subse

quently in y decided to continue to maintain the Station for a further period of five years Finally in 1944 the Go ernment of Indiit was roughly 1 0° lakes. With it e separation put this St tion on a p rmanent basis and of Sind from Bombay the irrivated area in the hanged its name into. Indian W terways

In addition to the C ntral Station six pro led justified in keeping up from their own vinces multitain Irrigation Rese rch Organiza revenues a re earch station the results of tions real to Punjab United Provinces Sind which would be applied mainly els where Bombay Bengal and Madre.

The results obtained in each province are given in the tabl below -

Average rea irrigated, Area irrigated in in triennlum Provinces 1941-42 1936-39 Acres Acres Madr a 7 396 100 7 15 000 Bombay 466 00 536 000 Bengal 171 800 245 000 United Provinces 4 769 00 987 000 Punfab 1 779 000 1 195 800 Bihar 679 500 718 000 C P (excludin Berar) 319 100 610 000 YWFP 466 500 513 000 Orissa 366 400 354 000 Sind 4 69 900 5 .85 000 Rajputana B lu histan 20 300 104 00 14 000 Tot 1 31 648 500 31 181 000

Average for 1939 4

Figu a not av ilable

Productive Works.—Taking productive works only the following t ble compares the average area integrated by such we ke during the trien 1 m 1936 39 with the area irrigated during the area irrigated.

during the year 1911 4 -			
Provinces		Average area irrigated in triennium 1938 39	Area irrigated in 1941 42
M d as		4 076 000	4 130 00
Bomb y		100	7 800
Bengal		100 800	147 00
United Provinces		4 369 400	4 36 100
Punjab		1136 00	11 989 00
Bihar		571 000	47 100
NWFP	1	07 00	18 000
Sind		4 5 8 7 CO	4 566 100
Baluchistan		83 500	1 900
⁵	Total	530500	26 0 0 100

Taking the productive works as a whole the capital fursteed in them was at the end of 1944 (A leaf lawsteed in them was at the end of 1944 (A leaf lawsteed in them was at the end of 1944 (A leaf lawsteed in the lawsteed

Unproductive Works —Turning now to the unproductive works, the areas irrigated in the various provinces during the various periods were as below — Average area irrigated

various provinces during one trans-	Average area irrigated in triennium	Area irrigated in 1941-42
Provinces	1936-39 Acres	Acres
Madras Bombay Bengal United Provinces Punjab Bihar Central Provinces (excluding Berar) North-West Frontier Province Orissa Sind	284,200 294,400 45,200 389,600 783,700 107,800 289,500 258,700 272,000 115,500 20,300	376,600 320,400 65,800 1,619,300 788,900 117,000 565,000 294,700 353,300 698,300 **
Rajputana Baluchistan •• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	21,200 2,882 100	5,218,600

Non-capital Works -The results obtained from the non-capital works are given below -

Non-capital Works —The results obtained no	111 0110 =-= 1	
Provinces	Average area irrigated in triennium 1936-39	Average area irrigated in 1941-42
Madras Bombay Bengal United Provinces Punjab Bihar Central Provinces (excluding Berar) Orissa Sind Total	3,035,900 164,700 25,800 10,300 35,700 700 29,500 94,500 18,700	3,207,400 207,500 31,800 5,500 29,600 ** 44,900 ** 20,600
1000.		during 1941 42

Irrigated Acreage —A comparison of the acreage of crops matured during 1941 42 by means of Government irrigation systems with the total area under cultivation in the several provinces is given below. provinces is given below -

provinces is given below -	Area sown	Area irrigated by Govern ment irrigation works	Percentage of area irrigated to total area sown	gation works to end of 1941-42 In lakhs of	Estimated value of crops raised on areas receiving State irriga tion In lakhs of rupees
Madras Bombay Sind Bengal United Provinces Punjab Bihar C P	Acres 36,419,600 28,023,700 6,003,600 31,055,100 35,544,700 32,299,200 17,975,600 19,897,600	535,700 5,285,000 245,300 †5,986,900 ‡12,778,600 718 400	88 0 0 79 16 84 0 39 56 0 4 0 3 07	rupees 2,041 1,080 7 2,842 528 7 @ 3,048 3,978 356 652 328 25	3,306 509 23 ** 246 87 4,175 ** 628 281 150 7 309
Orissa N W F Province Baluchistan Total	2,986,000 2,687,000 467,900 213,360,000	512,700 19,300	19 08 4 11	316 36 25 15,206 90	9,699 37

^{**} Figures not available

[†] Exclude 32,169 acres in Indian States irrigated by U P Irrigation works

[@] Includes Rs 373 lakhs on Hvdro electric work

[‡] In addition 803 867 acres were irrigated on in Indian State Channels of the Wester Jamna Canal, the Sirhind Canal and the Gheggar Canal

Barrage in th Pu jab and Gan es Tube well scheme in the United Provinces

Emerson Barrage and Haveli Canals — Tris project which was completed in S pt mber 1939 consisted of built a barr e b low the junction of the Chenab and the Jh lum so as to utili e the winter infiltration and summ waters of the combined river to giv controlled ac es and a pr bable non perennial irrig tion of 1940 41 was 1 55 cores and on the hydro 4 000 acres in a gross area of 86 549 acres electric grid 3 66 crores

New Works The two major works of The total expendit re on the works up to the importance recently completed at the Emerson end of 194 43 was 3 78 crores

Ganges State Tubewell Schemes -This enterprise has enabled the groundwater reser oir und rlying the plains of the Western United Provinces t a depth varying from 15 to 45 Provinces t a depth varying from 15 to 45 to be utilized for a widespread system of irrigation. The primary object of the tubewell system is to provide irrigation facilities in the cultiv bie tracts of those dilutions traversed. waters of the commendative in the Stathast by the Gang's hydroelectric grid which could causis of taking from the Pavi and non not be commanded by can is only to the perenulal controlled urization to the inun tation i lumbations of fix y water. The total number percental Controlled Cheenable and allowed controlled the very expensive the Cheenable and the controlled Cheenable and the controlled Cheenable and the controlled Cheenable and the controlled Cheenable and the controlled Cheenable and the controlled Cheenable and the controlled Cheenable and the controlled Cheenable Cheenable and the controlled Cheenable Cheenabl

WELLS AND TANKS

a year or two and then allow d to fill in to record the country of the country of a declaration of the country of a declaration of the country of a declaration of the country of the coun

So far we have dealt only with the great tril in titeally on reaching the surface. By this gation schemes. However the real easten instrument it he will. The most re this great easter that the surface is the surface of the surface is the surface in land as being under wells. As cover the will as few face as with which the apparatus can be construct as being under wells. As cover the will as assessing the surface of the surface in land as the surface will be sufficiently and the activity of the test form a varying depth is more as eful in the use of it well water as the surface of the

practically unknown in the Punjab and in Sind, The gross assessed revenue amounted but it is found in some form or other in all other Rs 48,10 414 compared with Rs 43,66,341 di provinces, including Burma, and finds its highest development in Madras In the rootwarl amounted Rs 15,52,384 compared with tracts of Bombay and Madras all but the small 14 98 000 in the previous year. The net reven est tanks are controlled by Government In the zemindari tracts only the large tanks are State works According to the latest figures the area irrigated from tanks is about eight million acres, but in many cases the supply is So far from tanks being extremely precarious a refuge in famine they are often quite useless inasmuch as the rainfall does not suffice to fill them and they remain dry throughout the REASOR

Irrigation in Bombay —The irrigation works in the Bombay Province fall into two categories -storage tanks and canals for which capital and revenue accounts are kept and small tanks bandharas and drainage channels for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept The most important of the works in the first category are situated in the Decean They have been successful in banishing the famine which formerly devastated that portion of the Province The works in the second entegory are scattered all over the Province and consist of nearly 12,000 small tanks, mostly in the southern part of the Province and in Gujarat and about 400 bandharas in Nasik and Khandesh Districts

The total capital outlay on works in the first category to the end of 1941-42 amounted to Rs 10,80,68,371 The expenditure incurred during 1941-42 amounted to Rs 16,54,727 as against Rs 15,56,633 in the previous year

An area of 328,194 acres was irrigated inclu sive of 12,167 acres on which a consolidated water and land assessment is levied in 1941 42, against 309,960 acres in the previous year also have a similar legislation for the province

14 98 000 in the previous year. The net rever amounted to R4 32,59 060 on the basis assessment or R4 11,10,588 on the basis realisation The comparative figures a Rs 28,68,305 and Rs 20,48,500 respective during the previous year

The area under irrigation by non-capit works during the year was 207,534 acres, agair 105,817 acres in the previous year, and trevenue derived therefrom amounted Rs 7,66 808 as compared with Rs 7,62,7 in the previous year

Cheap Power for Irrigation in Bombay.

The Government of Bombay, early in 194 decided to undertal e a scheme for the develo ment of electricity to ensure cheap supply power for irrigation, industries and lighting the rural areas in the Province during the pos war period Mr P B Advani was appointe Officer on special duty in the Public Worl Department to examine the project scheme when fully worked out will operate (
the lines of the grid system in England It proposed to have a network of generating station built in centrally situated areas in each division in the province to ensure the generating power and its distribution at a very cheap rat In England the grid system is administered be the Central Electricity Board which is responsib for the erection of generating stations and di tribution and regulation of the supply electricity. The Bombay Government would

Meteorology

ern Hemisphere is turned away from the sun in the northern winter Central Asia becomes an area of intense cold conditions of the temperate zone are pushed outhward and we have over the northern pro vinces of India the weste ly wind and east ward moving cyclonic storms of tempe ate regions while when the Northern Hemi phere is turned towards the sun Southern Asia be it an immense current of air which carries

M moons .- The all important fact in the meteorology of ladi is the altern tion of the meteorology or non: 15 to 15 t season The summer rains cea e 1 th pro-vinces of the Norti West Frontie Provi ce and the Punj b ab ut the middle of Sept mbe after whi h cool westerly and northerly wind a t in over th t are no the we ther becomes atter who is the are fr sh and pleasant fr sh and pleasant Thes fine we the conditions ext nd slowly eastward nd southward so that by the end of October they mbracell p rts of the centry except the outlern half of the Peninsula and by the nd year has ee tended to the whol of the India iand and mea area the r los withdrawl g to the Equatorial Belt Thus the char cteristics of the cold weath from Oct her to F bruary over India are —Westerly winds of the t m perate tone over the extr me north of Indi to the south of these th north-s at wind of the south of these th norms at wind on the winter moseon operhaps mor prop I the north-east Trades and a gr of 1 lly e tend if g area of fin weather which as the seas progress a filly embrace the whole I disalland not sea area. Two except in a to these fine weather on ditions exit todaying this period, the the disalland not sea area. Two except in a to these fine weather on ditions exit todaying this period, the trade of the season was to the season to the sea

The meteorology of India like that of other relief on in which the weather is uncettled during townkies in targety a result of its geographical like period of gen raily settled conditions is position. In Fig. 1 and are a of Assa to the Northwest India This region durin January northward and the enormous sea expanse of the Indian Ocean to the southward are a succession of shallow storms from the west determining factors in settling its principal ward. The number and character of these meteorological relatives. When the Korth State are very largety from year to year storms vary very largely from year to year ud in some years no storms at all are recorded miral Asia becomes in normal years howe er in Northern India. The meteorological periods of fine weather alternat with periods of disturbed weather (occurring during the passage of these storms) and light to moderate and even h.avy rain oc urs. In the case of Peshaw the total r infall for the four months December to M. cl. amounts to 5.75 inches while the tot 1 fail f. the four months June comes a super heated region drawing towards to September is 4 65 inches showing that the ainf ll of the wint r i absolutely greater in this regin than that of the summer mon with it the enormous volume of water vapous with it the enormous volume of water vapous within it has picked up 1 the course of its long soon. These two periods or supportance. The passag over the write e passe of the Indian ocean so that at one sea on of the y ar parts; of Indian so that at one sea on of the y ar parts; of Indian so that at one sea on of the year parts; of Indian so that at one sea on of the year parts; of Indian so that of North west Indian that of Indian so the Indian soult is a souther or evaluation. greatest co sequence as on it largely depend the grai and wheat crops of Northern India

of the ace of gestest hat In March the mainsum tempe turs alightly acceding 100 occur in the Deccan in April mat m per tur varying between 100 nd 105 and per tur varying between 100 nd 105 and in May between 105 and 110 prevail over the greater p rt of the interior of the ountry while in June the lighest m an maximum temperatures exceeding 110 oc ur in the Indus Valley near Jacobabad fempe at res exceeding 10 hav been r co ded over a wid ar a including Sind Rajputan th West nd South Punjab and the Jacobabad west of th United Provinces but the high t temperature hitherto reco ded is 1 7 regist ed at Jacob bad on June 1 th 1919 During this peri d of ri ing temperatur and diminisi ing barometric pessure g eat alte tions t ke pl ce in the ir mo em nts o e I dia 1 lud ing the disappearanc of the north e at winds d the at ci culation of the wi ter mensoon of the witer measure of the area over india and its discert as becomes a local ci cilation baracterised by trong hot winds down the tiver alleys of Northern India and lacrea ing. I nd a dea winds in the coat region These land a de wind as they has weather consistent with the constitution of the Madras co t and the other weather constitution of the Madras co t and the other weather constitution of the consti

been established over North west India, in the aqueous vapours last week of May or first week of June, India has become the seat of low barometric pressures relatively to the adjacent seas and the whole character of the weather changes During the hot weather period, discussed above the winds and weather are mainly determined by local conditions Between the Lquator and Lat 30° or 35° South, the wind circulation is that of the south east trades, that is to my from about Lat 80°-30° South a wind from south-east blows over the surface of the sea up to about the equator. Here the air rises into the upper strata to flow back again at a considerable elevation to the Southern Tropic To the north of this circulation, ie, between the Launtor and Int 200 to 250 North, there exists a light unsteady circula tion the remains of the north east trades, that is to say about 1 at 20° North there is a northeast wind which blows southward till it reaches the thermal equator where side by side with the south-east Trades mentioned above, the air rises into the upper strata of the atmosphere Still further to the northward and in the im mediate neighbourhood of land there are the circulations due to the land and sea breezes which are attributable to the difference in the heating effect of the sun's rays over land and It is now necessary to trace the changes which occur and lead up to the establishment of the south west monsoon period. The sun at this time is progressing slowly northward towards the northern Tropic Hence the towards the northern Lopic thermal equator is also progressing northward and with it the area of ascent of the south east trades circulation Thus the south east trade winds cross the equator and advance further and further northward as the thermal equator and area of ascent follows the sun in its northern progress. At the same time the tempe rature over India increases rapidly and barometric pressure diminishes, owing to the air rising and being transferred to neighbouring cooler regions—more especially the sea areas Thus we have the southern Trades circulation extending northward and the local land and sea circulation extending southward about the heginning of June the light unsteady interfering circulation over the Arabian Ser finally breaks up, the immense circulation of the South east frades with its cool, moisture laden winds rushes forward, becomes linked on to the local circulation proceeding between the Indian land area and the adjacent seas and India is invaded by oceanic conditions the south-west monsoon proper This is the most important season of the year as upon it depends the prosperity of at least five sixths of the people of India

When this current is fully established a continuous an movement extends over the Indian Ocean, the Indian seas and the Indian iand area from Lat 30°S to Lat 30°N the southern half being the south-east trades and the north ern half the south west monsoon The most important fact about it is that it is a continuous horizontal air movement passing over an extensive oceanic area where steady evaporation is constantly in progress so that where the current enters the Indian seas and flows

To the south of this easterly wind of the the westerly the current and to the north of the westerly

By the time the area of greatest heat has over the Indian land it is highly charged with

The current enters the Indian seas' quite at the commencement of June and in the course of the succeeding two weeks spreads over the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal up to their extreme northern limits. It advances over India from these two sens. The Arabian Sea current blows on to the west coast and sweet ling over the Western Ghats prevails more of less exclusively over the Peninsula, Central India, Rajputana and north Bombay The Bay of Bengal current blows directly up the Bay. One portion is directed towards Burms, I get Pengal and Assam while another portion sweeps over Bengal and after meeting the Himalaxas gets deflected and blows as a south easterly and easterly current right up the Gangetic plain. The south west mensoon continues for three and a half to four months, 112, from the beginning of Tune to the middle or end of Septem ber During its prevalence more or less general though far from continuous rain prevails throughout India, the principal features of the rainfall distribution being as follows. The greater portion of the Arabian Sca current, the total volume of which is probably three time as great is that of the Bengal current, blows directly on to the west coast districts directly Here it meets an almost continuous hill range, is forced into ascent and gives heavy rain alike to the coast districts and to the hilly range, the total averaging about 100 inches, mo-t The current of which falls in four months after parting with most of its moisture advances across the Peninsula giving occasional uncer tain rain to the Deccan and passes out into the Bay where it coalesces with the local current The northern portion of the current blowing across the Gujarat, Kathiawar and Sind coasts gives a certain amount of rain to the coast districts and frequent showers to the Aracalli Hill range but very little to Western Rajputana, and passing onward gives moderate to heavy rain in the Lastern Punjab Eastern Rajputana and the North-wist Himalayas In this region the current meets and mixes with the monsoon current from the Bay

The monsoon current over the southern half of the Bay of Bengal blows from south west and is thus directed towards the lengserim hills and up the valley of the Irrawidy to which it gives very heavy rain That portion of this current which advances sufficiently far northward to blow over Bengal and Assam gives very heavy rain to the low lving districts of hast Bengal and immediately thereafter coming under the influence of the Assam Hills is forced upwards and gives ex cassive rain (perhaps the heaviest in the world) to the southern face of these hills. The remaining portion of the Bay current advances from the southward over Bengal, is then directed westward by the barrier of the Himmlayas and gives general rain over the Gangetle plain and fairly frequent rain over the Gangetic plain and fairly frequent rain over the lower ranges of the Himalayas from Sikhim to Kashmir

wind of the Arablan See current there exists Bismas it is over 100 in the north Assam and his thinks are number coupley from 111 has I valley and elimitathes steadily westward and in the Panjah through Agr Allahatad and part of Choic Aspur to Ories where one or the other current of the monston prevails in this area the rainfall is conditioned by its whole of Indial including Birman is storms from the Bay of Bengal which exhibit a marked tendency to advance along the track and to give it heavy falls of occasional

alaz Th total rainfall of the monsoon period (Ju e t September) is 100 inches over part

May 3 1 inches June July 7 0 11 . 10 3 t gent Beptember 7 0 October 3 9

of the west recommendation in the commendation is a Cyclonic storms are an almost invariable ward if below '00 inches over a lan, part of feature of the mone on period. In the Arabian the centre and est of the Penin ui and is Sea they ordinarily forms at the commencement of \$5 inches in South Marians it over 100 and end of the season '6. May and November inches on the Tenasserim and South Marma but in the 11 yil ley form a constantly recurring coast and decreases to 1.0 inches in Lipper leature of the monoscon season

INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Functions f the Department.—The India M terrological Departm nt w s in tituted in 1875 to combine and extend it work of variou provincial meteorological services which had apring up before that date. The arious duties which were imposed on the Department at the time of its formation were from time to time a pplemented by new duties Some of the prace time functions more or less in the historical order in which they were a sumed may be biefly summarised as follows—

- (a) The issue of warnings to ports and coastal districts of the approach of cyclonic storms
- (b) The issue of storm warnings by wireless to ships in the Indian seas and the collection of meteorological data from al ip
- (c) The maintenance of systematic records of | m teorological data and the publication of clima tological statistics These were o iginally under taken in order to furni h data for the investiga tion of the relation betw en weather and discuso.
- (d) The issue to the public of up to-d te weather reports and of rainfall fo ecasts Ti ese d ties were withinking recomme tret by a Committee of Enquiry into the causes of famine in India
- () Meteorological researches of a general character but particul rly regarding t orical storms and the forecasting of monsoon and winter
- (f) The tudy of agricultural meteorology, fe th atudy of the mete rology of soil I rand the Ir lay rs near the ground with p rticular ref re ce t the growth of plants and crop med city. Prod ction
 - (c) The issue of sea onal rainfall forecasts

- (h) The is ue of the trapile warnings of teavy rainfall and frost (cold wave) mainly to Gov rament officials (e.g. canal and railway e gineers Collectors Directors of Agriculture etc) and through the newspapers to the public in general
- (i) Supply of m teorological astronomical and geoplysical information in response to enquiries from officials commercial firms or pri te individuals
- (f) Technical supervision of rainfall regis tration carried out under the control of provincial Government authorities
- (1) The tudy of temperature and moisture conditi as in the upper air by means of instru ment-carrying balloons and of upper winds by pilot balloons and regular compilation of statisti s of upper air data
- In addition to these meteorological duties the India Meteo ological Department was from time to time made responsible for or undertook various other important duties such as-
- (1) Determination of time in India and tie Issue of time signals also the determin tion of e rors of chronometers for the Roy I Indian havy
 - (m) Observations and researches on terrestrial m gnetism at Bombay and atmospheric electricity at Bombay and Poons
 - (n) Regular study (mainly by spectro copic examination) of the sun at the Solar Physics Observatory at Kodaikanal
 - Maintenance of seismological instruments at various centres

	Stations	Eleva- tion in feet	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Ang	Sopt	Oct	Mov.	Dec	Year
	Hill Stations		·	·	·	· F	ı.	° F	. H	i e	F4\	H .	· L	H	i,
Darjeeling		7,432	47 0	47.8	55 4	61 2	62 9	6 7 9	65 7	65 6	0.49	61 7	55 6	50 5	58 6
Shillong		4,921	60 1	62 5	70 4	74.1	0 42	71.5	75 3	75 1	7.4 3	71 1	0 99	010	60 0
Sımla		7,224	47 5	48 8	57 0	65 9	73 2	75 1	0 02	68 #	† 89	04 3	58 3	50 6	62 4
	COAST STATIONS														
Bombay	i	37	83 2	83 1	86 2	89 1	91 1	88 5	85 5	85 0	85 5	88 8	30 1	86 6	808
Karachi		13	75 5	76 9	818	85 1	88 0	÷ 06	. 88	85 8	85 6	87 3	83.2	1- 00 1-	84 1
Madras		67	85 3	88 3	¥ 16	95 5	101 3	99 6	96 3	94.8	93 9	90 1	85 #	81 1	92 2
STA	STATIONS ON THE PLAINS	,													
Allahabad Calcutta		322 21	74 8 79 6	79 2 83 7	92 7 92 5	102 6 96 8	107 1 95 6	102 7 92 1	92 1 89 5	89 4 89 0	91 5 89 9	90 4 89 2	83 ± 84 2	75 7	98 5 88
Cawnpore Cuttack	•	413 87	71 9 83 1	77 0 88 2	89 4 96 6	99 4 101 2	106 2 101 4	102 7 95 5	92 89 5	89 7 89 0	00 00 00 00	91 89 7	82 8 85 0	74 0 81 2	80 08 80 0
Delhi Jacobabad_	•	714 186	70 5 72 7	74 7 78 5	85 90 5	96.6	104 8 111 6	102 4	95 3 108 0	93 0 101 3	93 5 103 2	92 99 0	83 57 53	73 7	88 95 7
Lahore Lucknow	:	702 371	68 73 9	72 1 78 6	82 00 8	94 5 101 4	103 7	105 9 100 2	99 93.4	97 0 90 5	97 3 91 0	0 † 0 01 4	83 0 83	75 0 0	80 2
Peshawar Peshawar		1,164	73 63 0	77 66 2	89 8 74 8	98 85 2	100 3 97 0	96 2 105 0	98 7 102 3	89 1 98 2	89 7 95 0	88 G 87 8	82 1 76 S	74 0 06 7	87.6 85.0
	PLATHAU STATIONS														
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mon oon arrived! F tures -The app oximately in its u.ual time and gave good rain even eyee i e rain in some place in the months of July and At on t but the e were no lo ish breaks A notew rthy feature of the year was th unu unly heavy rain in Sind 6 parat we t R jout na and w st Central India from the middle of July to the middle of August which caused loss of rops and property due to floods in the Indus and the T pti rivers

A feeble advance of the southwest mon oon which occurred tow rds the end of May aused widespread rain it M labor the south Konkan and Mysor dal o in Assam and the diolning districts of Be al on the first four days of June Thereafter th monsoon wakened and withdrew but widespread thundershowers occu d in the tract of country from the Punjab and east Raiputana to Bihar and Orl sa in and east happurant to hinar and Orisa in as a station with low pressure are in northern India. The Arabin sea branch of the monsoon revived by the 8th and extended northwid. A depress in diveloped off the konkan coast a the 1th and moved over Giprat and kattlawar cousing wides e d and heavy rain. there be ween the 13th and 1 th The monsoon further extended into st Rajput na Central India the United Provinces and Bihar by the 1 th. The Bay branch of the m usoen also I the Day pranch of the in asson asso-strengthened and g ve rise to a dep es ion whi h moved inland causi g widespread r in i Ass m and east B ngal between the 15th and 20th. During the rest of the month both branches of th mon oon emained wak lthough wid spread thundershos a occurr d in the ast of th Peninsula nd local shot ers In the c at al parts of the country Wid spread r in f ii th belt of country f om the Punjab to Assam between the 5th and and a low p essure w ve f om the east

Both branches of the monsoon strengthened at the b ginning of July and remaind furly to g through out the month. During the to g through out the month During the first we k th Arabin Sea by neh caused widespread rain in the Penin uia and particul 1 ly h vy fails in the Konkan and Mily rand th r infall extended into the centr 1 parts of the country and fige Punj b Th by current e tended up the Gan ette pl in an caust a wid pre l rain ove the gre ter than the country and the country and country by the e d f the week. A biff of the country by the e d f the week. A biff of the country by the e d f the week. A biff of the country by the e d f the week. A biff of the country by the e d f the week. A biff of the country by the e d f the week. A biff of the country by the e d f the week. A biff of the country by the e d f the week.

The rainf II du ing the rest of the month was mainly controll d by two d p es lon and tw Scloni storms from the north B 3 f B n al The first dep ession travelled from the Orissa coast northw tward and me ged into the s. asonal low over n rthwest I dia causing widespread a d locally he vy sig lo its widespread a d locally he vy ain lo its track b tw en th 11th nd 1 th. The next depressio from the head of th Bay caused depression from the head of the hay caused widespr in and locally he vy rain in northeast ladia, the United Provinces and the central parts of the country between the 18th and and Acyclo ic t rm developed in the B y on the 18th and r pidly pas ed a er O issa and the country local features and depression of the country local features are designed and expression.

and di sipited over Sind on the Sth causin widespread and locally heavy rain in the tract from Ori a and Bhir to Si d. By the end of the month the econd cyclonic storm from the B y movel from the Oris a co st to the ent i part of the Country as a deep depression cau ing widespread and loc lly heavy f lls long it track. This caused widespread and locally heavy rain in the belt of country from the west Central Provinces to Sind on the first three days of August

P i f ll in Au st w s mainly determined by two land d p essions and a evolute storm from two land q is essents and a evenue storm rom the Bay of Bengal A trough of low pressure fom the north B y c used widespre d and locally havy r in in the central parts of the country Guja at and south Rajputana between the 6th and 13th A land depres ion ove west Central India movel to the southwest Punl. b tetween th 11th and 15th causin unusually heavy ain in west Cent al Indi and the west Centr l Province and widesp ead rain generally is northwest Indi with locally h vy rain in Sind and Rajputana Another land depression appe red over the ea t Central Provinces on the 15th mo ed westw rd over the north Rombay Deccan and emerged into the Arabian Sea off L thiawar as a cyclonic storm on the sea of a tagawar as a cyclonic storm on the 19th. This again caused widespread rain and very heavy falls in the central parts of the country and G j rat Due to ph nomenally bes y rain in Gularat Kap tans Sl d and west Cent al India high floods we e caused to the York your and the To rid revers counter. in the Indus and the T pti rivers causing considerable damage to crops and property A large numbe of p ople were rende ed homeless in Sin i and south Gujarat particularly in the Surat Di tr ct

The Bay monsoon was strengthened by a cyclonic at m which cossed the Olss coast on the 19th and travelled up to the Punjab as a deep depression causing bundant r in along its tack between the 19th and 4th, The 1 t depression of the month caused wide spre d rain in northeast India and the ast Unit d P ovin es from the 25th to the end of the month,

The monsoon was gene ally wak durin September In associ tion with the d pression of the 1 st month and a we tern disturbance widespre d precipitation o curred in Ka hmir th North West F ontier P ovince the Punjab and the Unit d Pro i ces durin the fir t four days of the month Lo al thundershowers occurred in the south P n nsul o a few d ys in the first week and b tween the 10th and 13th Thundersh wers in occurred in the Deccan Thungersh wers in occurred in the become and the central parts of the country between the 14th and 19th A land depression over the mo one in the Bay of Beng I and can ed the country between the motor of the Bay of Beng I and can ed the country between the motor of the Bay of Beng I and can ed the country between the country wide pread r n in northeast India between the 1st nd of th and local thundershowers in the U ited Provinces and the central parts f the country A depression from the Bay crossed the Ori sa coast on the last day of the muth causing local rain in northeast India ith and r pidly pas ed o er O issa and the outside Assam and a shortlived strengthening central parts of the country as a deep depression of the mon-oon in the Bay of Bengal.

Taking the season as a whole, rainfall was j in large excess in northwest India outside the east and north Punjab, the North-West Frontier east and north Punjab, the North-West Frontier linches, 7 per cent above normal The following Province and east Rajputana, and in moderate table gives detailed information of the rainfall excess in west Central India, the west Central of the different sub divisions Provinces and southeast Madras

The total rainfall of the season June September averaged over the plans of India—was 34 50 inches, 7 per cent above normal The following

0	1	Perio	d, June to Septe	mber
Serial No	Sub division	Actual	Departure from normal	Percentage departure from normal
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 2 3 14 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 2 3 14 5 6 7 8 9 2 2 2 2 3	Bay Islands Assam Bengal Orissa Chota Nagpur Bihar United Provinces, East West Punjab, Fast and North South West Kashmir Northwest Frontier Province Baluchistan Sind Rajputana, West Gujarat Central India, West Berir Central Provinces, West Konkan Bombay Decean	Actual 64 79 52 84 45 93 44 48 39 44 33 37 24 62 18 04 13 88 21 88 11 39 5 99 11 39 20 31 28 46 45 19 43 82 32 43 39 12 56 26 50 40 99 24 29 04	from	departure from normal In 2 4 5 24 - 98 + 11 + 40 + 120 + 120 + 48 + 38 - 14 + 37 + 22
25 26 27	Hyderabad, North ,, South Mysore Malabar Madras, South-East ,, Decean Coast, North Mean of India (excluding the Bay Islands	27 27 20 46 22 02 53 15 4 43 16 19 22 64	- 1 54 - 2 52 - 0 64 - 16 52 + 2 54 + 0 91 + 0 61	- 5 - 11 - 3 - 24 + 21 + 6 + 3
	Kashmir and Balucluston)	34 58	+ 2 31	+ 7

Famine.

I amines may be said to arise when large groups of people fail to produce enough food for their ovn needs and lack the means of obtaining it from other sources. Such conditions may be promplessed either by successive failures of the more on which four fifths of India's agriculture depends even today, by natural distances such as floods or earthquakes, or by hur as capeles such as war and grain market appeals to It is, ho ever rare for a famine to be directly true able to only one cause Is 30, se eral pass their part

ten. d at e are laws on tradition and rutil

India's history has been punctuated at frequent intervals by disastrous famines, the were regarded as intural calamities which man worst of which have killed millions of people and left vade tracts of country desolate outbreak known to historians was in 650 AD outbreak known to historians was in 650 AD when famine raged throughout the country There was another series of famines in 941, 1022, and 1033 when whole provinces were depopulated and men were driven to canal according to tradition The ballsm 1148 1159 saw almost continuous famine in India In 1344 famine was rampant in Upper India The Emperor Muhammad Tughias was unable to obtain necessaries for his arm household and ordered the exacuation of Delhi : population to Deogiri (modern Daulatabad) in the Decean I rom 1396 1407 the Durga Deal famine devastated the Decean and so reduced the named state that the propulation that the propulation that the propulation that the propulation that the propulation that the propulation that the propulation that the propulation that the propulation that the propulation that the propulation that the propulation that the propulation that the propulation that the propulation that the propulation that the propulation to Prieser set of at 1 care four 1 early in India s

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The population that land went out of cultivation for years 1505 05 are family The years 1505 05 am famir

to Surat was cove ed with bolies decaying on it of the surative su to bury in m. in a rate the personal city be could hardly fin i any it in perso a but the corners of but the corpses at il corners the streets lie twenty for ther nobody buryf g th m. Thirty the nd had per nobods buryi g th m. Thirty tio nd had per ished in the town alone lestilence oflow ed famine

I 169 of a million people (one thir i of th population) are est mated to I are peri led in i min in leng l In 183 came th Cl lis, famine in both India follow d by the Doji

The cau es of these famines were those alrea by tated Pr ctically the whole of the food p o duction wa depend t on the agarles i the mon oon Internal was wer common tion. The fat comm icutions of the planeteenth and twentieth centuries were rot vall ble for relief to be brought from the le vall bie for relief to be brought fr a utile the fune area. That these facilitis have still not be n developed on a large enough se le-ter that there i an additi i unrecor is d fetor in the situati n has been pro ed by the and se of the last 100 yers. If tween 1835' and there is eligible maj relief to the there is the last of the second of the last of the West in Providence and the last of the last of the West in Providence and the last of the last of the last of the West in Providence and the last of the And ami of 1838 a d 1861 w reinth Nour West in Provices (modern UI) In 1838 800 000 people ar estimated to ive peiled In 1861 relief was proided in time

Recent Famines

Recent Famines

Orissa a st he scene of the next famine in 1855 or 14 affected 180 000 sq re mile at 72 000 people. The Benral Got in a 170 of little relief by a mound to about 180 of M rear which was such a distinguishing featur out of a total popul to the fam is or 1899 1900 to the fam is or 1890 1900 the saint of that out of a total popul then of a millione of a half to Marry can emits in emirated There was the family of the saint of 1890 000 of the the Cantal South Relax in 1873 74 then came the geat Fr vinces Berar B mbay Ajmer and the south Relax in 1870 e Hyde b d and Bombay for it was iten in Rajput na Baroda Christ Was 1870 e Hyde b d and Bombay for it was iten in Rajput na Baroda Christ was 1870 e Hyde by a ext nd dt of indi Hyd r bad ad Kathiswar and w s paste of the Cantal and United Provinces and marked by geveral distinctive features. The

The Gujerst famine one of the first about to a small tract in the Punjab The total area which precie detail lav survived troke ort safected was 57 000 aquare miles and the popu in 1809 Towns and difficit were stripped illation 38 00 000 Warned by the excessive inh bitants. In 1831 a Dutch mer hant expenditure in Behar and actuated by the desire reported that only 11 of the 60 f miller to secure economy the Government riller pro-Swally had survived. The root i from Swally aromme was not entirely successful. The excess to Sumit was covered with boilers decaying out it mortality in this tamine, is said to have been

at cost of Rs 81 rores Charitable contri-butions from Great Britain and the Colonies aggregated Ra. 841 kbs

The Famine Codes

The experi nces of this f mine showed the he experi nees of dais i mine snowed the nees ity of placing i lief on an organi ed basis. The first great I mine Commission which sat under the presidency of Sir Richard Strachey, fel borat d the Famine Code which amended to meet later experience, form the basis of the lamine relief system to-day. They recommend left to privat ag ney except wh re that was unequal to the demands upon it. They advised that the land owing classes should be assisted by loans and by Re eral suspensions of revenue in proportion to the cropf flure. In seeding a mon oon Internal wis wer common used for proportion to the cropf time of the coupled with tiem were ideepr as a familie Code to the providing correments families to the definition of the common internal ways of the corresponding to the families were of the contract of t e i the lowest amount sufficient to main tain he ith under given circumstances the duty of Governme t is to s ve life it is not bound to maintain the labouring population t its normal level of comfort.

Provincial cod w re 1 vn up and were tested by the f n ire of 1806 9 In that disa ter 30 0000 aqua mil e a freet d vith a popula thon of 63 500 000. The numbers r lieved exceed 14 000 000 ttl time of gre te distress. The ot of f mine r lier was 11s 7\$ crores r e wa r mitted to the extent of 11s 1\$\$ rores and ansgin asprogram its lg-core
The cl ritatle relief fu d amount d to about
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defect, being eleven inches below the mean In several localities there was practically no rain. There was in consequence a great fodder famine, with a terrible mortality amongst the cattle. The water supply was deficient, and brought a crop of difficulties in its train. Then districts like Gujarat, where famine had been unknown for so many years that the locality was thought to be immune, were iffected The people clung to their villages, in the hope of saving their cattle, and came within the scope of the relief works when it was too late to save life States was affected, and the Marwaris swept from their impoverland land right through Central India like a horde of locusts, leaving most consuming centres in the country were all desolation in their train. For these reasons contributors causes of the famine When relief had to be given on an unprecedented shortages became apparent in Bengal their scale. At the end of July 4,500,000 persons were supported by the State, Bs 10 crores outrageous scale. A few areas such as Midna were spent on relief and the total cost was pore, were short of food from natural cau estimated at Br 15 crores. The famine were Most of the other famine stricken districts. estimated at Rs 15 crores. The famine was also marked by a wide-pread acceptance by Indian States of the duty hitherto shouldered by the Government of India alone—the supreme responsibility of saving human life Aided by loans to the extent of Rs 3½ crores, the Indian States did a great deal to bring their administration into line with that in British Although actual deaths from starva tion were insignificant, the extensive outbreaks of cholers, and the devastating epidemic of malarla which followed the advent of the rairs induced a famine mortality of approximately a million

The experiences of this famine were collated by the Commission presided over by Sir Antony MacDonnell This Commission reported that taking the famine period as a whole the relief given was excessive, and laid down certain modified lines. The cardinal feature of their policy was moral strategy. Pointing out that if the people were assisted at the start they would help themselves, while if their condition were the immediate crisis allowed to deteriorate it proceeded on a declining scale, they placed in the forefront of their programme the necessity of 'putting heart into the people'. The machinery suggested for this purpose was the prompt and liberal distribution of taccavi loans, the early suspension of ievenue, and a policy of prudent boldness, starting from the preparation of a large and expansive plan of relief and secured by liberal preparations, constant vigilance, and a full enlistment of non official help. The wage scale was revised the minimum wage was abolished in the case of able bodied workers, payments by results were recommended, and proposals were made for saving cattle

1943 Bengal Famine

Localised famine conditions have recurred fairly frequently since 1901 but until 1943 it district of Bombay and in the Ceded District seemed that the procedure laid down by the of Madras. There were also acute food short Famine Codes was capable of declaration. Famine Codes was expable of dealing with all eventualities. Unfortunately, conditions in

rainfall over the whole of India was in extreme in 1913. The province is estimated to be 83 per cent acif sufficient for food and before 1942 Imported most of the balance of its needs from Burmy. The cutting off of this supply was followed by a series of natural disasters includ ing the Midnipore hurricane which late in 1942 devostated a wide area and is estimated to have destroyed 1,500,000 tons of rice. During the monsoon of 1943, when famine was already present in Bengal, floods in the Damodar river held up relief supplies from the UP and Punjab at a critical period. Public nervousness over the full of Burma, the denial police, by which A very large area in the Indian | bouts and the larger stocks of rice were removed from I ist Bengal to prevent their use by the Inpinese and the general shortage of food in most consuming centres in the country were all effect was intensified by speculation on a most outrageous scale. A few areas such as Midna pore, were short of food from natural caue. Most of the other famine stricken districts suffered because rice prices were far beyond the reach of the people, because speculators had drained the area of stocks or because the avail able grun was hourded by its owners

> According to the l'amine Codes, assistance should have been provided from outside. In Very large 1943 the problem was twofold Very large supplies were not readfly available elsewhere owing to the general dislocation of Indian grain markets, the movement of supplies into Bengal was difficult owing to the congested state of the railways A fairly steady stream of grain did, however, reach Calcutta from July onwards but it does not appear that the Bengal Government evolved a satisfactory plan of distribution Many famine areas in the province were virtually without relief until the army assisted the civil authority to organise food distribution and medical relief in November 1943. This relief, coupled with a record rice crop, which became available in January February, 1944, overcame

> Famine conditions were accompanied by epidemics of cholera, malaria and dysenter, which probably caused as many deaths as star vation itself. In March 1944 Mr. L. S. Amery, the Secretary of State for Ladar appearanced in the Secretary of State for India, announced in the House of Commons that the 1943 famine deathroll was 689,000 This figure, however, must be regarded as provisional, owing to the state of vital statistics in Bengal and the large number of people who were missing in the large scale migration caused by the famine A Com mission of Inquiry to investigate Indian food shortages in 1943, with special reference to Bengal, was announced by the Government of India in June 1944 Sir John Woodhead was the Chairman of the Court of the bound the Churman of the Commission and it began work the tollowing month

During 1943 famine broke out in the Bijapur ages in Orissa, in Travancore and Cochin and the Madras district of Malabar In none of these areas did conditions approach the severity of the which the difficulty of obtaining relief supplies would be so great that the Codes' provisions could not be filled, were not envisaged. This state of affairs, however, arose in Bengal early controlling supplies and prices of food

who production and one until n point accorpant full and latest latest partial states and latest latest partial states and latest latest partial states and latest latest partial states and latest latest latest partial states and latest partial states an half iced to keep per wift it Inter all popts aften. The presence of it runnihers of permaner I wifer it is per an and it any differs into out three duply for must recove war or priving faction will good that four control of the four that four control of the four co that improve put a litt to litt making force | per it r a to lip making force | per it r a to lip the refet organisations of fet tip grimarket all o crit covery r nowally limited to the refer to the first to grimarket all o crit covery r nowally limited to the refer to the first to grimarket all to grimarket al cortact win each of of is sit to git at inmore than local sind; rec pet if) wilthe potential drawn! I per user thy gr tr
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The normal method of halting a famile 1 to def on moley soon as the rain [i] sails of the first source of

Hydro-Electric Development.

successful industrial development and favourable initial conditions clusted by the war, the enthusiasm for industrial development which has seized nearly all classes of educated Indians, and the special attention which the circumstances of the war have compelled Government to direct towards the scientific utilication of Indian natural resources all point to a rapid growth of industrial enterprise in all parts of India within the next few years Indeed, the process, for which sound foundations had been laid before the war, is now rapidly under way India is severely handicapped compared with other lands as regards the generation of power by the consumption of fuel, coal or oil These commodities are all diment to obtain, and costly in India except in a few favoured areas Coal supplies, for example, are chiefly centred in Bengal and Chota Nagpur and the cost of transport is heavy Water power and its transmission by electricity offer, on the other hand, good possibilities, both as regards the quantity available and the cheapness at which the power can be supplied. In certain parts of India

Water power schemes, pure and simple, are generally difficult in India, because the power needs to be continuous, while the rainfall is only during a small portion of the year Perennial rivers with sufficient water throughout the vear are practically non-existent in India therefore, must be stored for use during the dry season Favourable sites for this exist in many parts in the mountainous and hilly regions where the heaviest rainfalls occur, and the progress already made in utilising such op portunities by the electrical transmission of power affords encouragement for the future Further, hydro electric schemes can sometimes be associated with important irrigation projects, the water being used for both electricity genera-

tion and irrigation The Industrial Commission emphasized the necessity for a Hydrographic Survey of India On this recommendation the Government On this recommendation the Government of India in 1918 appointed the late Mr G T Barlow, CIE, then Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, United Provinces, to undertake the work, associating with him Mr J W Merres MICE, Electrical Adviser to the Government of India Mr Barlow died, but Mr Meares, issued a preliminary report in September, 1919, and a Triennial Report in 1921, indicating that a minimum continuous water power of nearly 6 million kilowatts with a maximum of 13 million kilowitts could be developed in This excluded practically all the great which were then uninvestigated. The rivers, which were then uninvestigated The Government of India has since formed a Central Technical Power Board for developing hy dro electric resources of India and for carrying out a systematic hydro electric survey in India The present stage of progress and some of the plans under consideration for development of hydro electric power in the post-war period in some of the major provinces and states are indicated in the following paragraphs

Bombay Hydro-Electric Works

Cheap motive power is one of the secrets of brought into operation by Tata Sons, Lid, and continued under their management until 1926 when they were transferred to the management of the 1sta Midro Licetric Agencies, Ltd, in which Mesers Lata Sons retained a substantial interest These undertakings are -

> (a) The Tata Hydro-Tiec tric Power Supply Company, Itd Supply started in 1915

> > ,, 1922

Andhra Valley The Supply Power Company, Ltd

The Tata Power Com-,, 1927 puny, Ltd

These Hydro-Plectric schemes have a com blined normal capacity of 231,000 kW and provide electrical energy for the City of Bombay, Bombay suburbs, Thana, Kalyan and Greater Poona

Bombay, after London, is the second largest City in the British Empire and is the largest manufacturing centre in India Its population in cluding suburbant the 1941 census was 1,489,893 with a total population of approximately 2,000,000 in all of the areas served by these companies. Its cotton mills and other factories consumed about 150,000 HP, which until these Hydro Electric schemes came into operation, was entirely produced by thermal stations using fuel coming from great distances

The favourable position of the Western Ghats which rise to a height of more than 2,000 feet above ser-level within a few miles of Bombs, City, situated on the shores of the Arabian Sea with their heavy rainfalls was taken full advantage of for providing Bombay City and vicinity with an adequate and economical power supply

The hydraulic works of the Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Company are situated near Lonavia at the top of the Bhor Ghats The monsoon rainfall is stored in three lakes, namely, Lonavla, Walwan and Shirawta, from which it is conveved in open masonry canals to the Forebry at Khandala and thence through steel pipes to the Power House at Khopoll at the foot of the Ghats, where the head at turbine nozzles is 1,725 feet or approximately The normal capacity 750 lbs per sq inch of the Power Station at Khopoli is 60 000 LW This scheme was formally opened by H E The Governor of Bombay on the 8th of February

Investigations in 1917-18 led to the discovery of a site on the Andhra River just to the North of the Tata Hydro Electric Supply Company's lakes, where additional power could be developed These investigations resulted in the formation of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co and the construction of the schemes, the principal features of which consist of a reservoir formed by a dam about 190 feet high, across the Andhra River and a tunnel 8 700 feet long driven through solid trap rock to the scarp of the Ghats from which the water is false in of the Ghats, from which the water is taken in steel pipes 4,600 feet long to the turbines in the The head of generating station at Bhivpur: The head of water at turbine nozzles is 1,740 feet or approvi The electrical The greatest Hydro Electric undertakings in mately 750 lbs per sq inch. The electrical India are the three schemes developed and energy is transmitted to Bombay over a trans

mission line 56 miles long for an menting the pply from Khopoli The present installed apacity at this station is

The Tata Power Company scheme on the scheme on the w s investigated and developed along line imilar t the Andl ra Valley scheme and b s a normal installed p city of 99 000 kW The power is transmitted to Bombay over a trans mission line 6 miles long and is used to augment th s pply of the two earlier companies to mills factories and railways

The Tata Hyd o-Fl ctric Power Supply Co tle Andhra V llev Power S pplv Co d th d th the Andrea V liev Power S pplv Co d the Tasa Fower Company operating a sunt unler one management supply the whole of the electrical energy required by the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co Ltd the form joint of the mill and find tries in Bomb y City the B B & C I Raliway for their suburban Excritication the whole of the energy required by the G I P Railw y in Rombay City and for their m in line traction up to Poons and Igatpuri th whole of the electrical energy required by the Poona Electric Supply Company and the distributing lic usees in Thana Kaljan and the Bombay suburbs

The e three schemes operating as a unit under one in nazement provide an adequate and conomical power supply in the areas mentioned abo e for all purpos s. The rate for energy dell sted to the Mills Factories and Railways has for several years shown a steady decrease and now averages 0 3 of an anna per u it which downward trend will continu as indu trie d el p nd individu l consumption in rea e This power supply greatly enhance the natural adv ntages Bomb y has as a great manufactur log trading and shipping centre

For the development of industries and agri For the development of industries and agri-culture in the northern portion of Bombay Fresidency the Bombay Government has embaried on the provision of an elettical measurement on the lines of the Friesdam as somewhat on the lines of the Friesdam as somewhat on the lines of the Friesdam as somewhat on the lines of the Friesdam as the Friesdam and from a me of the elected St. call by the list also proposed to c natures that the Friesdam and the state of the to c astruct initially tw new hydr electric stati as t Bhandardena and Bhatgar for anyphysing power to this grid

Mysore Hydro Electric Works

The first Hydro-Electric Scheme of my magni tud undertaken in Indi or indeed in the L t was that on the Cauvery Ri er in Myso e State which with it generating station t ans mis on line and distributing system was in augurated in 190

The Cauvery Riv r rises in the dist lct of Coorg in the W stern Ghaits and flows acro s Mysore State The prin ip i object of this scheme was the supply f powr to the mining companies on the Kolar Gold Fields about 92 miles f om Sivasamudram the site of the generating station This transmi ion line

The initial undertaking has constantly been expanded so that its total norm I capacity no r stands at 4 000 l W This gre t increase h s been made possible by the construc tion of the krishn rajasagar reservoir near Mysore City which has a capacity of 44 000 million cubic feet of storage above the mi imum draw off

The number of the consumers of all classes continue to increase rapidly every ye r with greatly incr ased power demands. The Govern ment of Mysore ha e encouraged the use of el trical energy and hav made a survey of Hydro Power t ource of the State and pre pared lians for the con truction of a number of generating station at the most economic sit a as and wi en nece vary

The number of lighting and power consumers of all classes in about 00 towns and villages within the Mysore State has increased to more than 60 000 Demands for very large addl tional blocks of power made it necessary for Government in continuing its policies for the industrial development of the State to sanction the c nstru tion of a Power Station at the Shimsha Falls for the production of 17 200 KW and the construction of a Power Station at the Jog Falls for the production at the first instance of abo t 48 000 kW Th power station at Shimsha F lls was completed in June 1940, thus bringing th tot I installed capacity of Siva amadram and Shimsha Stations to about

The transmission system consists of 866 route-miles of 78 000 and 37 500 volt lines with a total of 1 100 miles of circuits The transmission system is now being extended into every District within the St t which together with the ap-propriate distribution systems will supply hydro electric pow r to more than 250 towns and villages within the next _ to 3 years

El tricity in Trava cor St t Electric a pply undertakings are of recent growth in Trav neo e Although the first power station w s in existence in the High Ranges as early as 1905 it was only towards the latter part of 19 7 that Government created a separate organisation to carry out a programme of electric 1 development in the State Electric supply was first introduced in Trivandrum in N cb 19 2 The could author on this undert king till 1941 42 was Rs 11 5 labbs uther Ning till 1441 42 was its 11 5 lashis The Scheme is been paying a satisfactory return on its investme t ever since it sta ted wo king The gross revenue during 1941 4 was Rs 75 lashs and the tot i gen tion 1 55 million units The number of consumers at pre cnt is about 800 The c are 65 miles of L T ov rhead dist button lik as besides 16 miles of 3 3 kV underground cables

With the lead gf n by Government in the supply of electric power to the capital two other unde taki gs wo ked by p lvate agencies one in Kottayam and the other in N gerooil we e sho by fterwards inaugurated Th we e sho tly fterwards inaugurated Th former came i to exi tence e ly in 1932 while the generaling station This transmi ion lines the cases, was defaulted by the was for a number of years the longest line in middle of 1934 The Kott yam Electric Asia Sinc 190 th supply of elet teal supply distributes power to nearly 800 consumers from a distribution net work of about 200 che and will be a supple of the supple supple of the supple supple of the supple supple of the supple supple of the supple supple supple supple of the supple sup former came to extinence e ly in 1932 winds the latter was put into operation towards the middle of 1934 The Kott yam Electric Supply distributes power to nearly 800 consu mers from a distribution net work of about A scheme to supply Quilon was inaugurated towards the middle of 1934. The capital expenditure on this undertaking is about Rs 3½ lakhs. Very rapid progress has been made in its operation during the last four years, the generation having reached over 2 million units per annum, bringing in a gross revenue of about Rs. 1½ lakhs. The supply covered about 20 miles of 11 kV lines, 45 miles of L. T. Distribution and 2½ miles of 3 3 kV underground cables and caters for about 850 consumers. Power was supplied from a thermal station of about 630 kW capacity till the supply was changed over to the Pallivasal Hydro Electric System in May 1940.

Quilon is an important industrial town and the power requirements have not been able to be met from this small thermal station to any appreciable extent. The total capacity of installed power plants in Quilon is well over 2,000 H P but as many of them are in a very unsatisfactory condition on account of their old age it should be possible to secure all these loads, now that the Hydro Electric Supply is available from the Pallivasal system, the bulk of which is utilised by the Illmenite Mining Industry, the Cotton Mills and the Ceramic factory at Kundara

Pallivasal System

A preliminary survey of the hydro electric possibilities of the State was carried out as early as 1919 by Mr F J Jacob, the then Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department But as a result of the subsequent investigations conducted in 1925 by Mr K P P Menon, the present Electrical Engineer, Government came to the conclusion that the development of a power scheme utilising the falls of the Mudira puzha river possessed great economic possibilities. Accordingly, detailed investigations were taken up and completed by 1933 The work was started in 1934

The first stage of development of the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Project was nearly completed by the beginning of 1940 and it was inaugurated in March when the supply was switched on by Sir C P Ramaswamy Aiyar from the Pallivasal Generating Station The scheme as now completed comprises of a temporary diversion dam, a pressure tunnel of 10,200 ft in length and 8 ft diameter section and two penstocks each 7,800 ft in length, the generating station and transmission lines extending up to Alwaye on the west and up to Kundara in the south The power station has three 11,000 volts, 3 phase, 50 cycle elternator sets each of 4,500 kW capacity directly coupled to the pelton wheels operating at a head of 1,980 ft. The total effective capacity of the station is 9,000 kW. The third generating set will be used as a standby Power is transmitted to the plains at 66,000 volts. The transmission system consists of 134 miles of 66 kV double circuit lines connecting the generating station with 5 major sub stations at Kothamangalam, Alwaye, Pallom, Mavelikara and Kundara besides 26 miles of 33 kV single circuit line connecting Alleppey with Mavelikara and 3 miles of double circuit of 66 kV lines from Alwaye to the aluminium factory now nearing completion.

The mains distribution comprises of miles of 11 kV single circuit and 10½ miles of double circuit lines and about 92 miles of LT distribution net work. Almost all the Municipal Towns coming within the network of the Pallivasal Hydro Electric Supply have been provided with low tension distribution. Thus the first stage of the scheme covers a large portion of the north and central Travancere, and it has been so designed that extensions to the transmission system can be added easily to distribute power to other areas such as Peermade in the east and Trivandrum in the south

The availability of electric power in most places in Travancore and the very low rates of tariff now offered are expected to open up great possibilities in the industrial and agricultural development in the State By the end of 1941-42 the system had a connected load of over 6,000 kW and 2,375 consumers distributed over 19 distribution centres. The peak load of the generating station had reached 2,500 kW and the generation 11 2 million units

The Department has been keenly alive to the needs of the agriculturists for electric power, the chief uses of which are for dewatering the punja fields, the crushing of sugarcane and lifting water for irrigation. All reasonable aid is rendered to prospective consumers. Proposals for the supply of electrical machinery on hire purchase system were sanctioned by Government in September 1940 and the response from consumers has been very considerable.

A satisfactory agreement was reached between. Government and the Aluminium Production Company of India Ltd, towards July 1949 whereby Government agreed to supply 4,500 kW of power from the middle of 1941 and 7,500 kW by the middle of 1944 for an Aluminium smelter plant to be installed near Alwaye The Company will be requiring another block of power aggregating to a total of 14,000 kW for bringing their factory to its fullest output Government have agreed to make this block of power also available as soon as circumstances permit An agreement was recently reached with the Cochin Government for the supply of power for the entire requirements of that State The demand from this source exceeds 3,500 kW

The agreement with the Aluminum Production Co and the Cochin State has necessitate the full development of the Pallivasal Hydro Electric Scheme so as to bring the generator and transmission capacity to cope with their large demand. This development will consist of the installation of 3 further generating sets of 7,500 kW each, 2 more penstocks and the provision of adequate storages, in the upper reaches of the Mudirapuzha river. Two more 66 kV transmission lines from Pallivasal to Alwaye are also proposed to be constructed.

The total capital expenditure on the Project till the end of the financial year 1941 42 was 148 79 lakhs To meet the anticipated power requirements within the next ten year. Schemes have been worked out for the construction of two new hydro electric stations at Neriamangalam and Sengulam

Works in Madras

The Prkara Hydro Electric Scheme an undertaking of the Madras Government was roumented at the end of 1920 the first stage of the project being compileted at the end of 193 The waters utilised for the development of the scheme are taken from the Pykara river which drains from the Migrir Plateau having a catchement area of neaty 38 sq milles

The Scheme utilizes a fail of about 3 100 feet variable in the psaage of the Fykars river in the Night District The flow it ough perennial is very irregular and otten drops to values around 0 cus es during the dry season. The flow of the control of the season of the control of the season of the control of the season of the control of

C'ril Works — Water from the Intake of the Interial field by a funne to the forebay from whence it is not through a sin lo 78 diam tensited pipe 1001 to 1001

Power Station—The initially firstalled plant comprises of three 7810 KVA 3 phase 600 rm aftern tors coupl d to 1090 HP pellon sheets Power is generated at 1000 HO volts do cycles and stepped upto 110 000 volts of means of three 7810 KVA 3 phase 11 KV 765 110 KV trasformers

Tran must on & Datphat n —Powe is tan stitled to Coimb fore which is the main receiving station as also the chief lo d ent e by mile double circuit 110 k learned as 50 mile double circuit 110 k learned to the control of the circuit 110 k learned to the control of the circuit 110 k learned to the circuit of the circuit 100 k learned to lear

In addition to the above m in transmission lines, considerable lengths of II 2 and 53 k1 distribution. If the combacter particularly in the Combacter Assume and Ram 4 Districts Atailloade nitrestendown substatif's ab eben construct d with the necessary transformers a d switcher. At Madura with it is an important station two 3 000 k1 A synchronou condeners are in tailled for case if gropersy larg recountst

case (a propers has regulation ... Provide for provide for apply increa is germand in the sit time and also the east 1 rs to Madura and known and the control of the contro

over to 110 kV operation to suit the increased load demand The installation of _ further additional sets of the same capacity and one additional pipe line is under consideration

The rapid growth of the Pykara load in 1935 necessitated the erly construction of the Mukurti D m which it the first large storage contemplated in the original scheme. This was sanctioned in January 1935. The work was an expension of the property of the

The financial position of the Pykara System is most satisfic ctory. The third year revenue was more than that expected in the tenth year of the forecast and the system has proved a spi add investment to the State. The peak load was approximent by Rs 49 lbs; 10414. The indust ial development at Colmbators eccounts for more than 50 per cent of the total

The Mettur Hydro Electric Scheme— The engineering fet ur so the Mettur Hydro-Electric Scheme provide n interesting contrast to the Pykara Hydro Electric Scheme To Mettur Stanley D in one of the largest structur is of tak hind in the world is 176 eet hit and can impound a total of 05 500 million coulde feet of purposes but p it of the wate let down for irrigation is utilised to the best advantage for the generation if hydro electric power

load and also the high load f ctor of the station

During the construction of the dam four castiron pipes 8 6 In diameter were built int the structure and equipped with the nece sary val e gates screen and other fittings Each pipe is designed to discharge a m imum of 1 50 cu ces for power purposes

The first stage of de elopment providing 3 units of 10 000 kW each was canctioned in 193 and the powr station c astruction commenced in the latt r part of 1935. The station commenced operation in June 1937.

The operating head vari s from 160 feet at full re erv ir l v l to a mi imum of 60 feet Th average h ad is 135 feet

As the potential output of the Mettur station i very variabled to the wide variations in head and discharge three classes of load are adopted These a

Primary power available at all times
 Second y power subject to restricted
 in dry months but which can be made into

us in dry month s but which can be made into primary pow r by the assistance of the xisting Pykara t tion a d by the int rlinkin of th Madra Steam St tion

(3) T thiny power generally available for left month in the year. The scheme upplies power to the di tricts of Sal m. It is his poly T fore North Arcot Suth Arcot Chittoor and Clingleput.

and two 1950 MA 11 kV/110 kV tran furners were added 1 1933 and t 1 liker immediately below the Mettur Damand in it are to materer transmission in has been claimed in we installed there 1,200 kVA 50 pp.m.

generators coupled to overhung type twin horizontal Iraneis Turbines one on each side. The turbines operate under a variable head from 60 to 160 feet developing a maximum of 16,000 HP each Power is generated at 11,000 volts, 50 cycles, 3 phase and stepped upto \$6,000 volts (110,000 volts later) for transmission to various load centres

Transmission and Distribution System -Power is transmitted to Singarappet in the north and Lrode in the south by means of two 66/110 kV trunk lines (a total mileage of 100 miles) At I rode the taking off from the power station Mettur System is linled with Pykara network and both stations can work in parallel as and when operating conditions demand 66 kV lines have also been extended to Vellore, Tiru vannamalal and Villupuram, a distance of about 140 miles

Considerable lengths of 11, 22 and 33 kV lines have also been constructed or are under construction for extending power to various places

At all important load centres out-door trans former stations are provided for stepping down the voltage to 11, 22 or 33 kV as required. At Trichinopoly which is an important station in the southern area, two_2,000 kYA synchronous

condensers are installed for ensuring proper voltage regulation

Mettur Scheme Extensions —The peak load at the Mettur power house has already risen to about 14,000 kW

A 4th generating unit is being installed for increasing the capacity of the station to meet the load demands successfully even during periods of low heads in the reservoir and to afford greater relief to Pykara in emergencies

Papanasam Hydro-Electric Scheme -This is the third hydro electric scheme to be undertaken by the Madras Government The scheme was sanctioned in 1938 and has just commenced operation by the end of 1943

The scheme utilizes the fall of about 330 feet in the passage of the Tambraparni river in the Tinnevelly District A reservoir of 5,500 million cubic feet capacity has been created by the construction of a masonry dam across the Tambraparni river in the foot hills of the Western Ghats above Papanasam in the Tinne velly District

The following are the main features of the

- 176 feet masonry dam constructed on the Tambraparni river just below where it is joined by Kariar The reservoir so formed provides a storage of 5,500 million cubic feet and water will be drawn therefrom by means of two 81 feet pipes embedded in the dam and fitted with valves to control the flow
- (b) A diversion weir located lower down the river near the head of the Papunasam Falls, which provides a small storage of 28 million cubic feet for daily regulation
- Two 9 feet diameter steel pipes leading water from the diversion weir to the headworks Only one pipe has been about 3,500 feet long installed in the first stage.

- (d) I our 69 inches penstock pipes, each 6-0 feet long leading the water down the hill slove from the headworks to the power station below Only three penstocks have been erected in the first stage
- The power house is situated near the Agnetia temple at the foot of the Papanasan I alla. The gross head developed is 300 feet The keneraling plant will comprise four 60 gr p m , 7,250 kV 1, 11 JV, 50 cycle, 3 phas vertical generating sets each coupled to a vertical type I rancis reaction turbine of 9,850 BHP Only three units have been installed initially
- extends to (f) A transmission system extends to Tuticorin, Kollputti and Maduru This system is linked with the Pykara-I lectricity System at Midura Construction work on the second stage is expected to be taken up shortly including the erection of the 4th generating unit

Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme-The Madras Government has under consideration the development of the Machkund hydroelectric project on the borders of the Madras and Orlean President with an installed cannot be considered that the consideration with an installed cannot be considered that the consideration with an installed cannot be considered that the consideration with an installed cannot be considered to the consideration with the consideration of the consideration with the consideration that the consideration with the consideration of the consideration of the consideration that the consideration is the consideration of the and Orissa Provinces with an installed capacity of 51 750 kW initially, increasing to 103,500 for meeting the future power requirements of the Andhra districts of Madras and Orissa

Works in Kashmir

A scheme of much importance from its size, but more interesting because of the develop ments that may be expected from it than for the part which its current supply already plays in the life of the countryside, is one installed thirty six years ago by the Kashmir Durbar utilising the river Jhelum, near Buniyar about fourteen miles from Baramulla The head works of the Jhelum power installation is situated six and a half miles from the power house, at Mohora and the main connection between the two is a tumber flume. The government of the forehow at the deliver and of works and the forebay at the delivery end of the flume have a capacity for carrying water sufficient for the generation of 20,000 electrical horse power. Four pipes 792 feet long lead from the forebay to the power house and from forebay to waterwheels there is an effective head of 395 feet. There are four horizontal waterwheels each coupled on the same shaft to a water-wheels each coupled on the same shaft to a 1,000 kVA 3-phase, 2,300 volt, 25 cycle gene rator running at 500 r p m The power house is of sufficient capacity to allow of 15,000 kW generating plant being installed within it transmission lines run side by side as far as Baramulla, 21 miles from Mohora at which point one terminates The other continues to Srinagar, The installation at Baramulla was originally utilised for three floating dredgers further 34 miles and two floating derricks, for dredging the river and draining the swampy countryside and rendering it suitable for cultivation. The lighting of Baramulla has been taken in hand with satisfactory results and the polygraphic in the satisfactory results and the polygraphic. with satisfactory results and the power load is building up At Srinagar, the line terminates at the State silk factory, where current is supplied not only for driving machinery and for lighting, but also for heating. The whole of Srinagar city is now electrically lighted and there are a num is now electrically lighted and there are a num ber of power loads

Besides the Jhelum power installation, there are two other schemes, the Muzafferabad hydro electric installation utilising a tributary of the er Kiben Gangs and the Jammu hydro-cited and lation. The Manafersbad pow-ture is the state of the state of the state up to 10 to 10 km s 300 voit 50 cycle ernator. This serves Muz ffersbad town d Domel on J. V. Boad. The Jammu power use employs five generating sets. Of the c • 26 kW set is driven by a Dies I oil engine. d the remai ing four generating amon masters 1 65 kW are driven by water rhines

In addition to the above schemes new sources power capable of feeding 1 rge cale man f c re re be ng e plored in view of th beginning large scale indust ies in Jammu and kashmir ate being explored The State has Iready ovided funds from cap tal expendit r not rged to revenue for the impro ment of a State's lectrical system. The ne e sity so states feeting a system. The ne e sity ra gm nting the power supply in the Jammu being may a steam turbin driven generat g plant of 1500 kW capacity is being installed belg located at Miran Sahib nd connect d ith Jammu by a 6 600 volt line This will able necessary upply of power being made ilable f r Jammu Jammu id Miran Sahib ind strial sation Jammu Cantonm at ie schem, is e timated at Rs 8 41 00

A hydro-electric scheme with an ultim te pacity for gener ting 9000 kW by h rnessin Sind River n G nderb l is als und is Sind River n G nderb l is als und rv y and a sm lle sch me for pply of power ; Pahdgam i now in pro r ss while other und lidh muy a e naller sch mes for Anantnag and Udh maur a e ade in estig tin The utilisation of the Cle

ib River for developing a hydro-elect ic scheme la ge scale is also under consideration

Unit d Provinces W rk

The Ganges Canal Hydro el ctric Grid supplie ower at attractive rates for domestic, industri l nd agricultural purposes to 14 districts in the est of the province and to Sh hdar in D ihi est of the province and to 8h hdsr In D in Introduced Seven of the ten falls available for the seven of the ten falls available for the seven of the ten falls available for the seven of t is m station at Hardu gunj with an installed apacity of 20 000 kW is ne ring comple on. Besides s pplyin some 93 towns the current for light and fams and min relative to the completion of the current for light and fams and min relative the completion of the current for light and fams and min relative the completion of the current for light and fams and min relative the current for the current fo ith current for light and fans and min r da tries the grid p ordies energy for ir iga to prime and the state of the state of pumping form if r and open and tube class. The Gang a Valley by the W II Scheme appress about 1650 tub wells covering the light of the state Tigation This supply of ch p power from ome 000 sub stations I already having n mportant beat ig on the conomic disposal of crops and the development of minor indu tri s n the urb n centres

In estimati us into the elect ical and financi l in estrati as into the elect ical and missions to a little so of a number of hydro-lect i lower g nerating tatio a set dr con ld r ion and th UP Go ernment h sheady decided to proceed with the reconstruction of the power station at Badrabad on the Ganges canal in reasing its capacity to 7500 kW and the de elopment of the Sarda Can I Hydro-Electric 8 heme with an installed cap city of 55 00 kW This station will be ultimately linked up with the large steam station at Cawnpore

Puni b a Hydro-Electric Project

Situated on a spur of the Dauladhar Range at elevations anging between 6 000 and 4 000 feet above sea level and connected ly means of a tunnel over 15 000 ft long are the works of what was origin lly known as the Uhl River Hydro Fle tric or M ndi Scheme which is now oper ted by the Punjab P W D Electricity Branch with its Headqu ters at Lahore

This project owes its origin to the need which began to be felt in the Punj b during the War of 1914 18 for making energy available for industrial and gricultural purposes at rates cheaper ti an were then prevailing

The site was discovered in the year 102 A detailed project was prepared by 19 3 Work on the co struction of the first tage of heme was tarted in 19 6 The total capital outly on the scheme to the end of the year 1939 40 has be n Rs 6 8 6 lacs

Due to the extensi e nature of the construc Due to the extens e nature of the construc-tion works it was found necessary to build two sm ll temp rary Hydro ele tric power stations one at Dhein near Sh nan and the other t Thuji near the headw k at Brot which we e link d to ether nd the combined installed capacity was 1440 kW

Water is withdrawn from the Uhl and the amba D g Riv at B ot and conveyed by a Lamba D g Riv I salled if g have get and collected by a g ti ternal dismeter con rete lined ircular pressure tunnel which is one of th longest tunnel in I di di sthe fir t steel m the tun el to be built i Asia The tunnel is ab ut 3 miles long and is de igned f ra mi I full di cha ge of 600 cus es (but it can carry up to 800 if rea | ed) Th tun i f ds st el penstocks which run down the lope to the Si an Powe St tion near Jo i darn ar of the Uhl and its t ibuta y into ele trical e ergy

The 1 itial inst lied c pacity of Shanan Powr Station 1 48 000 kW. The plant consists of four 17 000 B II P Pelt n wheels running t 485 rpm each dri en by a size jet of w te and co nected to a 1 000 kW II 000 voit 3 ph e 50 cycle alternat r

From the Shan n Power Station energy gen reed at 11 000 voit is stepped up to gen reed at 11 000 voit is stepped up to gen reed at 11 000 voit is stepped up to gen reed at 11 000 voit is stepped up to gen at pet for this purpos in India The timeston system c mpri es a d uble circuit a mission system c mpri es a d uble circuit a self-to-mission system c mpri es a d uble circuit a 12 kV trunk t a n 1. ton II e support d n 12 ket towers 80 ft hi h no mally c1 1000 ft apr the twith apan extend g even up to 3 860 ft in the hill. This ii e supplies subst tions at Ramera Path note Dharluval Amritsar and Laho e

A single cir uit 13 kV line also runs from ro- lect i Amritsar t Jellundur and is conti ued at 33 con id r kv t serve G raya and Ludhi na Sub tations slready 4 66 kv si gie circuit lin starts from Laho e while a similar line from Lahore serves substations at Shahdara, Shelkhupura, Chuharkana, Mohlan, Jaranwala and Lyallpur respectively

From these various substations 11,000 volt lines radiate to supply between them about sixty towns and villages In addition to sixty towns and villages In addition to serving 25,000 consumers directly from its own mains, the Branch also furnishes bulk supplies to the NWR for its own workshops and to the PWD Central Workshops, to two licensees (the Amritsar Municipality the Juliundur Electric Supply Co) and also to the Kapurthala State at two points. The connected load at the end of March, 1941 was 41,820 kW, the total number of units generated being 82,290,232 and the revenue assessed 32 05 lacs for the year 1940 41

Investigations are on hand in regard to the development of a number of hydro electric schemes in the province. The construction of a hydro electric station at Resul with an installed capacity of 22,000 kW has already commenced. This scheme, though intended primarily for development of irrigation will be linked up with existing hydro electric system to improve the operating conditions of both systems

Schemes are in hand for the extension of the 66 kV transmission system to serve new substations at Sialkot, Daska, Wazirabad, Gujranwala, Kamoke, Sangla and Chak Jhumra, respectively In addition, these schemes also provide for the reconstruction or alteration and expansion of the existing substations at Juliundur, Goraya, Ludhiana, Ferozepur, Chuharkana, Lyallpur and Lahore, respectively, to enable them to opton for the respectively. cater for the rapidly growing demand for

electricity

The possibility of introducing tube wells irrigation in certain parts of the Punjab adds to the interest of hydro electric projects in this province. This would enable thousands of acres of uncommanded land to be brought under cultivation thereby greatly increasing the food supply of the Province. the food supply of the Province

Nizamsagar Project — The Hyderabad State has decided to proceed with the Nizamsagar Hydro Electric Project as an immediate postwar measure for bringing hydro electric power to Hyderabad City The scheme is intended to utilise the water stored in the Nizamsagar dam and it is expected that electric power varying from about 1,500 kW as the minimum to about 11,500 kW as maximum could be generated. It is proposed to instal 2—4,000 kW hydro electric generating sets and to construct 80 miles of 66 kV transmission lines for supply to Hydroglad City. to Hyderabad City

Tungabhadra Project —An agreement has recently been reached on the apportionment of the waters of the Tungabhadra river between the Governments of Madras, Mysore and Hyderabad For the share of the waters, it will be possible for Hyderabad State to utilise three drops in the irrigation canal for generation of hydro electric power, giving an initial output of about 15—25,000 kW

Future Hydro-Electric Projects—There are a number of hydro electric power sites on the Manjeera, Kaddum and Purna tributaries of the Godever and of the Godavarı and on river Dindi, a branch

and supplies substations at Kasur and Ferozepur | of Kistna river as well as on the upper and while a similar line from Lahore serves sub- lower reaches of the Kistna The ectual power potentialities of these sites need detailed investigation

KOLHAPUR STATE

The Kolhapur State has embarked on the generation of electric power from the water stored in the Radhanaguri dam which has recently been rused to the height of 85 feet. The power house will be situated at the foot of the dam and the installation will comprie 4—1,200 kW Kaplan sets operating on 65/125 feet head. The power will be transmitted by means of 32 miles of 33 kV double circuit lines to Kolh upur City for augmenting the water supply to the city and take over the load from the existing oil engine station also intended for the extension of the irritation system in the State by the installation of about 240 electric pump sets in the area served by the transmission lines

HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT IN N.-W F P.

Malakand — The possibility of generating electricity at Malakand was first recognised some 25 years ago. The waters of the Swat specific the state of the swat specific the sw river to the north of Malakand are utilised for fertilising the north eastern part of the Peshawar valley by driving a tunnel known as Benton tunnel under the Malakand pass and constructing a can'll it is recognised that by extending it by another half a mile upto a point above the upper Swat canal, advantage could be taken of a natural fall of some 250 feet for the production of electricity This scheme was sanctioned in 1934 and a new tunnel known as Burklit tunnel, 12 feet in diameter, was constructed From the tail of the Benton tunnel, water is discharged over a regulating weir into the new power funnel from which it emerges through an power tunnel from which it emerges through an open channel with waste weir into the forebay At the remote end of the forebay, a spilling syphon is provided to allow evacuation of excess water automatically in the event of sudden through of load From the forebay the water flower through the sudden through through the sudden through the sudden through the sudden through flows through penstock pipes 515 feet long with external diameter varying from 61 inch at the top to 55 inch at the bottom into the power house situated below at Malakand

The available discharge is 200 cusees with a total head of 250 feet. The generating plant consists of three reaction turbine sets each generating 3,200 kW at 11 kV, 3 phase 50 cycles. The pressure is stepped up by transformers to 66 kW and power transmitted by The generating plant formers to 66 kV and power transmitted by the a 30 mile double circuit line to Mardan and thence by 74 miles of single circuit ring main to Peshavar Contemporate and line passing to Peshawar Cantonment, one line passing through Charsadda and the other through Risalpur and Nowshera Thirty seven mile of 11 kV branch lines are also provided for the province the province that the province the serving important towns in the province.
The scheme came into operation in 1938

The hydraulic works and the power hour have been designed for the installation of the more generating sets at a future date, but one set is proposed to be installed as an immediate post war measure with the extension diate post war measure with the extension of 66 kV lines from Nowshera to Wah for supplying the cement works

Local Self Government

A field of the administration of India profoundly affected by the Reforms of 1919 relating to the India Act of 193 was of the tribe or clan by which the village was that of local government. It is was one of the originally settled subject tr n f rred to Indian mini ters and and r their leadership considerable d velopments of local govern mentin I dia for the past quarter of a c tury h been encouragin but nneven At the annual repo ts of provinci I governments i As the annual repol is of province in Governments above, there are some towns which I av shown a real sens of responsibility in civic affairs and I was admit thered them efficiently. In a minority of cases however the local city fair is have si naily failed to discharge their dutte. to the public be efft with the result that they have been supersed da d the conduct of muni cipal affairs has reverted to official cont of The greate tauece seal e been won in the P esiden cytowns and particularly by the Municipality of Boinbay The difficulties in the way of progr s w re manife t Local government i at to b a er atio —the de lutio of authority from the 60v nment to the local body and that to a peorl who for centuries had be n accustomed to autocratic administration. Again the powers entru ted to local bodies were i I nificant and the financi is pport was sm ii Th r are low ver ma y encouragin sings of improvement

Throughout the greater part of India the of 637 rament organisation and from the vida es are built up the larger administrative titles—taballs sub-divi ions and districts

The typi al Indian village has its central radient I site with an open space for a pond and a cutil tand Stret hing round this success lie the villa e la da consisti g of a cut that d area and (very oit) grounds for faming and wood-cutting Ti inhabitants of tha illag pass their life in the n lidst of these storps surrou ding n ided tog the rin a little community with its own organisations dg ern mert will h differ in h ract in the various typ of vill differ in h ract in the various appropriate and fishith styll of an tionarie ritisans and its little is it should be noted how a rith the freetaln portions of India eg in the greater Part of Assam in Lastern Bengal and on the West coast of the Madras Pr lide cy the village as he redescribed does n terist the people if ling in all 10 offertions of houses or in 8 parat homesteads —(Guidleer of Inda)

The will are abo described (of which there are 00 000 in Indi) ill under two main tlasers riz -

Types of Villages.—"(1) The seriety or r it twatt village which the preval at form cutable vorthern India. If re the revenu is a war i on Indi ii 1 culti alors There I so I at resp ability amo g th VIJ TIS I the non-cultivated is ds m y te set want f ra common purvose chas gra

() The joint or landlord village the type prevalent in the United Provinces the Punjab and the Frontier Province Here the revenue was forme ly assessed on the villag as a whole its incidence bel g distributed by the body of uporior prop leters and a certain amount of collective responsibility still s a rule rem ins The village site is own d by the p opri tary body who allow resid nees to the tenantry artisans trad rs an l oth rs The waste land is allotted to the villag and if wanted for cultivation is partitioned among the shart holders The village government was originally by the nunchaust or group I hads of superior families I times one or more headm n have been added to the org misation to represent the villag in its dealings with the local authoritis but the artificial character of this appointment as compared n is character of this appointment as compared with that which obtai sin a ripatwar villago is evidenced by the titl of its holder, which is g erally lambardar a verna ular d rivative f om the Engli h word number. It is this type of vill ge to which the well krown d scription in Sir H Maine s Village Communit is alone applicable and h re th co proprietors are in g neral a local oligarchy with the bulk of the village population as tenants or labourers under them

Village Autonomy -The Indian villages formerly pos ess d a i rge d gre of local au tono by since the ruling dynasties and their local representatives did not as a rul concern them I es with the ladivid al cultivators but them I es with the individ al cultivators our regarded the village as a whole or a me large isandholder a respon ble for the payment of the Government rev nues and the maj tenance of local ord ? This autono y has now dis-appear d owing to the ct. bit he ct of local cl. of the certain to the the present revenue of the control of the control of the control of the certain of the control of the control of the control of the certain of the control of the control of the control of the certain of the control of the certain of the c munication the growth of individualism and the peration of the individually system system which is at ading even a the north of Indi he orthels the villag remains the first unit of dmi tr t on the pri cipal villag function ries—the heal in the accountant and the villag watchman-ar largely utilised and paid by Government a d th re is still a large degree of common village feeling and interests

Punchayets - I'r some years there was an active propaganda in favour of reviving the vill g council trib nal or Pu chayet a d the Dece tralisation Commi ton of 1908 made th I flowing special recommendation -

Whil therefore we desire the d velopm at o! p nehayet syst m and consid r that the the set will it a commonwhiteness with the set of the s he pear out if who i respectful or law and e risin powers to limited I enchant in these

villages in which circumstances are most favourable by reason of homogeneity, natural intelligence and freedom from internal fends These powers might be increased gradually as results warrant, and with success here, it will become easier to apply the system in other villages Such a policy, which must be the work of many years, will require great care and discretion, much patience, and judicious discrimination between the circumstances of different villages, and there is a considerable consensus of opinion that this new departure should be made under the special guidance of sympathetic officers"

These recommendations, however, were never implemented and the punchaset system, while it still exists in non official form, is tend-There is still the possibility that ing to decline nay be revived. For present purposes it unnecessary to refer at greater length the subject of village self-government. it may be revived Various meisures have been passed, but it is too early to say what life they have Punjab Government has passed a Village Punchayet Act, which enables Government to establish in a village, a system of councillors to whom certain local matters, including judicial power, both civil and criminal of a minor character, may be assigned In Bihar a Village Administration Act has been passed for the administration of village affairs by villagers themselves, including minor civil and criminal cases Other Governments have taken steps in the same direction

Municipalities — The Presidency towns had some form of Municipal administration, towns first under Royal Charters and later statute, from comparatively early times, but outside of them there was practically no attempt at municipal legislation before 1842. An Act passed in that year for Bengal, which was practically inoperative, was followed in 1850 by an Act applying to the whole of India Under this Act and subsequent Provincial Acts a large number of municipalities was formed in all provinces The Acts provided for the appointment of commissioners to manage municipal affairs, and authorised the levy of various taxes, but in most Provinces the commissioners were all nominated and from the point of view of self-government, these Acts did not proceed It was not until after 1870 that much pro Lord Mayos Government, gress was made in their Resolution of that year introducing the system of provincial finance, referred to the necessity of taking further steps to bring local interest and supervision to bear on the manage ment of funds devoted to education, sanitation, medical, charity, and local public works New municipal Acts were passed for the various Provinces between 1871 and 1874, which, among other things, extended to the elective principle, but only in the Central Provinces was popular representation generally and successfully introduced In 1881-2 Lord Ripon's Government issued orders which had the effect of greatly extending the principle of local self-government Acts were passed in 1883-4 that greatly altered the constitution, powers, and functions of muni responsibility were conferred on the committees of many towns by permitting them to elect a mendations of the Committee and there was

private citizen as chairman Arrangemen were made also to increase municipal resource and financial responsibility, some items of pu vincial revenue suited to and capable of devi lopment under local management being tran ferred, with a proportionate amount of province expenditure, for local objects The general prin ciples thus laid down have continued to gover the administration of municipalities down t the present day As the population of mot Indian towns rises, so does the number (municipalities increase For the most par they display a lively interest in civic affairs an are actively engaged in improving the cond tions under which their fellow citizens live

District Boards —The duties and function assigned to the municipalities in urban areas at in rural areas entrusted to district and loca Boards In almost every district of British Indi subordinate to which are two or more sub-ditrict boards, while in Bengal, Madras and Bha and Orissa, there are also Union Committee

As in the case of municipalities the tendence has been throughout India to increase th elected members at the expense of the nominated and the official members. Boards are practically manned by Indians most important item of revenue is provincia The principal objects of expenditure ar education which has come remarkably to the front in recent years and civil works such s roads and bridges Medical relief is also sharing with education, though in a less degree, the lion's share of the available revenue

The annual audit reports on the working o local self-government institutions in the variou provinces reveal on the whole a disappointing record There is a general reluctance to increase local taxation and several municipalities are conspicuous for their negligence in recovering There are, of course, some honourable exceptions, in Bombay Presidency, Ahmedabri and Sholapur furnish encouraging example In 1939 a Local Self Government Committee was appointed by the Bombay Government under the chairmanship of Professor V G Kale. The Committee made several recommendations To overcome the general reluctance to impo-additional talation the Committee suggested that taxition by local authorities was likely to be better appreciated if it were associated with specific services rendered to the people, the idea was to earmark yields of certain taxes for definite purposes The Committee also laid for definite purposes The Committee also the down the principle that citizens generally should only understand that amenities can be provided only if they are paid for, thus a compulsory education cess was suggested to finance ambitious educations of the suggestion of the s educational schemes

In August 1940 the Bombay Government convened a conference of Presidents of all important local bodies at Poona to consider the Committee's Committee's report under the presidentship of J A Madan, 108, then Adviser to the Bombay Governor The conference was opened by Sir Bogger Turnels by Sir Roger Lumley who paid a tribute to the Committee for the careful manner in which their investigation was carried out and for the balanced Judgment which had been brought to bear on the

other requirement every secretary will have to execute a surety bond for R 00 with one surety of like amount the bond to b in fav ur of the district local board

maximity of opicion on a large number of the tion of social improvements. In Bombay Committees pripos is Three propose is bow Calcutta Lucknow Allahabad Labo e and over still remain to be implemented by the Bombay dovernment. In September 194 the Government of Embay made new rules pre cribin in powers during rules and the process of the requirement of Embay made new rules pre cribin in powers during remarkable and one consumers to the requirement every secretary will have to except a surety bond, for B. 00 with one of the requirement of I d in 1937 escent a surety bond, for B. 00 with one of the stabilished an Improvement T are to stitend the minute of the stabilished an Improvement T are to stitend the stabilished an Improvement T are to stitend the stabilished an Improvement T are to stitend the stabilished an Improvement T are to stitend the stabilished an Improvement T are to stitend the stabilished an Improvement T are to stitend the stabilished an Improvement T are to stitend the stabilished an Improvement T are to stitend the stabilished an Improvement T are to stabilished the stabilished and Improvement T are to stabilished the stabilished and Improvement T are to stabilished the stabilish to lum clearance in old Delhi City and to the general expansion of the winter capital This body h slat ly undertaken an ar bitious scheme Improvement Trusts -A notable feature cost g many lakks of rupees for the abol tion In the recent sanitary history of India is the of slums and the re-housing of dispossessed activity played by the great cities in the direct workers

Calcutta Improvement Trust

The Calcutta Improvement Tru torian tod | 100 ft wide which at present extend from a medical enquiry into the sanitary (Chourline past Shambara: Tagia Bal outlit on of the town in 1800 owing to the course keep plague Tr liminary invertigation; and the Tru twas longer than the course of the cours instituted in January 191 with a view to raking provision for improvement and exp n stance (Calcutta by opening up congested areas probling one spaces and impo ed building probling one spaces and impo ed building the provision of the provision The following constituted the Board of Trustees at 1 t Ap il 1945 —C W Gurner est, 108 Chairman Sail pa i Chatte il Chief Ex cuti e Offic r Cal utta Corporation Little Ix cutt e Office: Cal utfa Corporation of Calcutt under Section 7 (1) to provide a comparation of Calcutt under Section 7 (1) to provide a comparation of Calcutt under Section 7 (1) to provide a comparation of Calcutta under Section 7 (1) to for the Calcutta under Section 7 (1) of Calcutta under Section 7 (1) (c) of the Calcutta in proing the Calcutta in proing the Calcutta in proing the Calcutta in the Calcutta in proing the Calcutta in the FSI MT.PI FRIBA Raja Bh pendra Aray n Sinha Bahad r of Sa hirpur appoint

During the 31 years th t it h s now been at work the Trust has carried through m ny improvement schemes both in the city proper and the suburb n areas which have changed the face of Cakratta wholly and beyond r cognition. tion. It has con tructed over 67 miles of n w road 57 public r las certine, n area of about 504 8 acr s and a large lake with 80 ... acres of writers. el water are

The Section of Chittara | n Avenu near the Chowringhee end is well placed for commerce and chowinghee end is wen packed for commerce and trad and his gained i creased importance by heing linked up with Dalhousie. Square on the West by me noof a new road 84 feet wide between Mission Row and Mangoe Lane wide octween ML-10n Row and Mangoe Lane and a further extension of this road from Chittars jan Avenue to Wellington St ect on the exts and the Cearing up of an adjacent area with the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the new Howrah B ldg from Dalhouste Squar The first section of this procedure of the control of t and a half from \$4 Andr w a Church ! Canni g Street n w count de sof a 100 feet wide road from D ihousi \$4 a 6 corn 60 C nunso Royal ! che Place to Lower Chitpur Pload This route is Innettoning as a new venue throat he he 1 a to 4 fer ty but when the last of the ty but the country of the last of the ty but the country of the country of the has been rather in creeting a thorough re from Cihe St eet to Lowe Chitpur Road than to prom the traffic northwests from Dishousic Squ re as Canning Street at which it ends on the north is a street of very limited tr ffic v iu It is also in the programme of the Trust to extend this road through Territhi B zar o e of the still existing dirtlest spots in the he rt of the city to Circular Road near S aid h Station Fr the second section of the project form C nni g Street to Strand Hoad the a quisition of I nd is complete—cost Hoad the a quistion of I ad is competer-cost of acquisition to January 194 I about a croe of at litty takes Laginee ing Works for this shim as also for two or three of I sheme for which I at I gistion I compile cannot be proceeded with for van to finaterial. These are three thinnels or on irretion procramme of the transfer on the control of the cannot be taken up as soon as co distinct the cannot be taken up as soon as co distinct the cannot be taken up as soon as co distinct the cannot be taken up as soon as control to a seem the cannot be taken up as soon as control to a seem the cannot be taken up as soon as control to a seem the cannot be taken up as soon as control to a seem the cannot be taken up as soon as control to a seem the cannot be taken up as soon as control to the cannot be taken up as soon as control to a seem the cannot be taken up as soon as control to the cannot be taken up as soon as cont tio s pern it

In the north of the City two large and et valer are

In Central Calculta in my nigaly insanitary in
In Central Calculta in my nigaly insanitary in
sentent have been don away with and sev in in different of effects Of the two 1 rgs
states have been don away with and sev in in garks one is named Devlatabathu lark in
cash of a limpt ved type laid of the movil the other Coselpore-Chitroric open space
important of with its th Chittaranjan Avenue i imeasuring 50 highas and 150 ity respectively

The Cossipore Chitpore Park has a small arti- to the town has been widened to 150 ft for a ficial lake and football grounds four for schools and clubs of North Calcutta Few tennis courts are also provided The Deshabandhu Park has also been provided with play-grounds Several wide roads have been laid through this highly congested area. The approaches to the City have also been adequately widened

Good progress has also been made with that highly congested area to the west of the City by opening up new roads and widening the existing ones A 84 ft road connecting Chittaranjan Avenue with Strand Road slightly to the north of Jagannath Ghat has been constructed, which provides a continuous main traffic route with the same width of roadway as Chittaranjan Avenue, extending right across Calcutta from Strand Road on the west to Upper Circular Road on the east An interesting small work is the extension of a storm water sewer from Jagannath Ghat Road to Strand Bank Road carrying with it the construc tion of a 60 ft roadway Another important scheme is the new 60 ft road between Darpanarayan Tagore Street and Pathuriaghat Street which, with the side roads, opens up a very congested area and forms a portion of a main projected north and south road through Bara Bazar from Harrison Road to a new main east and-west diagonal road through Ahiritollah The widening of Kilakar Street represents the most important effort yet made to penetrate the inner recesses of Bara bazar and provides a new 60 feet road from Harrison Road to Jagannath Ghat Road with short lengths of widening of cross roads in accordance with existing alignments Running, as it does, through an area with a population of over 200 to the acre and closely built up with four or five storeved houses, the gross cost of acquisition Demolition was of land was exceptionally high of greater difficulty than usual owing to the height of the buildings and the narrowness of the lanes

It has been made financially possible for the Trust to proceed with some portion of its original programme for the improvement of Bara Bazaar and other costly and thickly-populated commercial areas by the passing of the Calcutta Improvement (Amendment) Act, 1931, which empowers the Board of Trustees in certain cases to levy betterment fees on properties which abut on to a new or widened street instead of acquiring the properties

The Government in Notification No 592M, of the 24th April, 1939 intended the powers of the Trust to an area in the Howrah Munici pality for the purpose of constructing the Approach road from the west to the New How ran Bridge The Main Approach Road running from East to West was constructed at 84 feet in width with a 54 feet carriageway and from the Bridge Approach to Dobson Road a new 70 road with a 50 feet carriageway with two low level roads had been constructed

The Suburban Areas to the south and southeast of Calcutta required greater attention and extensive development schemes were under Several open spaces and squares have been laid out in various parts. A large number of insanitary traks have been filled up, which required approximately 20 million c ft earth

length of one mile and 100 ft for a length of unother mile It now gives a most pleasant drive from Chowringhee to Tollygunge A 100 ft wide East to West road, from Ballygunge Railway Station to Chetly Bridge, and for recrea tion an artificial lake of 167 bighas with adequate grounds have been constructed. The "Lake trea," as it is now commonly known, consisting of land originally acquired for the provision of earth and partly for a statutors open space for one of the Trust schemes, assumes more and more the nature of a Model Park, and comprises well laid out football grounds in addition to its The Trust pursued the natural amenities policy of planting and embellishing it as a place of public recreation for south Calcutta and found scope here for various experiments in Park technique, of which the most interesting was a Children's Pool properly designed for the purpose and believed to be the first of its kind in the Indian city But all its activities have now come to a stop and must await the return of better times, as whole of this area has been requisitioned by the Government for Military requirements

The Southern Avenue Scheme was approaching completion but came to a stop on the outbreak of war with Japan Increasing difficulties due to control of materials and to the demand for road rollers for military purposes meant a restric tion of road construction which was accentuated by the exodus of labour from Calcutta area with the large lake and its amenities has already proved very attractive for residential houses and almost a new city is springing up, relieving considerably the congestion in the main city. The the amenical of Southern Arenne From the junction of Southern Avenue city Gariahat Road, the work of widening and Gariahat Road and Old Ballygunge Road upto Sved Ameer All Avenue has also been held up for the same difficulties

The central section of the eastern part of Calcutta has already been developed by the Trust into a beautiful residential area with the arrust into a beautiful residential area with the amenity of a large park near Park Circus known as Eastern Park, measuring 65 bighas, with large playing fields for football, tennis, etc The Gorachand Road Scheme providing for the completion of the northern portion of this park and the commencement of a wide avenue running parallel to Lower Circular Road through the outer fringe of Entally has been completed the outer fringe of Entally has been completed and the Schemes providing the wide Avenue on its north was taken up but had to be temporarily suspended

The Trust pursues a liberal policy in the development of open spaces and recreation grounds The public squares vested in the Calcutta Corporation in 1911 had a total area of about 96 acres In 1912, Bompas, the first Chairman of the Trust, pointed out that in the ratio, viz, about 9 per cent of its public open spaces which measured about 1,250 acres (in cluding the Maidan, the Horticultural and the Zoological Gardens) to its total acreage, Calcutts was almost on a par at that time with London was almost on a par at that time with London possessing 6,675 acres of public parks or gardens, while the neverther the property of the parks of public parks or gardens, while the neverther than the parks of public parks or gardens, while the neverther parks or gardens, and the neverther parks of the pa while its percentage exceeded that of New York, But it must be pointed out that about 1,000 acres of Calcutty's 1,200 was accounted from was accounted for in the Maidan and new open Russa Road which forms the southern approach spaces in other parts of Calcutta were an urgent

red. The Trist has rofar a licit or 7 300 act = be displaced by the executin of Scieme 10 op a spaces. Of this the Disk ris L. le \XXV (La tern lark to Gorzel of lovely orpules the most import at as will at land Scieme YIV and LII on its North one popular feature. The Last rn lark at A speel licature of the new scheme is that ost popular feature. The Last rn last at orachand area tie Deshbandhu P th and oracing area to personate the resident and the resident children before at the north release a large number of parks ac it religious hout the city Amon the les cor Acrous but very n eful acti ities in this remail the adaptation of tand acquired on all m nts I future street, with will not be required for the purpose for several years as a mporary cereation grounds. Thes play ground will or the most part individuelly small in ar a are ery popular with hildren

For the hou in of the displaced norul ion the Trust 1 s undertaken on a 1 rg scale he followin scl emes -

In the early stages three blocks of three torryed tenement buildings containin 5 ttable rooms were built in Wards Institution Street for the poorer classes It was ound however that the persons displaced ref red to take their compensation and mirrate o some place where they could erect bastis of heir own the class of structures they were iccustomed to live in These chawis were hen filled with persons of limit d means of school masters poor tudents clerks and persons of the artisan class 18 many as 1 00 People are housed in these chawls. The build are, including land cost its #44 363 and are et at very low rents-ground floor rooms at Rs 4 per mensem and top floor rooms at Rs 6 per mensem each room measuring 1 with a 4 ft verandah in front and openin on to a central passage 7 ft wide

As th s ch wis failed to attract the people As the school of the way and were compared to the control of the c expensi e

Ke bala T nk La e Re h u mg Sch me — In this cheme 4 det hed nd 35 emi-detacled houses were b lit The detached houses were sold as this scheme never became popul r with the cass of tenants for whom they were originally inte ded Owl g to this unpop larity the Bo rd f rther decided to the w open to t na is of all classes 18 out of the rem i ing 35 semi det ched h uses. This change of policy howe er produced no effect on the le ti g

Owing to wa tof suitable ten to the cutire dwellings in Kerb in Tank Re housing Scheme w s sold by pri ate le in 19

Bw Str t R h g S h m — Seven blocks of buildings contri ing o e roomed two blocks of buildings contri ing o e roomed two that the total training the seen to stru ted to re house Anglo-Indians displaced by the oper thous of the Trust Ti is scheme has proved a st ikin success

P kpa R h us g Sch m —This scheme has n area of 38 bighas well I id out in 96 build ing sit. A n wr ho ising scheme has been Up t 1943 44 the T und trak n by th Board as, already stated at crores o I d a q is Christophe Ro df r the bustee pop lation to on engineering works

th land is to be der loyed as a model bustee for di placed bu tee dwell re

Special fallities are offered to dishound person for securing I nd in v rious improved

are a f r reinstaten ent purposes

Bridges -The old bridges of Calcutts which r hemmed in by c n is and railway lines in dequately bril ed have almost all of them test repl city nodern and up-to-date bries t nit ti growing tradio requir nents. Tho n w trill e f ti city hav trame capacity withis fit clip lay traffic capacity
marks fa our il with the of London
h worldes at Maniki | B is gh ta ark at 1 1 1 av roadways of 37 f t with two footpaths each 10 feet in width The Chitpore liridge has been redesigned as a reinforced concrete bridge capable of accommodating four il es of fast traffic and two lines of slow traffic The Allpore Bridge h a a realw y of 30 feet (3 trame withs) and - footpaths of 6 feet each

Ti r on tructed Tollygung Prid c across
T lly a h ll l also lar er leth, of a modern
dest n T lly r kpete li d c t l st brid,
to lec r lette l also leer r leel, ned as a
r infor d concret b lige on th m llies as the Clitps bril Il n vt bridge to be taken pt the lit lang Brid e specifications and estimates for with his been completed ist riw 111 ven rm liv be n made by now but has to be postponed due to the present situation

Civil D f n e Work-For rea one already tion I gradually normal work of the Trust dwi died at 3 Meanwille t the request of the Go rut at ti Tri t in lertook the t. sk of it is g slit tren les and building air raid of it if g san tren ies and qualiting an inicial liters in borth Calc tta. As la happened in all ofter clifes und r three t of atta k from the air proviess in urban improvers in an ies n the mit name of mit that halbeen achieved th mit hade of mit the interest entered a ed to be an effect e con leration. The Trust lad to acquiesce in the dipolim nt of am nities which it is created it to p at and it elf participat I in the process through the necessity of p oxiding shelters in all available op n sp cs

In Il abo t 440 slit trenches have been cons tructed in differ t wa d in a rth Calcutta about 113 parabolic shelters and 35 hou e con ver lo s and also s eral fiv homes have l n constructe 1 in diffe ent B tees

Fnanc L—Capital charge during the year 1943 44 amounted to Rs 37 53 lakhs which included Rs 6 4 lakhs sp nt on 1 nd acquisi tion and Rs 0 79 lakl's on engineering wo ks The goes expenditure of the Tru ton Capital Works up to the cal of the year 1943 44 was 17 co es Tome this irge expenditure to Tru thas bo ow d Rs 417 50 000 Otte Capital receipts (mainly from the sal of laded and billdlg) have yielded Rs 1 54 crossand

the r v nue fu 1 from its a nu 1 su plu (after pro iding for the se vi e of 1 ans) has contri b ted Its 4 1 crores to C pital Works

Up t 1043 44 the Trust spent nea ly Rs 1770 crores o l d a q isition and Rs 333 crores



CALCITTA

The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta ! re as follows -

Sir Thomas H Elderton KCIE. Cha rman W A Burns Deputy Cha rman

Elected by the Be gal Chamber of Commerce -ir Renwick B ddow W 1 Gordon H D Cumberbat h T S Gladet n 1 C 1 Gordon

Guthrie & Brodi

Elected by the Calcutta Trades Association -

Elected by the Be gal Autional Chamber of Commerce -1 B Sen Dr S C LAW

Elected by the Ind an Chamber of Comme ce -E. P toe k

Plotted by th Musl m Chamber of Comme ce -A & Yourm ha ed

Elected by the Municipal Corporation of C leutta -A h M Banner

tom and by Government -Captain J Cameron RIN Ral Bat dur C Choch one G E Cuffe W E Hitz Gerald onr G L (

The principal officers of the Trust are -

the principal omega of the Trust are —
Offs berret ry — L Dass
In the Co troll Fort & P P & C O
(ale that I st ff Q Admi int all e G of p
If Cops (Doels)—Lt Col C V
T Hook

Traffe Manage -W Steer
Chief Acrow Lat -J Dand C.A
(h f L gi eer -A W) ter CIE N 1 t

Co troll r f Stor -R A Delahunty Chi f Me h Fingi eer - M Irvin B.Sc M Me h E

Deputy Consertator - Lt. Commander F L Pawsey, R # (Retd)
Medical Officer -Lt Col F J Anderson

MC CIE MB BS PRCS INS (Petd.)

Consult 9 E 71 sers and London Agents

Mossrs Rendel I almer & Tritton

CHITTAGONG

Chitiacong in Eastern Bengal lying on the large of the large of the liver Earnsful at a ditance is a live been improved by river it lain, a miles from the test w a stready an import works such that dredging has been practically can fort in the sixteenth century when the configuration as it the name of Parto Grande.

Might pilotage which is in force except during

The construction of the As am Bengal Railway has facilitated the trade with Assam and Eastern B.ngai for which the Port of Chittagong is the natural outlet

Chittagong Beng I, Lat 1'X Lon 91 50 L 1941 Pop 84 000

Imports -Salt mineral oil m chinery tea estate stores, rice coal and rallway material
Exports —Wax jute tea hiles cotton capas

rice paddy eggs poultry and li stocks Accommodation—Vess is of any size can proceed 9 miles up the harn full to Chittagong

proceed 9 miles up the hair limit at H W draught of ft. to 5 ft.
Th re are 5 bertins for ocean-going vessels at the Bengal Assam Railway jettles also one set of fixed moorings

Jettles are 100 ft long provided with hydraulic cra es 17 to lift 35 wts and 4 to lift 10 tms ample shed accommod tion and jettles a e in direct rail communication with the Beng 1 a Figure trail communication with the countries as Assam Railway system cargo in bulk being dait with direct into wagons Depth at jettles ab ut 8 f et at L W 8 T Postinone.—Fresh pro islons good drinki g water and trails are the pro-

water ad coal obtainable

hight pilotage which is in force except during the S. W. monsoon has been suspended until further notice

Cha g —Port dues 4 annas 6 ples per 1eg ton Hospital dues ples per reg ton Harbour Master 8 f e Rs 3 Moorin and unmoorling in fixed berths Rs 3 swingi g berths Rs 16 Berth slong the jetties Rs 40 per day night work and holidays extra

67		to	304	
337	8			
335	4			
439	4			
486	0			
553	8			
634	8			
	337 385 439 486	337 8 335 4 430 4 486 D 553 8	337 8 335 4 430 4 486 D 553 8	337 8 395 4 430 4 486 D 553 8

Dileters not exceeding...

Towage by Port Commissioners Tug Port Authority The Commi. sioners for the

Officials - Deputy Conservator Commander
J Carr tt Port Engineer F J Green
Sc MICE &c Se retary a d Chi f B SC BSC MICE &c Seretary a d Chli Agenta Jam s Finlay & Co

COCHIN

Cochin the newest port of the East lies in the Backwater The first cut through the bar of a liced route to Australia from Lurope II wide and decendance was m de in 1228 Si ce of Cochin and the contract of the Madras Presidency The hour liquid the contract of the Madras Presidency The hour liquid the long field in ed. a powerf 1 of districts of the Madras Presidency The hour liquid the long field in ed. a powerf 1 of the presidency of the hour liquid the long field in the long field in the long field in the long field in the long field in the long field in the long field in the long field in the long field in the long field in the land

out the year and the control of the port open unough of passengers and other various on the port outleff the chief pi ut g reas of South India. The de lognem of the harbour involved the carrol of the Government of India n 1 to utiling of a passage through the b r which languat 1036 and applify converted into a modern blocked the entrance from the set to an extensive! T minal port

The principal officers are —

Administrative Officer and Chief Engineer -A G Milne, M Inst OE, MI Mech E

Srim-Executive Engineer -Rao Salub V vasan, BA, BE, AM Inst CI

H G Commander Port Officer -Lieut Fletcher, RINP

Harbour Master -H A Sheppard

Traffic Manager -Topen Bhose

Kesava 'Ayvangar Chief Accountant -K B com, GDA

Port Health Officer -Dr B Gopalakrishna Prabhu, LMS, BSC, DTM (Cal)

KARACHI.

TRUSTEES

Bushby, ACGI, Chairman —W E Inst O L , I S E , J P

BoardthcElected by Tree Chairman, H K C Hare (Ralli Brothers Ltd) nomi nated by Government in default of valid election by the Karachi Chamber of Com merce

Appointed by Government -Divisional Superintendent, North Western Rulway, Princi pal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Karachi District, Embarkation Command ant, Collector of Customs

Elected by the Municipal Corporation of Karachi –Wallimahomed Haji Yakub, J P

Nominated by Government in default of ialid election by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce—R H Martin (Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co, Ltd), E J Pakes (Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co), A J Bebbington (Cox & Kings (Agents), Ltd)

Llected by the Karachi Indian Merchants
Association—Sukhdev Udhawdas (R B
Vishindas Sukhdev), Jagannath Ralaram
Tandon, B Sc, J P (R B Ralaram Jagan

Elected by the Buyers & Shippers Chamber-Haridas Lalji, Vishramdas Dewanda

(Dewandas Bhamblomal)

PPINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE PORT TRUST Chief Engineer -D B Brow, WO, M Inst OF Deputy Chief Engineer - E

Chief Accountant -P C Jaidka,

Aq Traffic Manager - M A Raymond, MA (Birm), ACA

Ag Deputy Conscriator — A A Goldie Secretary — Nenumal Tekchand

Chief Storeleeper — C J T Rozifio 1 RP d Labour Welfare Officer — Jammad Dewanmal

Port Fire Officer -L H Rolfe

MADRAS.

The following gentlemen are the Trustees of the Port of Madras -

Appointed by Government,-Lt-Col G Alexander, M Inst C E (Chairman and Port Engmeer) R de K Maynard, Minst T (General Manager, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway) J F C Reynolds, CIE (General Manager, South Indian Railway) F A I Richardson (Collector of Madras, A Khaleeli, 108 (Director of Madras) Industries and Commerce) Sri S Guru swamı (Representative of labour)

Elected by Commercial Bodies -(Representing Chamber of Commerce, Madras) Lykiardopulo, H Elphinston, Th Town, MLA, Sir Robert Denniston (Re presenting Southern India Chamber of Com Sri A R Ramanathan, merce, Madras) Eswara Iyer, Sri K Govindan (Representing the Madras Trades Associa-(Representing Russell H M A tion) the Andhra Chamber of Commerce) Sri P Suryanaravana Sastry, BA (Representing the Corporation of Madras) Chakkarai Chettlar, B A , B L (Representing the Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants' Association) Ahmed Khalecli

Principal Officers are -

General Manager — F D C Sumner, Depu Conservator of Port -Lt Col A D Berrin ton, Chuf Accountant -Major G Venb taraya Pai, MA, FIAC, MIRA, Traj Manager - Major M S Venkatarams BA, Executive Engineer - Lt Col E Bowers, MC, MILE, Mechanical a Electrical Engineer—Major S W Whi MI MATE, AMINA, AMI Mech Engineer and Dredger Master, Optal "Madras"—Captain F G Coop Assistant Engineers—Captain S Nagabi anam. RA WE ALE CONTON N S anam, BA, ME, A.IEE, Captain K National Company, BE, Assistant Liectrical Engler — Captain V R Stinivasan, Grad It DFH, Harbour Master — Major Lewis, Assistant Harbour Masters— Whitlock R Herbour It Compander C Whitloch, B Hennin, Lt Commander C Best, RNR (Retired), Sentor Assistant Traffic Manager—Captain L A Abrah BA, FCI, Assistant Traffic Manager Captain FED Carvalho, Lt U Sebul Ghaffoor Sahb, Lt C Spentin Cheef Accountant (Engineering) Deputy Chief Accountant (Engineering Captum V Muthuswami Iver, Captain V Muthuswami Iver,
Medical Officer—Dr T S Subraman
M B B S, F R, F P S, D T M, D P H, (
M anager — Rao Sahib Lt G M Ganal
Manager — Rao Sahib Lt G M Ganal Iver, Deputy Chief Accountant —It Masillamin, Additional Deputy Accountant —Lt A Ramiah, It A (He

"IZAGAPATAM HARBOUR AND PORT

first formulated man grars a o in the 1 y of of a rall siz vessels of otter owner ! ip the East India Company but was not act i lly taken up before 19 5 In 10 the H rheer was first opened f raca goin nessels and it now provides the following f cilitie -

An Futran Chan el sheltered by hill both behind and in the quay el le of the tran it sheds Two of thes berths re pecially equipped able gangways I our moorin bertl's are in privided t whill vessels are served by a first of It hters operated by tie I ort

Storag Shed for let to in port and export nd rail ervice in the rear From the sted export cargo can be e rri d directly alon sid

The haulin equipment of the H rbour comprise five tu s of 1500 600 4 0 1 0 nd 100 H P resp ethely

SMABODPE

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Viza-apaiam Harbour w s created in orl r A gra in lock will an entrace 60 fe t c to supply a noul t for a lime art of fertil lade will exposite latti vi w cftl f ct country adjacent to the east can of India wit little in-ruth is at practical to 100 feet could cable mineral resources a labo licensile it is used p in in light of the country adjacent could rate with the country of

The port can be special transcence to del with lift. up to 60 tons on the quay but cannot lift more ti n 3 tons into an i out of ves els.

Simult neon by with the contraction of the holo a special railway con ection linking with a notion in the probled cetter with the second p. tam Til on c tion red the dist ree for the rail element of m games I in (nt 11 in es to u l an extent the thank o coffdem late equipelas nauxil relating it f on the tection to Vizaçar tam is coul but ken berth. In addition a specific line in the tection to Vizaçar tam is Calcutts or to 1k mt sy

The P rt is a imir blered by the Government of In ila

Princip 1 Offic 18 -1dm if t Of

t CHIFF reat -W 1 W Cre lock Vin a pat n T f & M (and D at 1 — Lt Cel J W Day tr and Dep 11 Cor I d I a r-lao B 1 dur V Jor 5 Nan Il lial IE

Il b Maste -Major I II Cl up 13 pit of W chi y-F H McD Willon

PORTS AND TRADE CENTRES IN INDIA

Foll win are off Pots, i Britil India din India State Iorts in Ir n h pes lons (Po dicherry L. rik i and Ch. dath gore) and in lortugue e lossessions (Marmu Daman and Di) are given separately in it sections of it è lear Book — I orts in Ir n h pcs "-

Keti Band r Sirgsnda Isand i savlaki i Sedi Dei r Veta Veta Veta Veta Veta Veta Veta Veta	Surat Pubbar Revd nd B kot Dabl ol R tnagi i Jaitapur M i an V gu la Katwar S nik ta	Honavar July 3 durg Bhatkal Loond poor Mang 1 r T life erry C licut All ppes Quilon Tutt orin	D) nuthkodi Ngayantari Cudd lore Masully t m Coc da Bimilpatam Gopalyr r Chandball Cuttack Puri
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Following re tle principal Ports and Trade Cent c in Portuguese and F ench India — Marmugao (Portuguese India) Mahe (French India) Pondicherry (Fre ch India)

Following is a lit of Trade Centres additional to the list of ports gi en abov -

Agra Ahmedab d Allahabad Amraoti Amri.sar Asansol Bangalore	Baroda 1 nates Cawnpo D ca Dethi Gw lior Hyderabad	Indo e Jaipur J bb lpore Laho e I k ow M dura Mirzapur	Mysore Nagpur Sholapur Sialkot Srimag Vizagapat m
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KETI BANDAR AND SIRGANDA are we other minor ports in Sind They are under he jurisdiction of the Principal Collector of Customs, Sind Neither of them, however, is of sufficient importance to deserve detailed mention

MANDVI which is situated south of Sirganda is the chief port of Cutch

NAVLAKHI is the Chief Port of the State of Morvi and has a fine situation on the coast of Kathiawar. Ships anchor two miles from the pier Navlakhi is the terminus on the metre gauge line of the Morvi Railwix and is thus directly connected with Delhi, Rajputana, Gujarat and Kathiawar. The port is open throughout the year and has been greatly developed in the last decade.

BEDI Bedi Bandar is the principal port in the State of Nawanagar, situated a few miles from the city of Jamnagar, at the head of a tidal creek some eight miles long, near the mouth of which is the roadstead called Rozi, in which ocean going vessels he at anchor

There is at the head of the creek a spacious basin equipped with warehousing accommodation and railway connections offering facilities to merchants for the effective conduct of extensive trade Goods are transhipped between the basin and steamers which lie in the Gulf of Cutch by means of lighters which are towed up and down the creek by tugs as the state of the tide permits

The consistent encouragement of the Ruler and the number and importance of the merchant class in Jamnagar with their trade connections at other places in Kathiawar and beyond, have all assisted in developing a large and important traffic

No merchandise is handled at Rozi Its linding strige, connected by road and rul to Jamnigar, is used exclusively for mails and prisenger traffic to and from Cutch

OKHA Port Okha, situated in a detached portion of Baroda State for distant from the Gaekwar's main territories in Gujarat is dissimilar from other Kathiawar ports. It is an entirely modern conception, begun and completed with enterprise for the express purpose of dealing with ocean going traffic and commodities

It lies in a strategic position at the extreme north east point of the Kathiawar Peninsula, readily accessible to all steamers trading along that coast. The Harbour scheme has been well designed, there is an excellent ferro concrete jetty, served by railway lines and trains, alongside which large vessels can he at all states of the tide, and there are also swinging moorings for other vessels in a protective position. The wavehouse accommodation and railway connections are good. Ohha is far removed from the large centres of population, being 231 miles from Wadhwan. Junction through which railway centre its traffic must pass.

DWARKA Just below Port Okha is Dwarka, a famous place of pilgrimage, and a port of call on the Bombay-Karachi route Steamers he off at some distance from the shore and the traffic is chiefly local.

PORBANDAR The foreign trade of Porbandar was at one time prosperous, but it is now chiefly construide

BHAVNAGAR, the capital of Bhavnagar State, hes half way up the Gulf of Cambry on its western side. The Gulf is defined by a very great range of tide, attaining as much as 40 feet it Bhavnagar, which is situated on a creek several miles from the open waters of the Gulf The port facilities comprise an anchorage 8 miles or more from the port proper, between which and large vessels at the anchorage goods are moved in lighters while the port itself can accommodate small coasting steamers which lie on the mud it low tide. There is ample ware house accommodation and good direct railway communication with the whole of India.

PORTS IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY Apart from Bombay, which is the most important Port in the Presidency, there are no other Major Ports, though there are a number of Minor Ports at which trade is carried on in fair weather Among these may be mentioned Dhollera, Broach, Surat and Bulsar on the Gujarat Coast and numerous small ports on the Konkan coast, the more important among these from the point of view of trade, being Ratnagui, Dabhol, Malwan, Vengurla and Honavar

The Dhollera port is connected by road to the Railway Station at Dhandhuka at a distance of 18 miles. It possesses natural advantages and is situated within convenient distance from the chief centres of trade and industry in Kathiawar and North Gujarat. Broach and Surat are well known old ports.

The safest harbours on the Konkan coast are lagad and Vijaydurg in the Ratnagiri district an i Karwar in the North Kanara district Details regarding the value of import and export trade in 1937 at these various minor ports are given below—

8	(Rupees 11	ı Lak	ns)
	Imports	Expo	rts
TN1 -11	1 9	4	0
Dhollera	59 1	48	7
Broach		10	8
Surat	29 7	8	Õ
Bulsar	11 7		g
Revdanda	12 4	10	
Bankot	22 0 ~	6	4
Dabhol	28 7	11	0
	43 5	18	7
Ratnagırı	22 2	3	1
Jutapur		6	1
Malwan	31 6	1Ŏ	8
Vengurla.	20 5	6	1
Karwar	10 0		ô
Sanikata	9 2	11	5
Honavar	16 8	11	
Trigad	11 7	0	6
The	10 8	1	9
Vijaydurg	4 2	0	2
Bhatkal	- -		gag
	4 4 7 14 malor from	the	2.0

surat is situated 14 miles from the state with which it is connected by a river negotiable only by small country craft. Surat was one of the earliest and most important of the East India Company's factories, and its trade was very considerable in agricultural produce and cotton, the value of which was estimated in 1801 at over £1,000,000. A hundred years 1801 at over £1,000,000 and in the last fifteen years the decrease has been even more marked, most of the trade being now transferred to Bombay owing to the linking up of the two ports by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

MANGALORE: To the South of Coa les district headqua ters is Man lore open to the coasting trade of Larwar Honavar and Dh thal Mangalore is situated at the junct on of the Gorpur & Netravati Ri ers about 130 miles south of Mormu o It is a tidal port served chiefly by backwater communic tion with the hinte | nd It is the North West rn terminus of the South Indian Railway ndlan Rallway Vessels up to .00 tons can nchor inside the backwater larger vessels lie about two mile from the shore

The chief exports to Europe are pepper tea and cashew kernels (exported al o to the United States) from nei abourin ar s coffee nd sandalwood from Mysore rubber to Ceylon and tiles ri e s it fi h dried fruits and fi h manures to Ceylon Go and the Per lan Gulf The foreign import trade is steadily incre sing

Mang lore is the favourite port on the coast for the Laccadive and Amindivi I haders who bring their c ir and other cocoanut produce there for sale

TELLICHERRY is situated on the Calicut. M ng lore extension of the South Ind nRallw y about 94 miles South of Man alore and 14 mil outh of Cannanore a to vn f about the sam ize with much smaller forei nt de 9te me which nchor about two miles off the sho e

The principal exports are coffee and pepper which e me down by road from tates in Mysore nd machin ry for estat a

The analysis of the Mal ba District of the analysis of the State that the Country of the State State of the Mal ba District of the Mal ba

s en miles to the south of the mouth f the ri er of ti at n me is r g rded a wi f of t lieut Port It h s a number of whar es ing the river bank and nati craft of 150 to sburth a are alle to an ho h li a m le f om th

Tie pri cipal exports are c i c ir fitre corra coffee tea pepper gi er rubber i ut raw cotton ni fi l n n r The impo t trade which i insimife nt

irterior b ckwat rs. Its waret ouses

COONDAPOOR is a port of call only for convenient depot for the storage and disposal ste mers on the Bomb y Man alore run of all fre h produce and it posse sees a ro datea i affordin s fe anchora e durin th gre ter p t of the year

The chief exports a c copra coconuts co r fibre and m ttin gi ger and cardamon

of Marco Polo QUILON the Coilum h be na tradin cent e from v y early time.

It is c n eted with Alleppey by backwater and is on the Shencott h Quilon Trivandrum b nch of the South Indl n Rallway Vessels anchor bout i miles from the shore and a railway siding runs up to the landin place

The chief expo ts are coconut oil c ir mats timb insign fic nt

TUTICORIN After rounding Cape Como rin the southern most point of the Indian Peninsula one enters g in the M d as Presi dency and re ches Tutico in This pot which pen il the ye round is next to Madras and Co hin the ir est trade in Southern Ind a

The harbour is so sh llow th t steamers and or about 5 miles from the shore and con tinuous dred in is necessary to keep the ch all open between the shore and the road stead At the same time Ha e Island upon which the light House is situated aff rds cons d be protection to the lighters and other which nehor about two miles off the sile of contact and order to the place of the sile of cardinal many cardinal m ia meh s and lighter

Ti e i a very consid rable trade with Ceylon and Come only Tourism and Some in the pattern comment and the pattern comments and the pattern c filre and c rd moms

rice tea and cott n plecegoods

NEGAPATAM the Chief Port in tie T njore Di trict i tout 13 miles South of harik ! The h bour is quipped with wh rves and oil r facilities fo the idig a dishipment of goods and the on iderable for hore to the orth is utilized for the t ge of timber ha on the a tern termi us of a brant of the S 13 I ut raw cotton a is in n r maber it a tern termi us of a bran l of th. S the import trade which i insimile nt i helidi l aliway and a side runs it to the i achiefly of rut is

ALLEPIEY to premier port a l common a law that the long rate is to the result of the result is the law of the result is to the result in the result is to the result in the result is to the result in the result is to the result in the result is to the result in the result in the result is to the result in the result in the result is to the result in the result in the result in the result in the result is the result in the result in the result in the result in the result in the result in the result is the result in the re th

The principal exports from Negapatam are groundnuts for I grope and coloured cotton situated ten miles from Berhampur o piccegoods, tobacco and fresh vegetables for Bengal Nagpur Rallway Penang, Singapore and Colombo, the port being the chief provisioning centre for the cooles who are constantly leaving by this route to work on rubber and tea estates in Ceylon and the kederated Mala, States

CUDDALORE is situated about 15 miles south of Pondicherry Steamers anchor about a mile off shore, and the harbour wharves are situated on the western bank of the Uppanar Backwater and have been provided with a quay wall to facilitate the loading and unloading of cargo boats therefrom

The export trade consists principally of groundnut kernels and coloured piecegoods in small quantities. The coasting trade consists mainly of grain and pulse. The foreign import trade is chiefly of boiled betelnuts from the Straits

MASULIPATAM the principal port in the delta of the Kistra River, has few natural advantages Large vessels cannot anchor within five miles from the shore and the harbour wharves are distant another three miles up a tortuous tidal creek Native craft up to about 150 tons can cross the bar at the south of this creek at high tides but in foul weather communication between ship and thore is practically suspended Steamers touch at the port occasionally and foreign trade is chiefly by steam vessels with foreign ports, the principal exports being groundnuts, castor seed and oil cake

The prosperity of the port has never recovered from the cyclone of 1864, when a tidal wave caused a disastrous mundation involving the ioss of 30,000 lives

COCANADA is situated on the Cocanada Bry, just north of the Godavari River, some 80 miles south of Vizigapatam and 270 miles north of Madras In spite of several disabilities, It ranks fifth in importance among the ports of the Madras Presidency Large steamers anchor about 6 to 7 miles from the shore and service is maintained with lighters which land cargo at the numerous small whaves and jetties constructed on the banks of the Cocanada

The principal shipments to Europe are raw cotton and groundnuts and castor seeds import trade consists chiefly of herosene from America, sugar from Java and metals from the United Kingdom, Germany and Belgium

BIMLIPATAM is 22 miles north-west of A good road connects it with Vizianagram sixteen miles distant and mother road with Vizigipitam. The harbour is an open roadstead and ships lie about a mile off the shore and loading and unloading is effected by highters The foreign trade has revived to some extent The imports are of little importance. There are considerable exports of Bimlipatam. lighters jute myrobalans, niger seeds, gingelly seeds and groundnut kernels

Coastwise imports and exports are of little importance

GOPALPUR in the Ganjam Distri

North of Gopulpur, the sea board fo miles is that of Orissa the maritime tri which is chiefly inter Provincial and the ports that deserve mention are Balasore, C bali, Cuttacl, I also Point and Puri

BALASORE, situated on the right bank Burabalang river and headquarters of district of that name, was the only port of Orissa could boast until the opening up country after the great famine of 1866 frequented at that time by vessels with c of rice from Madras and with cownes, largely used for currency, from the Lucci and Maldives The port is of historical in as being one of the earliest European 8 ments in India, factories having been estab here in the 17th century by Inglish, I French, Danish and Portuguese Merchants

Balasore as a port is practically de Foreign ships have ceused to visit since and coastal ships since 1910. In occacountry craft of negligible tonnage enters d the cold weather season for paddy, but be that there is no sea borne trade. The no import trade

CHANDBALI, situated on the left bank Bait irani River is a port of some importan the Orissa Coast. It has a flourishing cotrade with Calcutti but there is no to foreign trade as in former days. The excensist mainly of rice and the imports cotton twist, piecegoods, kerosene oil, sal gunny bags

CULIACK is situated 253 miles from Cal at the apex of a triangle formed by the Mahi and Krijuri rivers It is on the main line of way running between Madras and Calcutta a connected by canal with Chandbali bet which a small inland steamer trade exists which links Cuttack with Calcutta distrince up the coast from Cuttack hes port of False Point which has been closed 1921, as the seaborne trade had en disappeared

The decline of the small ports is said to be to a variety of reasons and usually the reason quoted is that the Forts have silte but this is not actually the case. The law declined for two main reasons namely have declined for two main reasons namely have the law treally because the law treally the same treally treally the same treally treally treally the same treally t coastal Railway which has automatically out the sea trade since it cannot assist it secondly that larger deep draft steamers taken the place of the smaller coasting steamers. The long and sailing ships of 30 years ago deeper draft steamers cannot enter such s ports as Balasore, Chandbali and I ports as Balasore, Chandball and Point and hence the trade which at one found its way by sea has now been caugh the railway and carried to the larger ports Calcutta from where it is distributed elsewl

It has a s PURI is an open roadstend Customs Office

Education

Indi ed cation is urintelli ible except pecunlary sait through its history. Seen this it affords the was not touched speciate I a growth which while to one it. It wo from s infoid a mis finitory goes it is it argores one was not content to the provided in a growth which we to one it in the provided in a growth which we to one it in the provided than education we a jitch equal to the tof commerciae mutaness of commercial conditions are me e highly developed an in, the expected from this amoranal consumers of the conditions of education the form which it has incommand the commercial conditions of education the form which it has higher cast a week forbidden to tuch the dead defect. In recent year tendence of the commercial conditions are to the conditions are the commercial conditions are the commercial conditions are the commercial conditions are the commercial conditions are the commercial conditions are the commercial conditions are the commercial conditions are the commercial conditions are the commercial conditions are the commercial conditions are the commercial conditions are the commercial conditions are the commercial conditions are the conditions a Primary Education Acts have been passed in the Plmary Lineation Acts have been passed in the scale powers in a consider impetus to the introduction of western linear terms of the scale powers in a consider the scale was the device of the scale with the scale of the scale was the scale of the scale and uni critic have grown apa c They column of ed cated unemployment h d to to time re ched alarming promot o but in cent ye is owint to the condition of war has been considered to the contract of the contr clusion of the war

The Introduction of Western Learning

In the early days f its dominion I dia, the East India Company had little inclination for the doubtful experiment of int od in western learning into India Warren Lord William Be tinck s minute of 1835 liastings the dominating figure of the time was a (based upon Macaul y s famous minute) maks

But m ss eduction sst tance

sim n a bee to gil de a peopl alien in senti . Poy to institit the Hindu College for the ments and projudice, into the channels of promotion of western securi Plann ng Then n we let demodern iff and western if also if the need to modern iff and western if also if the project of the project in the project is also influence grew apace "Fifteen years later the ordering return configuration and the presents formulate of Phile Instruction in Bengal Texture complexitées and difference so do point of project that a taste for I gilsh lade be a widely Government local bodies and d sseminated and that indep ndent schools c n private per o softearning have in the past devot at the limit of the l ange who percei on the cenemes of capitation pointed with the for cultivating a leafer for education of under in memory of the gre t rul r where it did not ext t. The result t that the who left I dia in 18 A still more structure has become top-heavy. The lower remarkable into atton w made in 1835 by the clasest are largely liliterate while the middle establishment of the Calcutta Vedical C liege. classes who con titute the bulk of the nitill whose object we to teach the principles and senting is in point of numbers at least educated practice of medic less use in strict accordance

> whole trend of missionary policy in India by his insistence on te ching rather than on pre hing and by the found tion of his school and Colleg Calcutta In Madras the m ss onarieshad been still earlier in the field for ay rly as in 1 87 a small group of missionary ci cols we a being directed by Mr Schwarz The Madras Christi Coll g top n d in 1837 In Bombay the Wilson School (afterwards College) was founded in 1834

Issuings the dominating figure of the time was a [brest upon Macaul y s famous minute] mas is a full policy was to enable the and in the first tady acceptance by Government learn to the law and literature of the law and its of the new policy Government then det mined bearing the policy was to enable the and it of the new policy Government then det mined bearing the policy of the control of the the pool _ kven it = act of 1813 which set part | earning | . be insuch through the medium of a lab of musers for thirdwords in any of the musers of a lab of the protects as them for the encouragement of the protects of the sciences was interested as the protects of the In the following dies to the new terrain took; "to the find of it is at this she more recently tirm root in India on I, though the Milharums is the Camania University of Hyderabal, December days attill held alsof, the demond for I neight for direct outcomes of the unsert or high recipols outstripped the means of Go grangent education felt by the leaders of the Mulim for providing them. Lost notely there has been a minimary of late a marked appreciation among Muslim [10 Mills.] of late a marked appreciation among Madim later of the need for improving the instruction at level of their coroll, loud a, and in many of the provinces of India a great impulationard colorational advance among the Muham and the Corolladian community is now netherally [1].

GROWTH AND ORGANISATION OF ENGLISH EDUCATION

An epoch in Indian educational history is university chairs for disnaced study. They were arked business thanks Wood's despatch in a rare of the dangers of a too literary course of Perhaps its most notable feature. In instruction they hoped that the system of the emphasis a high it last on the importance of primary education. The old idea that the aducation imported to the higher classes of overty would filter down to the lower classes was discorded. The new policy was boldly to combat the innorance of the people which may be considered the preatest curse of the country. For this purpose Departments of Public Instruction were created on lines which do not differ very materially from the Departments of the present day. The despatch use broke away from the practice followed since 1835, whereby most of the available public finds had been expended upon a few fewers. ic funds had been expended upon a few Government schools and colleges and instituted a policy of grants in aid to private institutions It emphasical the importance of encouraging the study of the verniculars as the only possible media for mass education

Another feature of the despatch was an outline of a university system which resulted in the foundation of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay three years later. The affiliating type of university then became the pivot of the Indian education system. It has pivot of the Indian education system It has andoubtedly been of value in several ways It enabled Government to select recruits for its service on an importal basis. service on an impartial basis it did much, through the agency of its Colleges to develop backward places, it accelerated the conversion of Indians to a zeal for western education, and it cost little at a time when money was scarce On the other hand, there new universities were not corporations of scholars, but corporations of administrators they did not deal directly with the training of men, but with the examination of candidates, three were not concerned with learning, except in so far as learning can be tested by examination The colleges were fettered by examination requirements and by uniform courses, their teachers were denied that freedom which teachers should enjoy and their students were encouraged not to value training for its own sake but as a means for obtaining marketable analigeations. In certain important respects qualifications In certain important respects the recommendations in the despatch were not the recommendations in the despiten were not collowed. The Directors did not intend that university tests, as such, should become the sole tests qualifying for public posts, they also recommended the institution of civil service examinations. They did not desire the universities to be deprived of all teaching functions, they recommended the establishment of

instruction they hoped that the system of education would rouse the people of India to develop the vast resources of their country

The incouragement of the grant-in aid system was edinerted to an even greater extent by the I duration Commission of 1882, which faroused the policy of withdrawing higher education from the control of Government within certain limitand of sti mulating private effort. In theory the decision was cornet, but in practice it was irretrievably a rong. In its fatal desire to case money, Government deliberately accepted the mital en belief that schools and colleges could be maintained on the low fees which the Indian parent could be expected to pay And, ir the course of time, an unworkable system of dual control grew up whi reby the Universities with no funds at their disposal vere entrusted with the duty of control and their disposal vere entrusted with the duty of controls. with the duty of granting recognition to schools and the Departments of Public Instruction were encouraged to east a blind eve on the pri vate institutions and to be content with the development of a few favoured Government institutions

The Reforms of 1902-4

In 1902, the Universities Commission was appointed by Lord Curzon's Government, and its investigation was followed by the Universities Act of 1904. The main object of the control of the Act was to tighten up control, on the part of Go vernment over the universities, and on the part of the universities over the schools and colleges. The Government retained the power of cancelling any appointment retained the power of cancerna and appointment and all university resolutions and proposals for the affiliation or disaffiliation of colleges were to be subject to Government sanction. The universities were given the responsibility of granting recognition to schools and of inspecting all schools and colleges, the inspection of schools being ordinarily conducted by the officers of the Department of Public by the officers of the Department of Public by the officers of the Department of Public Instruction Permission was also given to the universities to undertake direct teaching functions and to make appointments, subject to Government sanction, for these objects, but their scope was in practice limited to post graduate work and research. The territorial limits of each university were defined, so that universities were precluded from any connection with institutions I ingoutside those boundaries. Neither the Commission nor the Govern Neither the Commission nor the Govern ment discussed the fundamental problems of university organisation, but dealt only with the immediate difficulties of the Indian system

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	101	1933 39	1939 40	1910-41	1011 4	104 43
Ares in square miles	861 6 1		801 6 1		*	
Population { Remais Total Population	13 5 9 81 1 4 5 1 0 6 57 130 607	1 4 551 0 0	13 9 S1 1 4 551 0°6 7 130 C07	135 6 737 1 5 4 345 50 07	153 104 35	14 0 4 1
Recognised Institutions for Utiles						;
Aumber of unly easities Mumber of arts coll es Aumber of professi al colleges	1968	55 a u 55	Nãu d	20-2	25.22	e e e
Number of high schools Middle schools Mumber of prima y schools Mumber of spread schools	124 - 13 124 - 13 134 - 13		161 810	**55		1 2 20 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
Male Scholars in Pc opinied I stitutions in professio 1 colleges (a)	94 333		100 001		1 03 1	2 13 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
In high schools In middle schools { remarts schools In retmary schools	914 0 14 0 15 14 0 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 1		25.55 25.55 25.55 25.55	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	01813 8 J 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	
In pecial schools Percentage of male scholars in Recogni. ed In Hutlons to mele population	7 3 2	80 80	1. 5. 4. 5. 4.	_	\$ 	-
Recomised Institutions for Fem les	ដ	ដូច	g,			95
Number of professional concess Middle schools (En 11 h	203	417	37.	263	182	
m y schools cfal schools	0 499				•	250
Includes Intermedi to and Se ond Grade Colle es				ļ		

Includes scholars in University Departments and in Intermediate and except for is Colleges N B—The population figure are according to the 1931 con. as for the ye as up to 1900 41 but that of 1901 4 related the 190 1 con. as

INDIA—contd
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Paperhambane	1937 38	1038-30	1939 40	1910 11	1941-12	1942-43
Female Scholars in Recognised Institutions In arts colleges (a) In Jofesstonal colleges (a) In Jigh schools In middle schools In primary schools In special schools Percentage of female scholars in recognised institutions to female population	6,793 734 121,800 71,512 114,178 2,541,650 20,037 2,31	7,976 130,969 81,656 123,131 2,627,615 2,615	9,615 1,086 117,379 92,242 134,143 2,849,730 35,679	10,970 1,580 163,779 96,391 111,011 2,960,13 2,74,13	11,778 1727 1727 107 530 18,781 11,683 11,683 10,680 10,680 10,860	11,058 17,931 170,51 102,191 110,351 3,027,120 10,187 2,41
Total Scholars in recognised institu (Male tions Total	10,128,815 2,881,534 13,310,349	10,908,529 3,002,495 13,911,024	11,134,120 3 270,174 11,701,291	11,757,203 3,122,120 15,170,323	11,852,829 3,589,348 17,441,77	11,411,76
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions	13,831,707	14,503,167	15,206,399	17,769,500	15,003,197	
Percentage of total scholars to popula {Male tion	8 16 2 12	8 56 2 54	8 96 2 75	9 13	16 86 86	
Total	5 38	2 01	5 95	6° 08	5 10	51 5
Number of Pupils in Class IV { Male { Temalo	1,005,867	1,117,220	1,130,062	1,189,782	1,260,147	1,337,737
Total	1,318,301	1,375,778	1,387,089	1,169,731	1,571,502	1,720 100
Expenditure (in thousands of rupes) Trom Government funds From local funds From municipal funds	R3 11,41,14 2,53,80 1,73,20	Rs 12,25,40 2,44,22 1,74,15	R3 13,03,80 2,12,04 1,70,20	Rs 12,89,02 2,71,11 1,00,21	Rs 13,51,73 2,63,27 1 89,85	## 15,8,3,1 25,05,1 51,10;
Total Expenditure from public funds	15,68,23	16,13,77	17,22,04	17,50,67	18,01,85	18,77,99
	7,07,65	7,32,20 1,06,02	7,75,55	8,22,11 1,11,25	8,11,58	5, 11, 115
GRAYD LOTAL OF ENPERDITURE	26,96,22	27,81,00	29,08,76	20,81,03	30,85,80	31,61 12

N B -The population figures are according to the 1931 census for the years upto 1940 11, but that of 1941 12 relate to the 1941 census (a) Includes scholars in University Departments and in Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges.

Recent Developments

Government of India Resolutions on all the provincial governments are represented indian Educational Policy—The Indian (I versities Act of 1904 w followed by the Indian ir olitions of the Government Its function is however purely ad 1901. two important re olutions of the Government of India on Indian Educational Policy—one in 1904 and the other in 1913 The resolution 1904 was comprehensive in character and revi wed the state of education in all its d partment. The following pa sage from It unmarises the intentions of Government in the progres ive devolution of primary The progress are devolution of prim ty secondary and coll giate education upon private nearly and coll giate education upon drawal of Government from competition therewith was recommended by the Aducatio Commission in 1883 and the advice has generally be a study of the acceptant this policy the Government of India at the amount in the control of the e comi e the extreme importance of the princi pl that in each branch of education Govern m nt stould maintain a limited number of l titutions both as models for private ent r prie to f liow and in order to unhold a hil h its d rd of education in with drawing it m direct management it is further e utial that Government should ret in a general control by m ans of emident in pection over il public educational i tituti as The compreh nive in truction contained in this reduction we refollowed to the n at tew rea so we as some a signment to the n at tew reasons are a signment to the n inces of the number of t versities of the teaching type it re filrmed the versities of the teaching type. It re firmed the pedicy or reliance on private effort in secondary education. It recomm nd d an inc sees in the analyse of the chers and an imp o em nt 1 the andonis of grants in aid and it 1 ited n impore attent in being paid to the formati n of character in it education given to scholars and the sees of the chert of the set only by women teachers and the expan ion of facilitie for the truling of teachers. The poly outlined in 1913 m terially coclerated progress in the provinces but the ducation is

The Retorms Act —The Peforms Act of 100 altered the co ditios of educ found and il tration that of the control of the period it is transferred author to the Governors pro in ea under the chief of the Covernors pro in ea under the chief of the All ister of the All in the control of the All interest of the All interest of the All interest of the All interest of the Allenter of Education within the case of the Allenter of Education The Introduction of the Allenter of Education within it chapt of the Minister of Education. The introduction of pro in 1 a nationary 1 nature in Go erament I India A t 1935 I make the Go erament I India A t 1935 I make the Go erament I India A t 1935 I make the India I make the I make th

delayed owing to the eff cts of the Gre t War

At the time of handles over the adminis ra At the time of handler over the adminis ra-tion of education to the pro incess the Covern ment of India retained under their immediate e nirol all education in the Centr lift Adminis-tered Areas Titey still deal with matters relating to Universities like Aligarh Benares and Belbi The Government of India are also in charge of the in. titudous maintained by the Governor General in Council for the beneat of members of His Majesty's forces or of other public servants or of the ci lidren of such members or ser ants. The Chiefs Colleges are now the concern of the Crown Representative,

Administration -The subject Education Administration—Incasurer Lauration is entirely and popular control in all the leven majo provinces At present ministrics a eft n tio ingo ly in 184 m h W F I rovince I und b and 1 bind and as suct only in the e I tull b and and as suct only in the e froving a tie subject is under the entrol of a Mi ist respondictother rott in Legitative Assembly of with h himself i an elected member I each of the remainin provinces Assence of the control of an Advier to all the control of an Advier to all the facel at the Governor Critical forms of the hield education are under the control of an Advier to life Facel at the Governor Critical forms of the hield education are under the tended the facel of th il controls tile inspecting staff and the te ching aft of Go erram nt i situations at dis generally a sponsibl to the provincial governm nt for leading the sponsibl to the provincial governm nt for the admit station of cell astion. The authority or bitle instruction, is the control of the c developm ats for shad wed wer in many ca s ha e Inte m diate and Second ry Education Boards which control high school and inter Boards which control high school and later and to det cutton in the are under their control Belhili as a Boa do Migher's cond of the control Belhili as a Boa do Migher's condition of the control Belhili as a Boa do Migher's condition of the con

states Institutions under private management are controlled by Government and by local bodies by 'recognition' and by the payment of grants in aid with the assistance of the inspecting staffs employed by Government and by local bodies

Department of Education, Health and Lands of the Government of India—

In 1910 a Department of Education was established in the Government of India with an office of its own and a Member to represent it in the Executive Council The first member was Sir Harcourt Butler In 1923, the activities of the Department were widened, in the interests of economy, by absorption in it of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture The enlarged Department has been designated the Department of Education, Health and Lands

The Hon'ble Sirdar Sir Togendra Singh is the Member in charge of this Department, and Dr John Sargent, OIT, MA (Ovon) D Litt, is the Educational Adviser and Joint Secretary to the Government of India in this Department Dr D M Sen, MA, PhD (London), Deputy Educational Adviser to the Government of India, continues to be the Secretary of the Advisory Board of Education

There are two more posts of Deputy Educational Adviser, three posts of Assistant I ducational Adviser, three posts of Education Officer and three posts of Assistant Education Officer

During the year 1945, the Government of India created two posts of Educational Liaison Officer for India in the USA, and in the United Kingdom The former is held by Mr M S Sundaram, MA, Blit (Oxon), formerly Assistant Educational Adviser to the Government of India, and the latter has not yet been filled up

With a view to increasing the supply of properly trained technical personnel who are likely to be required in connection with the various plans for post war developments, the Government of India have decided, pending the extension of facilities for advanced technical instruction in India, to make arrangements immediately

Committee that further action on the region would be possible only when an adeal would be possible only when an adeal would be possible only when an adeal with a production of text books.

In regard to the reports of action taken proposed to be taken by Provincial Government and Technical Education Committee and Technical Education Committee and Technical Education of the Board noted with apprecia

- (a) to send abroad a certain number of students, at Government expense, for advanced courses intechnical and scientific subjects directly related to the probable post-war needs, and
- (b) to establish a properly equipped organisation in this country and also in the United Kingdom and the United States of America for providing advice and guidance and also assistance in regard to admission to courses of studies, etc., for those students who may desire to proceed overseas for study at their own expense or who may be sent for this purpose by firms or private bodies

The Government of India hope to make arrangements for sending this year about 1,000 such students

Advisory Board of Education-This Board was revived in 1935 and is attres-Central to the Lducation, Health and Lands Departme of the Government of India The Hon! Member of H L the Vicerov's Lecunical in charge of the Department of Education, Health and Lands is the Chairman of the Realth and Lands is the Realth and Lands is the Realth and Lands is the Realth and Lands is the Realth and Lands is the Realth and Lands is the Realth and Lands is the Re Board The other members are the Education Adviser to the Government of India, twel-Board nominees of the Government of India, of who four shall be women, one member of the Coun-of State elected by the Council of State to members of the Legislative Assembly elect-by the Legislative Assembly, three memb-of the Inter-University Board a representation of each Provincial Government who shall either the Minister in charge of Ideals (or his deputy) or the Director of Public Instit tion (or his deputy) or such other person who the Provincial Government may noming in this behalf and five members to be nominat to the Government of India in consultati with the Crown Representative to respre t the Indian States

The main subjects discussed at the first i meetings of the Board have been reviewed the previous issues of the Year Book. In treference is made to the subsequent meeting

The eleventh meeting of the Central Advis Board of Fducation was held at Karachi on the 16th, 17th and 18th January 19 preceded by the meeting of the Stand Committee on the 15th January. The ager consisted of 17 items decisions in report important ones are given below

Item III—The Board considered the visof the Standing Committee on the representation of the Standing Committee on the representation of the text books Committee on the report of the text books Committee on the report of the text books Committee that to note that the report been received favourably by Provincial Governments, etc., and agreed with the Stand Committee that further action on the relevant would be possible only when an adequation of paper was made available for production of text books

In regard to the reports of action taken proposed to be taken by Provincial Governments, on the reports of the Examinations (mittee and Technical Education Common of the Board the Board noted with apprecia the favourable views expressed by Province Governments etc., though they regretted much that it had not been possible for authorities to make available to the Buther considered opinion on the subject cerned in greater detail

Item VIII—The Board considered the vote of the Provincial Governments etc. as we the Provincial Governments etc. as we the Provincial Governments etc. as we the Provincial Governments etc. as we the Blind, London, on the report of the Local Committee on a Uniform Braille Code for I together with the recommendations of that Committee on the suggestions submitted by various authorities. The Board accepted recommendations of the Expert Committee Uniform Braille Code as finally apprint ouse in all the schools for the blind in I

The Board howe er furth r directed that any difficulties experienced in the actual 1 e of the Code houd be brought to the n tie of the

Item VIII—With regard to the question all phases of biladnes of with the art to the of conditions of service of feachers at all star as ed cational needs of the billed the main recommendations covered of education the Board con if red the twoff maintenance of billed the main recommendations are to the conditions of the same recommendations covered in the properties of the same recommendations are to the committees recommendations covered in the properties of the committees are to the committees are to the committees are to the committees are to the committees are to the committees are commendations covered and the properties of the committees are commendations covered and the properties of the committees are commendations covered and the properties of the committees are commendations covered and the phase of billings and the phase of billings are to the committees are commendations covered and the phase of billings are to the committees are commendations covered and the phase of billings are to the committees are commendations. lek leave etc not p eviously con il red ly the T bers Committ e required in tigatio Thy accordingly appointed a Committee to examine and report on the i sue

Item XIV -The Board considered Mem AI)—the Hoard considered the question of s lection t apply priate stag of ed cation which they re arded a a matter fittal importance to the dividement of the thread more specialized forms of education in the control mapping led a Committee to ex mine the best ways and m ms of () selectin pupil or tudents for variou forms and selection pupil or tuneristor various states of hier education (b) adulting parental and pupils I rer rd to the choice of careers with d + r ard to the experin ntal w rk in this connection which was alre dy bein carried out in this country

liem Ai — The Board con idered the que tion of i cl ding. Edu ation as a ubje t in the curri ulum of the BA dgr of Inian University 3 They fels the the subject could by Orlady be included as a part of post-gradum on a three ser Honours Course of the Characteristics of the Ch as one of the subjects in the existin person of the BA degree

Hem YII -The Board considered a pro-Posal fo th establishment of a c tral i tit ite rosal to the establishment of a c trail it it to of ladin architect o and regional planning reed at from the Secretary o th Service Architect Organisation They considered that the secretary of the free that the secretary of the free that the secretary of the secretary of the free that the secretary of the contry in sen ri and of detailment of the control of the secretary of the seconomic of the secretary of the secretary of the secretary of the to that Cou cil when establi hed

I m XVII -With repard to the question of ad pil g a uniform procedure for admittin pi ate ndid tes to the high school or School Lea ing Certifi ate L amination the Board w re of opinion that the regul tions regardi ťħ. th admi sion of priv te candidate to th examinatio ref rr d to req ire to be revised so as to ensure a proper standard of second ry ducation and to limi t the abu es under the pre e t system—partchiarly unf i comp tition betwen r cognised and recognised choos The Board further decided that the Inter University Board hould be r que ted to con ider the picken with p rited refer to the present tend new of ca did tes from one provace to take the flat level tion or equivalent examinatio of oth r province if they we elbought to be asiec and to gg twy sand means by whi h the matriculation Examin time the province of th of the v rious Uni erstles may be brou ht up to a un orm tanda d

The items lat! g to the Committee s Reports are mention d below

Item VII -Report of Joint Committee of the Central 4de ry Boart I Ed rate a and Health o the p even on of 61 names in Ind 1

(f) The blind abould be given a simple el n entary education to fit them to be skilled eraftsm n in a workshop for the adult blind The exi tin a hools re t animot s that day ttendance is un ti factors

M ntally defective and ba kward (i) 3f ntally defective and ba kward blind lildr n have a special claim for con ideratio as soon s the normal tlind have been firs ly est bil hed 31 hy then respon I to trait in nd c n be employed in stellere in it try. The d finitely f ebl mind d should not be place a alongsid normal children Some blind childre who may appear to be feel le min i d re in fa t o ly as s of serio is m tal retard tion they louid not be place I among the definitely mentally d f cti e

(1) The trainin of daf mute blind children i highly special dand costly nd should not be mb rk d upon in India employment of the normal blind have been u ti st bit bed

((v) The Committee consider that for or ctical and economical considerations it is desirable to put Irimary and middle tions in one unit beparat chools for

tons in one unit beparat chools for boys and girls sloud be pro ited wi cross roumbers permit At the primary state however, a in the c coi norm i children mix d classes may have to be retailed for economi reasons. In any ca e it is considered to the control of the coordinate of the control of the coordinate of the co onwards there should be separate schools for boys and girls

The period of computory education of blind childr n when this pri-ciple is applied should begin t the age of six and hould continue for two ters beyond the li-Iin It of sixteen with view to making up the probable educational deficiency due to their handleap

(v) The general standard of edu tion chools for the blind must be raised so ti t it fits in with the n tional scheme of ed cation and as the ducation and the welfar of the blind i as much a fu ction of the state as the eduction of oth r childre the re ponsibility must r st primarily with Government

(vi) The teachers for sch ols for the blind should reclive the same course of trining as the ordinary teachers together with some as the difficulty teachers together with some supply me tary training to fit them pecially for their vocation. They should be on the me scal of pay but possibly with a high r initi 1 s 1 rv t the di cretion of the appropriate authoritie

(vis) Modern workshops in India should have section for the training of young adults

(iii) There should always be close to an University of College post. It would be operation between schools and employeent de irable that those who will be required to services

Recommendation of the Central Advisory I wird of I direction

The Board expressed their general agreement with the recommendations of the Committee and decided that as soon a the views of the Central Advisory Board of Health on the report become available, the report, alone with the views of the two Boards, should be forwarded to the Government of India the Provincial and State Governments and the other authorities concerned for necessary action

Item IX—Report of the Committee on Training Recruitment and conditions of Service of Leachers in Universities and other institutions of higher education

The Committee made the following main recommendations

- The best method of selecting university teichers is through a properly constituted Selection Committee, an honest and independent Committee which should be above suspicion
- (2) Selection Committee should consist of members between five and seven, with Vice Chancellor of the University is Chairman The members should always, where possible, be persons with high academic qualifications or academic experience and of high character, the law depends they have depended to the contract of the law depends of the character. the lay element should be reduced to a minimum, and that appointments by University bodies should be of persons from outside the University if there is the slightest reason to suspect that persons otherwise appointed may be open to influence or pressure
- (3) Appointments for posts in technical colleges should also be made by a Selection Committee This Committee should contain more members with the necessary technical knowledge or experience, and indeed with some appointments of a technical character it may well be that the choice should be left almost exclusively to such persons, though the Vice-Chancellor or the person who holds the position corresponding to the Vice Chancellor, in a University as the case may be, should always be present
- The Governing Body of every nided college receiving a grant ought to contain a representative element, rg not less than two persons appointed by the University and this should in all cases be a condition of the grant The Committee of the Governing Body selecting teachers for appointment should melude one of these members one of these members. There ought also be some machinery whereby the University itself can review all appointments made
- (5) A representative of the University having special knowledge of the subject concerned should be associated with the Public Service Commission selecting teachers for appointment in Govt institutes
- (6) No one with less than a second class M.A degree of an Indian University, or foreign No one with less than a second class

tike po t anniunte clas es should possess some teaching experience

(7) In the teachers training Departments lecturers must have at least a second class Master's decree and undergone a teachest

Training course

(5) In colleges or Departments of Luginer ing and Technology, Tecturers in theoreted subjects as Mathamatics Physics etc., should ordinarily possess first class MA degree Lecturers in all applied sciences should have a first ell sengineering degree or its equivalent ozether with a reasonable amount of practical experience in industry

- (9) In Medical Schools lecturers in the preclimed subjects of physiology and Bio chemistry may be pure scientists without necessarily possessing a medical degree at all but they should ordinarily possess, like other lecturers a first class MSe degree or its equivalent. Medical graduates teaching preclinical subjects should possess at least; B Sc degree and Lecturers in clinical subject such as medicine, surgers, etc. should have a least a first or second class MBBS
- (10) Lecturers in Agriculture should ordinari ly possess a first class Master's degree in the busic sciences, and Lecturers in the applied sciences should possess a first class post graduate degree in Agriculture
- (11) Only first class graduates in law prefer ably possessing an LLM Degree should be appointed as Lecturers in a law ficulty of college
- (12) Professors and Readers in University Departments, and Readers in constituent colleges should be men of more than werge ability and should ordinarily have had from five to ten years teaching experience, re-earch and original work being regarded as additional qualifications
- (13) The Principal of a college must po see academic qualifications of a high order, and must also be a man of high character and personality, possessed of those qualities which are generally recognised as essential in an administrator
- The following minimum scales for different grades of teachers are recommended

University Departments

Junior Lecturers Lecturers Professors Readers 1000 to 1250 500 25-800 300 20 500 210 15 300

Affiliated and Constituent Colleges

Juntor Lecturers Lecturers ReadersPrincipals 800 to 1,000 500 25 800 300 20 500 150 15 300

(250 25 500 for Intermediate Colleges) (Rs 100 15 300 for Lecturer)

In Medical, Engineering, Technological and degree equivalent to it, each foreign degree being considered on its merits, should be regarded as qualified for appointment as a teacher in Rs 1,200 according to their qualifications

- (15) The period of production which should that the report as adopted by the Board sho ld not exceed twelve months should be fived be forwarded to the Chairman of the Inter at the time of the teachers a engagement and flux lersity Board for the on ide ation of the it should not be permissible to extend it there. Committee set up by that Board to consider site. A Profe soy I seader or Trinney I should this very report. not be put on probation
- (16) Ex ept where teach rs are entitl d to a pension on retirement there hould be a
 Provident bund for teachers in recognised The Com
 colleges the mi imum co tribution by the mendations institution bein 61 per cent
- (1) Provision should be made to give a teacher study le ve of at le t one year in se en years service or six months for every 31 years service
- (18) The age of retirement for all teachers should be not less than fifty five nd not more than sixty save in the case of Professors where the age should be not less than sixty
- (19) Permission to carry on private practice to teachers of professional colleg s should be gi en very rarely. In casses of emer ency here teachers of clini al subjects have attended patients outside the hospital any f es received by them should be p id over to the hospital
- (10) Where necessary a maximum of 18 hours teaching work fo colleges should be prescribed that is to say work which will thin the teache into direct contact with his pulls, where returners retuorial hours in a case should maximum hours for Profes ors nd Readers be prescribed
- (1) Innote Lecturer should ord narily be con id red a cliribi fo pomotion to the en or Lecturer grade if he est blishes his claim for merit and by succes ful teachin claim for merit and by succes ful teachin Factor Pomotion to posts of Profe sor Beacher Pomotion to posts of Profe sor sively partial a desinotry to e even with a loop, teaching experience as huld not be able to establish a claim to them.
- (°") Lecture cl ses in theatre lecture rooms should not exceed 150 student at a time term classes in ordinary class rooms submilled in the classes in ordinary class rooms submilled in the classes in ordinary class rooms submilled in the classes in ordinary class rooms that for processing the classes of research to the control of the state of the consupervisor or tutor for every 0 students free clinical work in m di al college and Practical work in Technical and Fragineering Colleges on Departments no tasher should have more tion 1 students at a time
- (.3) The ratio between the number of students in a college and the number of teach rs in the service of that college should be 0 1 as a general rule but for poet-graduate and honours classes the ratio should be 1 1 or teen 10 1 for the beautiful for t for the latter

Recommendation of the Central Advisory Board f Educat

The Board d pted the report subject to a few mino modifications and it was decided that the report should be forwarded to the revolucial and State Governments and Univ resident and the state of the st titles for neces ary action. It was also decided

Hem A - P p t of the Aq cillu al Ed rat n

The Committee made the following recom

- 1 Agricultural Education including educa-tion in Animal Husbandry and D fryin, is ori ally a b anch of Technical Education but in vi v of the special circumstances of Ind a it will be necess ry t any rate for some time to come to d al with it eparat ly Since however it scope and function a er lated so closely to those of Te huical Education gener lly refe enc may usefully be made to the general conclusions contained in the Report of the Technial Education Committee of the Board
- The aim of proper syst m of Agricul tural Ld ation should be to provid () general ed ation combined with practical trainin suited to the needs of future f rmers (t) mo e d anced ientific and practical instruction fo those who will be call d upon to ad lae farm is a admi listrato s or organi s and also for te chers and research workers (t) moe d anced
- 3 The existing figure of a Agricultural Education r holly in dequite to neet the probabl requireme ts of the country in th near f ture and it is necess ry to bring into e istence as early as po sible a omprei en i e and planned system of Agricultural Education
- It is unn essary to in lude Agricultural I ducation as uch in the rriculum of any Junior Ba io (Primary) School All that is equired at that at g is to make po islon for Y ture Study and practical eleme tary gard n
- B youd the Junior B lo sta a ricul tur I instruct on and trainin should b arranged in the followin type of institutions -
 - () Senior Ba ic (Middle) Schools where Agriculture is adopted as the basic craft
 - () Ag icultural H h Sch! which combin Gen r l i duc tion with a strong agricultural bias Th e ne d not n cessarily b loc ted in rural reas only
 - Farm In titutes (on Mod 1 Farm) (i) Farm wher traini will b provided for h md r and Stockmen
 - (t) Agri ultural Schools Imparti special education in Agriculture Agricultural Colleges and Agriculture Department (r Facult's) of Uni rsities which will p epare stud nts for the B chelor degre in Agricultur cov if a per d of at least thre ye in the se of stud ts passing out f Agricultural High Schol d for ye rs in the tural High Schol d for yers in the ca of those pas gout faademic High Sclools Colle and fultie of Universities ill al o prepare students for post-graduate degr s of varyl duration
 - () Central institutes of advanced research.

In addition to regular full time courses teachers must possess at least a Master's degree (111), (117) and (17) will also provide short term in the subject which they are to teach, and extension or refresher courses in particular it is desirable that they should also receive branches of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, pedagogical training including Veterinary Science, Dairying, Poultry Farming, Listate Management, etc

- Agriculture Departments (or I iculties) of Universities, is distinguished from indepen Agricultural Colleges, have several idvantages arising from the close association of the students and teachers with those engaged in other studies
- (7) Provision should be made for the training of the personnel of the Agricultural and Veterinary Departments as follows -

Agriculture Departments

- (a)Field Assistants —One year's course at า Farm Institute
- Non graduite Assistants -2 years course (b)at an Agricultural School or the normal course at an Agricultural High School
- Graduate Assistants -4 verrs' course at in Agricultural College or University
- (d)Gazetted Officers —Post graduate courses of varying st indards

Veterinary Department

- Stockmen —One year s course (a)
- (b) Compounders (or Pharmicists) -One year s course
- (c) Veterinary Assistant Surgeons -3 to 5 years' course at a Veterinary College
- Gazetted Officers —Post graduate courses (d)of varying standards
- (8) All examinations in the school stage will be conducted by the appropriate educational authorities Examinations for the Bichelor's and higher degrees should be conducted by Diplomas and certificates Universities for short courses of advanced research will, however, awarded by the institutions concerned There should be two external examinations in a four-year course one at the end of the first two years and the other at the end of the course In the case of a three year course, however, there should be only one external examination at the end of the course All other tests should be conducted internally
- In order to ensure that proper standards of instruction and training are maintained, the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research should set up a Council of Agricultural (including Animal Husbandry and Dairying), Education, with power to endorse diplomas and certificates awarded by agricultural institutions and also to make recommendations to the appropriate authorities in regard to the standards of agricul tural examinations in Universities The Education Department should be represented on the Council
- (10) Similar qualifications are required for teachers of Agriculture in Senior Basic (Middle)
 Schools or Agricultural High Schools as for teachers of other subjects, except that they must have undergone a course of practical whose efficiency can be depended upon or to must have undergone a course of practical whose efficiency can be depended upon or to training in Agriculture

 (2) Powers resumed by Provincial Governments may be redelegated by them either at once or at an early date to those local bodies training in Agriculture

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 (3) Powers resumed by Provincial Governments may be redelegated by them either at once or at an early date to those local bodies training in Agriculture

- (11) Teachers of agricultural subjects should receive silarles similar to those of teachers of other technical subjects
- (12) The same standards of fees and the same ficilities for free concessions, scholarship, maintenance allowances and hostel accommoda tion should obtain in respect of Agricultural Lducation as in regard to other branches of education
- (13) While there are strong arguments in favour of Education Departments being admini stratively responsible for Agricultural Educa tion, as for other branches of education, it is not practicable in the existing circumstances to effect this change at present and all agricultural institutions except Senior Basic Schools Agricul tural High Schools, Agriculture Departments of Arts and Science Colleges and Agricultural Departments (or Faculties) of Universities should continue to be in the Administrative charge of Agriculture Departments
- (11) Every endeavour should be made to promote associations of agriculturists including organisations of young farmers who should be enrolled while they are still at school Agricul tural exhibitions, fairs and similar meetings should also be encouraged

Recommendation of the Central Advisory Board of Education

The Board adopted the report with certain amendments and directed that the report as approved should be communicated to the authorities concerned for necessary action

Item XI -Report of the Religious Education Committee

The Committee submitted an interim report which has not been published. The Board noted that the Committee had not been able to arrive at any agreed decisions on some of the most important issues and felt that in view of the importance of the subject the Committee should be asked to pursue the matter further It was therefore decided that the Committee, with such additions to the such additional to the such with such additions to the membership as the Chairman might think it desirable to make should continue their investigation and present a report to the next meeting which should indicate clearly these points on which there was general agreement, as well as those, if any, about which agreement could not be reached

Administration of the XII --- Report Committee

The Committee made the following recom mendations

- (1) Provincial Governments should assume full administrative and financial responsibility for all school education
- (2) Powers resumed by Provincial Governments may be redelegated by them either at once or at an early date to those local bodies whose efficiency can be depended upon or to

- - (i) A Provincial Advisory Board of Fducation which hould take cognisance of the
 - (a) Regional Ad Isory Board of Education These Boards will be concerned with adult Education and Louth Service also in addition to all education upto the High School stage
 - i) Mana era or Managing bodies for individual school or groups of schools exercising such powers as may be prescribed as and when uitable local persons are available
- In order to link up voluntary institution with the gener 1 system volunta y educational orga isations should be adequat ly represent d on Provincial and Regional Advi ory Boards
- (5) In a der to secure co-ordination between the lower stages of education and education in the University sta e Provinci I Advisory Boards sho Id be represented on the principal executive and academic bodies of the University co (erned by the Director of Public Instruction and one other member
- (6) The All India Council of Technical Education should have re ional committees which may cov r the a eas of one or more provinces
- () There should be an fficient organisation of S hool Attendance Officers in each Provinc The need for Women School Attendance Officers requires pecial consideration
- (8) When and wher (8) When and wher possible School Attendance Committees consistin of member of Local Boa ds or other influential local persons should be set up to decide locally what case should be sent for prosecution
- (9) It is ess ntial that s hool attendance cases should be disposed of as speedily as possible and steps ho ld be tak n if necessary to assign special court days for them with a rota of Magistrates who will be available to sit
- (10) No substantial developments in the ducational field are possibl without a very onside abl strengthening of the administrative staff of Education Dep rements both qualitativ ly and quantitati ely. It is also n cessary that the sal ry and status of ducational officers should n t be appreciably lover than tho e of comparable Co ernment a rvants in other e vices
- (11) In the event of the Central Government givin, a grant to a Pr vincial Government for an approved scheme of development th former may requir s one of the condition to be attach d to the grant that Provincial a bunts should be audited on behalf of the first Gov rument as well a the Provincial of the the standard of the the standard of the the standard of the the standard of the the standard of the the standard of the the standard of the standard o l artan tooy timetic of a fine a single audit of a fine at though in single audit addition to this in o d r to ensure r tisfactory co-per tion it is surgested that a Committee of th Central Adviory Board of Education should visit Province once in five ye rs discuss the progress oft er if n cessa ; to discuss the progress common i t rest

- (3) In order to culist public interest in (1) Suitable means should be desired ducational administration each Provincial to ensure in fullest co-ordination and coperation between Provinces and liter Provincial Advisory Roard of Fidures (2) Interest 2.9 In regard to admission to Teach ers Traini g Colleges and other educational institutions should not be allowed to impede the workin of the Educational system in any province
 - Pecommendat on of the Central Advisory Bo rd of Education
 - The Board adopted the report with a few sodifications and decided that it should be forwarded to the Governments concern d for necessary action
 - t War Educat nal Developm at m India :
 - The most important recommendations mad by the Central Advisory Board of Educ tion in their Report on Post War Educational Development in India were given in the last is no of the Year Book. As opinion is yet third with reg rd to these recommendations they are repeated in this I sue as well
 - (Primary and Middle) Education.— A system of univers 1 compulsory and free (1) educ tion for all boys and gi is between the ages of six and fourte n should be introduced as speedily as possible though in view of the practical difficulty of recruiting the requisite supply of trained te chers it may not be possible to complete it in less than forty years
 - (2) The ch racter of the instruction to be provid d should follow the general lines I id down in the reports of the Central Ad Isory Board s two Committe s on B sie Education
 - (3) The Senior Ba ic (Middle) Sci ool being the fith a school for the gre t majority of future citizens is of fund mental import nee and should be generously staffed and equipped
 - (4) All education depend on the te cher The present status and remune ation of teachers and especially those in Primary School are d plorable The standards in regard to the tr ining recr itment and conditions of service of tea hers prescribed in the report of the Committee approved by the Central Advisory Board in 1943 rep esent the mi imum compa tible with the ucce s of a nation I system
 - these should be adopted and enforced everywher (5) A vast increa e in the number of trained women teachers will be required
 - (6) The total estimated annual cost f tle p oposals contai ed in this ch pter when in full operation is Rs 00 crore approximately
 - Pr Primary Education.—(1) An adequate provision of pre-primary in tru tion in the firm of Nursery Schools or classes is an essential adjunct to ny national sy tem of educ tion The provision in this re pect at present is n gligible
 - () In a ban are where ufficient children av ilable within a reasonable radius 18 par te Nursery Schools or departments may e provided el ewhere Nurs ry classes be provided el ewhere Nurs ry classes hould be attach d to Junior Basic (Primary) chools
 - o off er if n cessa; to discuss the progress (3) Nurs by Schools and lasses should of de clopme t sch m and other matters of invariably be staffed with women teachers who have received special training for this work

- (4) Pie Primary education should in all course cases be free While it may not be feasible to make attendance compulsory, no afforts should be spared to persuade parents to send their children to school voluntarily, particularly in areas where housing conditions are unsatisfactory and/or mothers are accustomed to go out to work
- (5) The main object of education at this stage is to give young children social experience rather than formal instruction
- (6) On the basis of a normal age range of three to six years provision has been made for 10,00,000 places in Nursery Schools and classes
- (7) The total estimated net cost of the proposals set out in this chapter when in full operation is Rs 3,18,40,000

High School Education — (1) The high school course should cover six years and the normal age of admission should be about eleven

- (2) Entry to high schools should be on a selective basis, only those pupils should be admitted who show promise of taking full advantage of the education provided Additional places may be provided for those not selected provided that no cost falls on public funds
- (3) In accordance with the general principle set out in (2) above, places in high schools should be provided for at least one child in every five of the appropriate age group
- (4) In order to secure the right children, the methods of selection to be employed will require the most careful consideration. Special arrange ments will have to be made for the transfer from Senior Basic (Middle) Schools to High Schools of suitable children and particularly of those who show signs of late development
- (5) High Schools should be of two main types (a) Academic, (b) Technical The objective of both should be to provide a good all-round education combined with some preparation in the later stage for the career which pupils will enter on leaving school
- (6) The curriculum in all cases should be as varied as circumstances permit and should not be unduly restricted by the requirements of Universities or examining bodies
- (7) In order that no poor child of ability may be excluded, liberal assistance in the form of free places, scholarships and stipends should be available throughout the course
- (8) In order to secure teachers of the right type, the salaries paid in all recognised schools, whether maintained by State or by private bodies, should not be less than those prescribed by the Central Advisory Board of Education
- (9) The estimated minimum net annual cost of the High School system outlined in this chapter when in full operation is Rs 50 crores

University Education.—(1) In dian Universities, as they exist today, despite many admirable features, do not fully satisfy the requirements of a national system of education

(2) In order to raise standards all round, illiteracy, adult educ the conditions for admission must be revised must be provided for with the object of ensuring that all students are capable of taking full advantage of a University as illiteracy disappears

- course The proposed reorganisation of a high school system will facilitate th Adequate financial assistance must be provid for poor students
- (3) The present intermediate course show be abolished. Ultimately the whole of the course should be covered in the high school but, as an immediate step, the first year of the course should be transferred to high school and the second to Universities.
- (1) The minimum length of a Universidegree course should be three years
- (5) The tutorial system should be wide extended and closer personal contacts establish between teachers and students
- (6) The importance of establishing a hi standard in post graduate studies and part ularly in pure and applied research should emphasised
- (7) Steps should be taken to improve t conditions of service, including remuneration University and College teachers where the now in operation are not attracting men a women of the requisite calibre

(8) An Indian University Grants Commits should be constituted for the purposes and with terms of reference set out in this chapter

- (9) To provide for the increased number able and well prepared students which national system of high schools may be expect to produce, approximately 2,40,000 plator double the existing number, should available in Universities
- (10) The estimated total net annual confidence of the scheme for University Education set (in this chapter when in full operation Rs 6,72 lakhs
- Technical, Commercial and Art Education (1) In view of the prospective net of post-war industry and commerce for skill technicians, and in order to eater for the at tudes of those who will derive greater bent from a practical course, the establishment of efficient system of technical education at stages, on the lines set out in the report of the Technical Education Committee, is a mat of great urgency
- (2) Due regard should be had to the recomendations of the Abbott Wood Report respect of the scope and content of Techninstruction
- (3) The estimated gross annual cost of t proposals contained in this chapter will approximately Rs 10 crores and the net contained in this chapter will approximately Rs 10 crores and the net contained in the co

Adult Education.—(1) Comprehensive rangements on the general lines set out in a Adult Education Committee's report shot form an integral part of any national system education These are particularly imports in India today in view of the very high p centage of illiterates

(2) Literacy is a means, and not an end itself Although the main emphasis in the beginning may be placed on the liquidation illiteracy, adult education in the full self must be provided for those already literathe amount of this should progressively increas illiteracy disappears

i) It is estimated that even with the Health of the School Child.—(1) Provi od ction of a universal system of basic ston for ensuring the physic l welfare of all cutton there will be eyer or cores of illiterates pupils and students should be made on the group 10-40) to be dealt with Pi us should made to sol e this problem by a campaign had over twenty years Before this cam to open fi e year should be devoted to the essary preparations including the recruitment trains of the staff of teachers requir i

4) In this as in all branches of education quality of the teacher is of suprem impor c. The difficulty of obtaining a sufficient nber of teachers of the right type particularly men must on no account be und restimated

5) The respon ibility for adult education st rest with the State but every effort should made to enlist the aid of suitable voluntary anisations where er available

b) The estimated total annual cost of the posals contained in this chapter is Rs 3 res At the hight of the literacy compaign imay be exceeded by Rs 5 to lakhs b tavera annual cost for the twenty year be a l ttle less than Rs 3 crores

ranning of Teachers — (1) The proposal the recruitment and training it acher set out in the Report approved by the Centr 1 visory Board in January 1943 should b erally followed

The existi g training Institution ely sufficient to meet wastage among exi tin chers and to tr in those hitherto untrai ed 3) New Training Schools and Colleges studing University Education Departments) st be provided to supply the add tion i chers whom a national ystem will requir rese will amount to over 0 00 000 non dastes for chools of all type and 1 80 000 dustes for high schools

4) Arrangements should be mad to pick suitable boys and gi is towa ds the end of high scho i course This is particularly fortant in girls high schools in view of the t lacrease in the number of women teachers

5) The courses provided sho ld be es lly pr ctical nd hould be specially rel ted then eds of th schools in which the trainee I subseq ently serve

6) ho fees hould be charged either i sining School or Training Colleges libe i istance should be av ilable for the main ance of poor stud nts

Refresher course ar Refresher course ar of the ntmost port to a d should be p orlided. For all typ feachers but particularly for those in rem te al areas. I a lilities should be p ovided for c th and sele t d teachers should be n mag disconting extending the control of the control mag d to study educational methods in foreign

3) It is impossible to calcul to the precision of cost of the proposal contain d in it is provided in the proposal contain d in it is precision of social and recreat of training the left in the provident of social and recreat tem will seek requised for a nation | seek provident of social and recreation will seek requised for a nation | seek provident of social and recreation will seek provident of seek provident of the provident of seek provident of the provide

lines et out in the report of the Joint Committe

() The cost of the School Med cal Service including provisio of meals and special schools etc h a on the analogy of other countries been estimated at 10 Jer cent of the total expenditure on the schools I roylsion has been made for this in the estim tes of the cost of the national system at the ar propriat tages

Educat n f th H ndicapped -(1) vis on for the m t lly or physically handi apped should form an es ntial part of a n tional sy tem of duc tion and should be

administered by the Ldu ation D partment () Hitherto in India Go raments have f ed cation wh t las been done has b en

due almost entir by to voluntary effort (3) Wherever pos ible handicapped childr n should not b seg egat d from normal childr n Only when the nature and xtent of the r defect make it n essary shoul! they be sen to speci! school or institutions. Pa lially hand capped children should receive speci!

treatm at at ordinary school (4) The blind and d I need speci I educa tional ar an em nts includin specially tr ined teachers it m y be desir ble to establish central in t tutions for t ainin the teachers required

(5) Particular care sh uld be taken to train h ndic pped wherever possible for th h ndic pped wherever possible for remune ative mployment and to find such mployment for them After care work i essential

(6) In the absence of any r liable data it is impossibl to stim te what would be the cost impossible to stime to what would be the vision of making adeque to pow sion for the handle apped in Indi. 10 pe ent of the tall expend ture on Ba ic and High Sh ols labean set aside for special services which clude the state of the tall that the first and the tall of the condition of the state of the s such p ovi ion and it is hoped that this will suffic

d S cal A tivit es -(1) The Recreati provi ion of recreative and soci l activitie on an adequate s ale is an es ential feature of any modern ducational sy tem

() Apart from the needs of boys and girl in set ools and colleg s special att ntion should be paid to thos in the 14 0 age group who ar n longer ttending school. To erv these a Youth Moveme t on an All India b sis should be et up

(3) A Youth Movement should aim at co dinating and supplementi g rather th n supers ding tile work I o ganis tions aiready dealing with spects of this pr bi m.

(4) The main need of a Youth M ement (3) The main need of a footh in ement will te for leaders both men and women who will have to be specially t sined. The possi bility of fi ding suitable recruits mong dem bulised officers and N C O s hould be explored

(6) It is impossible to estimate the ultimate of the type of officer who will be capable of cost of the provision contemplated in this carrying a scheme of the kind contemplated chapter. Rs 1 crore may be included in the into successful operation. estimate

Employment Bureaur -(1) Employment Bureaux form an essential part of educational administration they are especially necessary in India in view of the restricted openings at the moment for progressive employment

- (2) Employment Bureaux, if they are to fulfil successfully the functions set out in this chapter, must be staffed by trained experts with practical experience of teaching and of industrial conditions
- While contact should be maintained Unemployment Lychanges, Labour Tribunals, etc, established by other Departments, Employment Bureaux, which deal with the output of educational institutions, should be under the control of the Education Depart with ment
- (4) It is estimated that the gross annual cost of running Employment Bureaux (apart from those separately established by institutions of University rank) will amount to its 64,00,000 This should be regarded ultimately as a normal part of administrative expenditure

Administration —(1) The Provinces should main the main units for educational remain the main administration except in regard to university and higher technical education, the activities of which should be co ordinated on an All India

- (2) In the event of the Indian States taking part in educational development on an all India scale, it may be necessary, in order to form economic educational units, to group the smaller ones or attach them to larger States or contiguous provinces
- (3) A national system of education will require much closer co operation, financial and otherwise, between the Central and Provincial Governments
- Provincial Governments should be left to make such changes in their administrative arrangements as the carrying out of education developments on the scale contemplated may require Experience, however, suggests that they would be well advised to resume all educational powers from local bodies, except where these are functioning efficiently
- In order to enlist local interest in educa-(5) In order to enlist local interest in educa-tion, School Managing Bodies, School Boards and District Education Committees may be constituted, if and when sufficient people of the right type are available to serve on them An Education Advisory Board for the whole Province may be desirable
- (6) A strong Education Department will be required at the Centre and in this connection the scope and functions of the Central Advisory Board should be enlarged
- (7) Steps should be taken in accordance with the recommendations of the Board's Committee on the Recruitment of Education Officers (1943) service and to enable it to secure the services. The present Bureau has not so far been able

- (8) Arrangements should be made for the exchange of officers between the Centre and the Provinces and between one Province and another The desirability of establishing a senior educa tional administrative service on an All India basis should receive consideration
- (9) The Director of Public Instruction should be directly responsible for the general administration of Education other than university and higher technical education, throughout the Province He should also be Secretary for Education should it be thought necessary to keep in existence a separate point of this kind of this 1 ind
- (10) Provision has been made under each separate branch of education for the cost of administration which may be estimated at 5 per cent of the gross annual expenditure

In their report, the Central Advisory Board of Education have forestandowed the bric outlines of future developments when therefore, that 'while it is impracticable, at so carly that 'while it is impracticable, at so carly the contract of a stage and before plans on a provincial basi have been prepared, to indicate the precies steps necessary to implement a scheme of this magnitude, it may be suggested that the first five years should be devoted to planning propagated and particularly to the president propaganda and particularly to the provision of the institutions necessary for training teacher and that thereafter the actual carrying out of the scheme should be divided into seven five year programmes, during each of which are not agree or agree there is no reason who the area or areas—there is no reason why the should be contiguous provided that each i of adequate size—should be fully dealt with The size of these areas in the case of each Province will be determined during each programme period by various factors, of which the state of the state the supply of teachers available will be the most important "

In accordance with the general wishes (the Board expressed above, the various Provincial Governments have been busy framit their post-war development plans Province planning is yet in a state of flux and in arease any definite developments must awa the action taken by the Vicerov's Executive Council It may however be affirmed that it opinion in the provinces is generally in favo opinion in the provinces is generally in fivo of the Board's report and there is no dou that when the provincial plans assume concre shapes, they will be patterned according the Board's frame work. In the end it can affirmed that the report has now truly become a historic landman. 2 historic landmark and whatever developme the future of Indian education may take, the report will stand as a high beacon light

Bureau of Education—The old Bureau Education was abolished in 1923, but on advice of the resuscitated Central Advise of Education, the Government of Intervived the Bureau in 1937 under the control revived the Bureau in 1937 under the control the Educational Adviser to the Governm of India for dealing specifically with the colling and descention tion and dissemination of literature relating do any much steful we It though at least two Committees of the Central Auditory Based of the Central Auditory Based with a lew to expandice the activates For Example the Adult Education Committee of the Lateral Advivory Do rid or Faguration 1939 the Lateral Advivory Do rid or Faguration 1939 about the established a Bureau to collet and all titudes information with regard to the adult of central Bureau to collete collate and publish provess of the measurements in all parts of the courty. The Bureau of the Central Advisory Board of Education should be equipped to undertake this latter function. The Central the Country Shades of Education and the Central Advisory Board of Education should be equipped to with the general policy outlined but thought it advisable to wait for action by I owned to the Central Advisory Board of Education that the Central Advisory Board of Education should the Central Advisory Board of Education should the Central Advisory Board of Education should make the Central Advisory Board of Education should make a Bureau 1983 recommended that the Central Advisory Board of Education should maintain a Bureau

() to circulate to the pro mees stand rd text books produced in different parts of the country

(1) to issue a periodical containing good reviews of recent books

(iii) to maintain a staff competent to produce as required in Indian languag s either original books or compilations suitable to Indian needs from m terials available in stand rd text books produced in oth r cou ties

The But au should be in a position to give general guidance to Education Authorities in regard to text books and other literature especially in scientific and techni al subjects and should also be prepared to produce books where the restrict of demand is not likely to make it an economic proposition for a provincial authority to task the responsibility of producing them. This re ommendation was accepted by the Board at their preserving in January 1944

1043 recommended that the Central Advisory | The Governm nt of India however propose Board of Education should maintain a Bureau | to take up shortly th questi n of expanding the whose function it will be

Statistical Progress

The two tables given below afford useful comparisons with previous years and serve to illustrate the growth and expansion of education in India

(a) STUDENTS

' Year	In Recognised Institutions	In All Institution (Recognised and Unrecognised)
	Males Lemales Lotal	Males Females Total
1034 35 1035-8 1936-87 1937-35 1933-39 19 9 40 1941-4 1941-4	10 063 528 2 757 32 1 820 76 10 41 889 2 73 188 13 11 07 10 434 8 8 2 990 5 4 13 434 8 8 10 4 8 815 78 188 13 41 13 34 13 10 908 5 9 300 495 12 911 0 11 434 120 3 70 174 14 704 29 11 7 7 3 3 342 120 13 17 92 11 14 14 37 3 434 1658 1 18 401 3	7 10 80 709 3 013 440 13 816 149 11 007 681 51 21 33 357 1 4 148 038 01 10 810 59 3 012 65 13 831 809 11 814 97 3 183 450 815 41 1874 40 3 421 907 15 298 599 37 1 266 311 3 6876 15 903 187

(b) EXPENDITURE

	Jear *	Total Expo	enditure on British India
		Public Funds	Total
1934-95 1935-36 19 6 37 193 29 1939-29 1939-40 1940-41 1941-4		Rs 15 74 55 078 16 2 99 025 16 70 64 782 15 63 75 598 10 43 76 903 17 22,93 742 17 50 66 966 18 04,94 51 18 75 99 160	Rs 6,5 11 4 0 7,3 *70 89 28 05 50 374 6 96 98 27 81 99 49 29 03 76,321 9 84 03 405 30 85 79 543 31 61 4-,0 0
-		١ ١	

Out of a total of 10,886,969 (11,270,324) boys in primary and secondary classes, 2,431,436 serious set (3,861,161) or 22 4 (31 3) per cent were enrolled improved

In 1942-43, the total expenditure on education in British India amounted to Rs 31,61,42,080 of which 43 9 (43 8) per cent was contributed by Government, 15 4 (14 7 per cent by 1 (3,534,003) and 1,099,292 (1,664,315), and 31 (47 1) percent Of the boys enrolled in primary was realized from fees, and 13 9 (13 8) per cent from endowments and benefactions, etc.

The average annual cost per scholar in all institutions, from a university to 2 lower primary school, amounted to Rs 21 3 3 (Rs 19 5 9) as follows to Government funds Rs 9 5 0 (Rs 8 12 1) to local funds Rs 3 4 4 (2 4-11), to fees Rs 5 10 9 (Rs 5 8-7) and to other sources Rs 2 12 2)

Out of a total of 10,886,969 (11,270,324) figures that quantitatively there has been serious set back but the quality has considered

Note —The figures in brackets relate to the year 1941-43

The different types of institutions with the scholars in attendance at them are shown in following table -

Type of Institutions	Number of 1	Institutions	Number (of Scholars
Type of Institutions	1941-42	1942 43	1941-42	1942 43
Recognised Institutions Universities Arts and Science Colleges	15	15	12,532	11,33
	338	354	119,731	112,71
Professional Colleges High Schools Middle Schools Primary Schools Special Schools	93	101	26,991	24,58
	4,035	4,164	1,333,948	1,339,84
	11,162	11,227	1,450,841	1,892,93
	181,968	176,034	12,018,726	11,594,35
	12,303	11,780	478,408	433,16
Total of Recognised Institutions	209,914	203,675	15,441,177	14,909,03
Urrecognised Institutions	18,139	15,682	552,010	464,69
Grand total of all Institutions	228,053	219,357	15,993,187	15,373,72

NB—The number of scholars in Universities represents the research students in the affilial Universities or the number of students under the direct control of teaching or unit Universities

Primary Education.—The position with regard to Primary Education Acts has been stated in the previous issues. Here it will suffice to say that in Assam, Bombay, Central Provinces, N-WF Province, Punjab, Sind, United Provinces, Bangalore, Coorg and Delhi, more than half the primary schools are managed by Local Bodies, while in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa over 80 per cent of the primary schools their post par adjustional development sche. Orissa over 80 per cent of the primary schools are under private managements, in Madras, 46 per cent by Local Bodies and 49 per cent by private managements, in Baluchistan, almost all the primary schools are Government managed, and in Ajmer Merwara about 60 per cent Government managed For British India as a whole, the percentage of schools, under Local Bodies management is 46 per cent, and that under private management 53 per cent

their post war educational development sche They were of opinion that the success operation of their plans for post-war developm would involve important administrative chan and a re-adjustment would be necessary amon the various bodies now concerned with primary and secondary stages of education They accordingly appointed a Committee examine and report on the issue This Committee submittee a report to the Board at the mittee submitted a report to the Board at the The Committe With regard to the control of primary education, the Central Advisory Board of Education have recommended that Government should assume full responsibility for the administration of primary education wherever practicable meeting held in January 1945

responsibility for all school education. The total number of children also fell serious to the Provinci 1 Go e nm mts to from 1 93 6 9 1; 1911 42 to 1 3 844 5 interest.

In trecommend thom should be watched vith 191 43 (10)s derive set by 440 3 to 9 18° 9 S interest.

In 191 1; 10 9 3 to 3 191 30) Any o c late ct 4 in th w flare of India, masses will

D has 1912-43 the number of print of the second in the winter of India naises with cloof r boys decreased by \$4.47 to 18.3 by \$1.45 to 18.4 to 19.4 to

Compulsory Primary Education —The following table shows the number of urban and rural areas in which compulsion had been introduced by the year 1943 44 ---

Compulsory Primary Education (1943 44)

	Vamos	er of areas un	der Compulsion in -
Province	Urban arees	Rural	humber of vill ges in rural areas under compulsion
Bengal	2		1
Bihar	17	1	1
Bombay	1		200
C P & Berr	3	8	1 39
Madras	7	7	81
NWFP	1		}
O inna,	1	1	4
Punjab	67	2 913	10 651
Sind	1	4	1 307
U P	36	354	124
Deihi	1	9	18

NB-This table does not include areas for which schemes of compulsory primary education counder consideration or have been sanctioned but not yet I troduced. It I cl des on the are under consideration or have been sanctioned but not yet I troduced oth rh nd areas I which s chachemes ha been partially introduced

Relat t D ihi M nicipal Committee whi h ha 6 re s on 1 wards under compulsion

unt y la f w ye ra time

Relat t D list M interpal Commuttee with ha of re son 1 wards under computation Computation for this is no per att in the Bengal Tomby and United Fro 1 c s in a tain are as long to 1. The Frontin I Education Reports a first to 1. The Frontin I Education Reports are significantly as the matter of the street of c rtificate du ing the y ar Bombay had

920 regular schools and 814 literacy classes for education combined with some prep men, and 131 regular schools and 122 literary classes for women In the Central Provinces, the number of adult schools was only 18 with 793 men and 304 women under instruction Madras had only 8 schools with 202 men ind 43 women on roll In the North West Frontier Province the number of adult Classes has been dwindling since 1939, and at the end of the year 1942 43, only 61 classes were left with 634 under instrucclasses with 381 adults enrolled therein. The Punjab had 148 regular adult schools for men, and 2 for women. In them, the enrolment of men was 4,809 and of women 37. In addition, there were temporary classes started by the Government, where 97,083 adults were receiving instruction on the 31st March 1943 In Sind only 16 permanent night schools were left on the 31st March 1943, others having 438 men were enrolled in heen closed them The United Provinces and 1,343 regular schools and 3,356 temporary classes for men, and 100 regular schools for women In all, 46,699 men and 1,590 women were enrolled Among the Centrally Administered Areas, Ajmer-Merwara had one adult school and Delhi 29 with 640 adults under instruction

Secondary and High School Education – The total number of high schools in British India according to the latest available statistics for the year 1942 43 was 3,632 for boys and 532 for girls 1,169,265 boys and 170,581 532 for girls 1,109,200 boys girls were enrolled in them These figures include boys and girls reading in the primary number of boys who appeared for the Matriculation High School Final, Anglo Indian and European High School, and Cambridge school Certificate Examination was 139,717 of whom 94436 were declared successful. The corres ponding figures for girls were 16,898 and 11,336

The recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Education with regard to high school education contained in their report on Post War Educational Development in India were the following

- (1) The high school course should cover six years and the normal age of admission should be about eleven
- Entry to high schools should be on a selective basis only those pupils should be admitted who show promise of taking full advantage of the education provided Addition al places may be provided for those not selected provided that no cost falls on public funds Places in high schools should be provided for at least one child in every five of the appropriate age group
- In order to secure the right children, the methods of selection to be employed will require the most careful consideration. Special arrangements will have to be made for the transfer from Senior Basic (Middle). Schools to High schools of suitable children and particularly of the senior of suitable children and particularly schools. ularly of those who show signs of late develop ment
- (4) High schools should be of two main types (a) Academic, (b) Technical The objective of both should be to provide a good all round

- in the later stiges for the careers which will enter on leaving school
- (5) In order that no poor child of may be excluded liberal assistance in the of free places, scholarships and stipends be available throughout the course
- In order to secure teachers of the type, the salaries paid in all recognised s whether maintained by the State or by I bodies should not be less than those pres by the Central Advisory Board of I ducat

With regard to the question of curre the Board had recommended that "the culum in all cases should be as varied cumstances permit and should not be t restricted by the requirements of University or examining bodies. The Board sugthe following list of suitable subjects, is not necessary that all pupils should ill of them up to the school leaving cert standard though some are obviously si only for the senior stage

Academic High Schools

- The mother tongue 1
- English
- 3 Classical languages
- 4 Modern languages
- History (Indian and Norld)
- Geography (Indian and World)
- Mathematics
- Chemistry, Science (Physics, Physiology and Hygiene)
- Ŋ Economics
- 10 Agriculture
- 11 Civics
- 12
- 13 Music
- Physical Training. 14

Technical High Schools

- The mother tongue 1
- 2 English
- Modern languages
- History (Indian and World) 4
- Geography (Indian and World) 5
- 6 Mathematics
- Physics
- Chemistry 8
- Biology
- 10 **Economics**
- Technological subjects (Wood and 1 work, elementary engineering, mea drawing, etc)
- short-(book-keeping, $_{-}12$ Commerce type writing, accountancy comm practice, etc)
- Agriculture 13
- Art (including designing for indu 14 and commercial purposes)
- 15 Music
- Physical Training

Lxamination to the Matriculation by mi tion in 194 had recomme ded that there sho it b two compulsory subjects in I ngli h 11 Modern Indian Langue g with either Hi tory of India or History of I ngl 1 o G orraph

Indian and Europe a Education in collaboration with Provincial Board i h lping to attain a hi h ata da d of education for the e omm mi

et pac mmittee consistin of r p
f om the All I di A glo-Indi n l
F opean Association and the R m Catl olic 1 inclic 1 Insult Church Fromin ti fit all leshool u ing to a gre ter 0 is ext in uncounting the product of the control promin tiflintil Church

Girls High Schools

A holce of the bove stilects to eth r with Don esti Science for all t the piropriate to eth and the piropriate to each of the pi unnec ry schools at i to en ure that the mon y av listle for An lo-Indi n Fincation The Joint Committee of the Central Advisory mon 3 av Halle for An lo-Indi n F incation Board of Education and of the Inter buleractilis a spent to the best ad nia e and (4) to get Board which had consid r d th etilor [1] with unployers et for the purpose it relation of the School Lea ing Certific, to m miters of the community of employment for

in 191. had recomme ded the threshold by two complexity story subjects it. health it is not not been been added in the story of health of the story of health of the story of health of the story of health of the story of health of the story of health of the story of health of the story of health of the story of health of health of health of health of health of health of health of the story of health of h TI Boar I leeld I to ask the Provincial ni h sta da d of education for the common state of the common stat dequately provided fo (6) sit ble ent l By f r the most impo tant item on the agend at the post war reconst welto of Anglo one for mentally d fielent d is thugh on the first war reconst welto of Anglo nother f phy le liy defective An lo-India net pack mmittee coasistin of r p ntati e clase at r comi de by Government fo India nome than 11 di Anglo-India n 1 Domielli d pupil i Govr ent re ogni d Anglo pupil i Gov r cent re ogni d Anglo I dian s hool der tie m nag ment of that school u ing to a gre ter o l s ext at the sam of the All Indian and Domiciled Luropean. A B—The Committee have suggested a Association for decision, (11) a plan should be curriculum for Muslim Elementary schools devised, with ways and means, whereby pupils in Anglo-Indian schools may make use of the facilities for vocational training provided in technical and industrial institutions—thus the Board felt is not possible out of the present Government grants for Anglo Indian education

Muslims —During the year 1942 43, the number of Muslim male students decreased by 135,681 to 3,414,660 and that of female students by 51,577 to 894,796 The Muslim male students formed 29 0 per cent of the total male students, while the Muslim female students formed 24 7 per cent of the total female scholars

The appointment of a special Committee by the All-India Muslim Educational Conference to consider the Report of the Central Advisory Board of Education on Post-War Educational Development in India was referred to in the last year s issue of this Book The Committee completed their deliberations towards the close of the year 1944 and published a report on the subject, whose main recommendations

Basic (Primary and Middle) Education

- (1) Agree to the desirability of compulsory school life of eight years but suggest that seven years period in a largely rural country like India is enough. In view of early maturity of Indian children, ignorant homes, and absence of pre-school education, age of compulsion should commence from 5
- 'Westage should be stopped at all cost all boys and girls even though they join school on voluntary basis, should be enjoined to stav on till the completion of the prescribed course
- (3) Basic education as sponsored by the Board being yet in an experimental stage should not be made obligatory
- (4) Religions and not "some handicraft or industry" should form the basis of education
- Denominational schools should continue but they should be reorganised The question of financial assistance to such schools should receive serious and sympathetic consideration
- (6) There should be separate schools for Musim boys and girls as a matter of principle except in areas where the number of pupils is so small as not to justify a separate school or where women teachers are not available In co educational schools, girls must be separated at the age of 10
- (7) In Urdu speaking areas the medium of instruction should be Urdu in the Urdu script, but in non-Urdu speaking areas Urdu should be taught to Muslims in the Urdu script as an additional language
- Arabic should be taught in connection with the teaching of religion
- (9) Provision should be made for the teaching of English as an optional subject in the last two years of the elementary stage, wherever there is a demand for it

Pre-primary Education

(10) Regard the provision of pre-school education so urgent that a start should be made even with specially trained men teachers in the event of the non availability of women teachers

High School Education

- (11) The principle of selection for high schools will be harmful to the interests of backward communities especially of the Muslims In view of the reasons stated in the memoran dum it is urged that the selective system should The interests not be applied to Muslims of the poor but promising Muslim pupils should be safeguarded, and they should be given preference over their fortunate brethren in the allotment of places, which will necessarily be limited in High Schools
- (12) Places should be reserved for Muslim pupils not by their percentage in population but in proportion to their historical status and political importance in consultation with local Muslim Advisory Committees
- (13) Do not agree to the division of high schools into "Academic" and "Technical," but suggest Multilateral type of schools, com mended by the Spens Committee If this suggestion is not accepted the Committee request that Multilateral Schools for selected within areas only may be accepted as a third urban areas only may be accepted as a third
- (14) In the courses of study, (1) Religion, and, (11) Islamic History and Culture should be added for the sake of Muslims, and muster. and dancing should not be made obligatory for Muslims
- (15) Special provision should be made for Muslim girls

University Education

- (16) The functions of the proposed University Grants Committee, besides the allocation of funds, should be purely advisory
- (17) The proposed number of places at the universities should be more than doubled and liberal grants given for expansion and research It is imperative that seats should be reserved for Muslims

Technical, Commercial and Art Education

- (18) That technical institutions should be established in industrially developed areas should not be too rigidly followed
- (19) The functions of the proposed Council for technical Education should be purely advisory
- (20) In all kinds of technical institutions, places and scholarships should be reserved for Muslims in consultation with the Muslim Advisory Committees
- (21) A Committee should be appointed to inquire into and report on the Nautical and Aero nautical Education

Adult Educ t n.

- () Attempts should be made to make the age group 10 30 literate while the remainin should be educated mainly through visual instruction talks and lectures concentration on the literacy of those who show a desire for it rega d to the use of the mother to u
- (23) The five years period of preparation should be cut down by three years
- (4) A Committee should be appointed to enquire and report on the sp ediest and effective measures for the Adult Educ tion of Muslim women

Training of Teachers

- (2) Approve generally the proposals con t ined in this chapt r but have made the following observations -
 - (a) To attract Muslim women to the teaching profession technical qual fications (success in Government examinations) should be waived in the case of persons of good social position who have had private education
 - (b) Due regard should be paid to the recruit ment of Muslim men and women teachers and their number should be fixed
 - (c) The teaching of Religion and Muslim History and Culture should be entrusted to Muslim teachers
 - A ped gogical institute should be established in each administr tive areas should be

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f 6) Appreciate the propose is made und rethese chapters but it is suggested that in Hotels reservation of seats should be made for Muslims

Emp ym at Bur au

A Vocational Guidance Bureau should be etablished in e ch adminitrative are and a Central Voc tion I Guidanc Bureau for India at a suitable place for advanc d work and research

Administre to a.

(28) Education should be adminitered by individ al autonomous units A stron
C ntral Education Department or a Central
Education I Servi r any hang i th Education I Servi r any hang i th purely dvi ory functions of the Ce trai Ad isor, Bo rd would be deprec ted by Muslims

Depressed Classes—The education of the utrivesed classes do s not now me et the same difficult probl m as it did pre lou is Sectral facilities by wy of a hol rall be recombined from fees to a pply of books etc.

The pressed lass pupils are encouraged to attend ordinary a hools and egreg to set cols a celling gradu lipt abolished It is true however. that, stadd by abousing it is true nowever; that it is a summary of their duction. It is an an inputs obstacles in the w y of their duction but no let ment will have to give way to public opinion. During the y ar 194 43 the total enrolment of depressed class pupils. f Il by 136 537 to 1 339 651

It is encouragin to record that recently the Government of India sanctioned schol rships to the value of Rs. 3 lakhs for the education of scheduled astes

Medium of Instruction-The position with medium of in t uction and examination in the h h school st e was explai ed in the l st years some Th e las not b en much chan e ver ti t du ing the year At their ne ting leld in De ember 1943 th Inte Uni e sity Bo rd consid ed the q estion of the adoption of th mother ton ue as the medium of instruct on in the Uni ers ties and a re ommendation of the E amin t on Committee of the Central Advi o y Board of Lduc tion th t in vew of th fact that in the ligher at ges of education stud nty re not only ex mined in forel n l ngua e onstitute a furth hat is the au st on wheth examinces should not be given the opt on of answerin e amin tion questions in their moth r ton ue merits forther onsideration. The Boy ! reaffirm d the onsideration The Boat reaffirm d the followin re ol tion of the Fourth Conference of the Indi n Univer ities and expressed the

medium of instruction in the degree cour es -"Resolv d that in the opi ion of this Co f rence the nedium of in tuction at d fie ent sta es of educ ti n up to and i lud ing the d gree ours should as far as circumst no s permit be the mother ton ue of the students

of n on that in truct on in the high schools might be gi en in the mothe t ngue but th t it is p ematur to mak the mother tongue the

But in view of the pre ent condition in Indi the m dium of instru tion in the Hi h Schools ho ld o di arily be the mothe to gue of the pupil but where owl g to the to gue of the pupil but where own g to the exi tence of pupils will different mother tongue in the me chool or for other special re ons it is not possible to do o the medium f instruction should b En lish or any other modern Indian language

That with a view to attaining this end the Universities of India are r quested to take ateps for enriching the liter ture of the respective Indian l nguages

That Engli h should be compul ory subject of study in the High School Cours a

Th t mode n Indi n langua c and lastern The tmode n limin ranguage of and reaction of Cassical lange a should be recognied as optional subject for st dy in the Hi h school and Intermedit e and B A cours s d they hound a far as possible be taught through he medl m of the moth tongue of of any modern Indian language of an allied n ture

That modern Indi n languages my! recognised grad lly n't na far a possible alternativ hy with En llah as medi m of in trit in for the Inferm dit e and D gree Courses exceptin fo En li h, and if n ces ary fo. S. ivene athleter. fo S ience subjects

That inst cti n and work in all res rch lastit tions hould be through the medi m of Engli h except in such places when it is alre dy b ing don through ny of the modern Indian langue es for special reason

The Central Advisory Board of Lducation considered these observations of the Inter-Board and recommended University greater stress should be laid on instruction in the higher stages of education being given through the medium of the mother tongue and that it may often be very useful for instruction to be given in part through the medium of the mother tongue and in part through the medium of English

At their meeting held in December 1944, the Inter-University Board reiterated their previous recommendation (quoted above) with regard to the question, but the Central Advisory Board of Education at their meeting in January 1945, decided to request the Inter-University Board to suggest ways and means for attaining the goal

From all this it is clear that the question of making mother tongue' as the medium or instruction in high, Intermediate and degree classes is at present confined to the passing of resolutions only. No educational authority of resolutions only No educational authority has been bold enough to start the experiment, which is bound to achieve fruitful results

Professional and Technical Education -Technical education is assuming great import-The Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education appointed to explore the mode of developing the facilities for technical education in the country as a whole, met at Dehra Dun in October 1943 under the Chairmanship of Mr John Sargent, CIE, MA, Educational Adviser to the Government of India The Committee's report was adopted by the Board at their meeting held in January 1944. This report has since been published and copies are available for sale. The Committee's main conclusions and recommendations as adopted by the Board are the following

- (1) In view of the recent expansion of industry and the likelihood of further development after the war it is necessary to plan immediately a comprehensive system of technical education at all stages
- (2) The function of technical education may be described as two-fold, (a) to meet the needs of industry and commerce for properly trained workers of all grades and (b) to provide a suitable form of education for those boys and girls whose natural abilities can best be develop ed by instruction on practical lines
- Technical education should be regarded as an integral part of any educational system and as in no way inferior to education of the academic type
- Education from the earliest should be given a more practical character, and the curriculum should aim at making boys and girls familiar with practical as well as academic subjects
- Technical education must include com mercial education and art in relation to industry
- (6) Agricultural education should be regarded as an essential branch of technical education and should be closely linked up with the other branches Senior Basic or Middle as well as High Schools in rural areas should have an agricultural bias

 (12) There should be only one external examination at the end of a course Other examinations should be conducted internally

- (7) In view of the great importance of agricultural education for this country a special committee of educational and agricultural experts should be set up to consider the subject
- (8) In order to provide suitable instruction and training for the different types of workers required there should be the following main types of technical institutions -
 - Junior Technical or Industrial or Trade Schools,
 - (b) Technical High Schools,
 - (c) Senior Technical Institutions
- (a) and (b) will normally provide full time instruction preparatory to employment, while (c) will also provide part time instruction for those already in employment
- The type and duration of part-time instruction should be determined in consultation with employers and according to the needs of the locality It is desirable that part-time classes should be held during the day rather than in the evening
- (10) Wherever circumstances permit polv technics are to be preferred to monotechnics
- (11) The following courses of studies should be provided in technical institutions
 - (t) a two year full-time course in Junior Technical or Industrial or Trade Schools to which pupils should be admitted on leaving the Senior Basic (or Middle) schools at the age of about 14,
 - (11) a six year full time course in Technical High Schools to which selected pupils will be admitted on completing the Primiry Junior Basic stage at about the age of 11 The first three years of the course will be mainly devoted to general subjects,
- (111) three year full time Diploma course in Senior Technical Institutions to which students will be admitted after passing the final examination of a Technical High School or an equivalent examination,
- (10) a two year full time Advanced Diploma course in Senior Technical Institutions for those who have passed the above examination,
- (v) a three year part-time Certificate course in Senior Technical Institutions for students already in employment, and who possess the Technical High School Leaving Certificate or an equivalent certificate,
- (vi) a two year part time Advanced Certificate course for those who have passed the above examination and
- (vii) classes in individual arts, crafts and other subjects related to Industry and Com merce for which there may be a sumcient demand

- branch of industry or commerce
- (14)(d) Teach rs of general subjects in Techni al High Schools should receive the ame gr des of pay as teach rs in ordinary High Schools They may be granted up to five increments for appropriate industrial or com mercial experience after the ag of 0
 - (b) Teachers of technical subjects should receive the following scales of salaries -
 - (i) Workshop or Laboratory As istants— Rs 50-1 75 The i itial salary should be fixed according to experience
 - (ii) Teachers Class III Ra 75 5 150
- (116) Teache s Class II-Rs 175 10-3 5
 - (tv) Teachers Class I-Rs 400 5 1 000
 - (r) Principals-Salary according to n ture and size of the institution

Teachers in Classes II and III m y 1 certain a e be gi n an Howance of up to 50 pe cent to m t the high cost of lying or oth r spell ci cumstance. There sho ld iso b a limited number of posts of special esponsibility carryin an allowa ce of Rs 25 pm These will

- to ndertak consulti practice or commis to s s bject to approved conditions desig ed to p e ent such p ivate wo k inte f ing with the Mcient di charg of their duties as te chers
- (16) Th re should be an adequate system of schol rships and maintenance allow n e designed to ensure that no one h vi g the neces sary ptitude a d abil ty should be prevented by lack of me as from purs ing a course i t chaical institutio Hostels hould be provided wherever nece sary
- (17) Technical institution sho id be located tion or ne i dust il naturation sno id de locateu in or ne i dust il nd comme di la reas but students f on other a e should h ve n qual opportunity of admi sion to those institution. To us re this it i necess ry that the h ic l cd atton should be o gani d on an all Indi basis
- (18) Technical High Schools and Junior Technical Trad or Industrial 8 hools shi did be mind it red by Provi 1 Gov rnm nis but 1 Gov rnm ni
- o trolling body

- (13) All teachers in technical institutions, (0) It is essential that the admit i tration should have some first-hand xperience of some of all technical education should be under the Education Department of the Central or Pro vi cial Government or State as the case may be There should be a separate inspectorial staff for this purpose The Education Department should maintain close contact with the other Departments concerned with Industry and Commerce
 - (1) As a corollary to technical education in its higher stages being administered by a central body the financial responsibility wil have to be accepted by the Central Government,

In purs n e of the rec mm ndations of the Central Ad isory Board of Education the Governm nt of India int nd to set up an all India Coun il for Technical I du ation to survey the n ds of the country for highe technical educ tio with speci i r ic ence t prospective po twr needs and to advie them on the qu stion of establishing technical including the first state of the state of the country. The Council will function as no dviso y body for the pre ent nd in part lia it will be empowered (i) to urrey the whole field cation I con ult to with Provincial Governments at such I dian States may be will him to co oper t with it (i) the may be will him to co oper the with the (ii) to come the contract of the contract of the country of peats of special esponsibility entryla in may be willing to copyrit with it (ii) to allow accopyring to the property of the pr ties co erned would be prep red to ha d over to the li I id a Cou cli ht ch ical institu ti no controlled by th m as in the opinin erned would be prep red to ha d over il I id a Cou cli ht ch ical institu of the Council it m y be desirable to incorpo te in an ll Ind s heme

> nted The Club l will be composed of replesen tatises of the Grown tof I dias nominable of produci l G vernm nts and I din St t r pre tati es of indust y comm re and labour d other i terests and will b pr sided o er by an minent pe n connected with ind try and comme ce

Association of Principals of Technical Institutions (India)

In view of the increasing importance of techni c I education in this co try and of the ne d of an all Indi body to stimul te nd co-ordinat ictinical Trad or Industrial S hoots should be of an all indi body to sitimal to not occurred a minut it rad by Provi I (for rmm mts but a continue of the con

E Principal Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi

(1) Technical Higher School affiliated to the Board of Higher Secondary I ducation, Delhi, provides general and basic technical education with workshop practice to the Higher Secondary Technical Certificate Standard

Sensor Department!

- (11) Commerce I-trains persons who have passed the Higher School or an equivalent examination in commercial subjects in theoretical manner
- (111) Art—stress the utilitarian aspect, in addition to the esthetic, in the teaching of Art
- (10) Architecture provides instruction in the science and practice of architecture to each le men to take up careers as architects enable men and builder?
- (v) Engineering—Electrical (including Radlo Service) and Mechanical -are taught in varying standards
- (11) Applied Science—gives training in Chemical Engineering and the technology of many chemical products in scientific and semi comm
- (111) Textiles—trains persons engaged or interested in the Textile industry, chiefly in Weaving, Dyeing, Bleaching and Printin^g
- Pre Courses—Comprise Pre Engineering, Preliminary, courses, etc (viii)

In all departments industrial practice is given importance and the aim is to train persons to take up positions in responsible and supervisory grades

The Technical Figh School is the first in India to implement the technical section of the scheme of the Central Advisory Board of Education and is a part of the education reorganisation undertaken at Delhi Education in the lower and is a part of the education reorganisation undertaken at Delhi Education in the lower department (5th to 8th class) is general, except that young pupils orkshop practice. Otherwise wood and metal winded department of a good it is similar to the high school. A boy can thus change school at any stage. at any stage

In the upper dides differs from that of an ordinary higher school Along with a sound ordinary higher school Along with a sound general education, After completing the course training is given. After completing the course the boys take the Secondary Education, Delhi Board of Higher Secondary Education, Delhi Gort the Higher Secondary Technical Certificate Passed pupils may limost always with stipends as apprentices (a yrise to responsible positions after a few years. The institution gives all assistance in pillicing students in industry assistance in pillicing students in industry.

Delhi Polyticenic—The Polytechnic, To enable these students to acquire further founded by the comprises the following Departments—

Comprises the following Departments—

Polytechnic offer evening courses in Engineering Polytechnic offer evening courses in Engineering Applied Science, etc., leading to and Polytechnic Certificate Textiles. All-India and Polytechnic Alternatively, they may continue with higher technical education (a) in the University of Delhi—B Sc course (b) in Engineering and Ichnical Colleges all over India after putting in another year at the Polytechnic for the Pre-Lugineering Examination of the Government of India (c) in the Schor Departments of the Polytechnic in Ingineering, Textiles, ctc, for All India and Polytechnic Senior and Advanced Diploma Courses

Summary of Courses of Study for Senior Departments (11) to (viii)

- All India Certificate Part Time day and/ or evening course—Senior and Advanced grades—8 to 10 hours in 3 evenings per week
- All India Diploma -Full Time day cour e -Semor and Advanced grades-30 hours per week
- Polytechnic Certificates and Diplomas will be awarded for shorter courses in certain Lyaminations will be internal
- 4 Pre Engineering—Equivalent to I Sc of a recognised university The Pre Engineering Board of the Government of India control these courses and the final examination
- Short period courses -of varying grades in different trades

All India courses and final examinations are controlled by the All-India Boards of Studies in different subjects on which the Central and Provincial Governments, Association of Principals of Technical Institutions (India), Professional Bodies, eg, Institution of Engineers, Institution of Indian Architects, etc., and industrial employers and employees, etc., are represented. The Educational Adviser to the Consequence of Indian architects. Government of India will endorse the Certificates and Diplomas, on behalf of the Government of India

Industrial or Commercial apprenticeship 18 a special feature helping students acquire practical training in industry or commerce, concurrently with theoretical and laboratory training at the Polytechnic Arrangements are made for such apprenticeships for all students students

The following table shows in summary form the number of such institutions and the students attending them -

accerating with	198	11-4	194	-43
Type of Institution	Institutions i	Students	In titutions t	Sin lents
J C lleg s— Trainin Law Medical La incerin Apricultural Commercial Technological Forest Settinary	\$0 1 14 7 8 10	09 5 961 6 9 1 9 0 6 849 445 5	6 15 15 7 9 11 3	0 435 4 859 5 138 7 C1 1 01 5 53 - 90 54 24 572
II Schools— Total Normal and T alning, Medical Ln_incering Terbinical and Industrial Commercial Agricultural Art Total GRAND TOTAL	61 0 10 600 309 15 19 1745 1840	3 8 1 3 1 1 5,454 1 87 35 734 1 008 80 1 018 89 525 116 340	10 58 0 9 67 36; 15 17 165 177	21 572 31 89 5 500 1 645 1 630 1 11 1 65 84 35 1 09 40

A B -Figures a sinst training college incl de ti ose of the training colleges attached to th U I ersities at Benares and Aligarh an I of the teaching department of Rungoon University

Committee in 19 3 and Captain S yers Report the Government of Indi in the Departmen of Comm re started the Indian M reantil Marin | Is granted and eretain at tutory privileses are of the then Mercy Lord Irent formally opened the eretain at tutory privileses are only ed by Dijloma bolders in r spect of the the Mercy Lord Irent formally opened the er minait is of the Department of Mine the Compton of the Co Batch of 30 cadets C ptain H Digly Best BIY being the first Capt in Superi tendent

Si co its estabil i ment 18 years ago the Dunderia has trained 3 Indian cad is twhom 6 are officers in the P I V. Reser es and 148 are officers in the P I V. Reser es and 148 are officers in the Mercantile M time. 67 are serving as officers in the Anchiar) or other a rvi es and 11 are at present apprentices either at sa or in workshops ashore At present there are 144 cadets in training

The aff irs of the ships are managed by a Governing Body with the Commerce Member to the Government of India s or flering Chairman

The p esent C ptain Superintende t is Captain R A H McCo L li R.I.V JP who is a stated by 3 Et cutiv Officers 2 E incer Officers 1 Head Mast r nd 7 A istant Ma ters

The age limit f r admis ion is I ctween 13 years 8 mo the and 16 years on 15th Janu ry years o mo un and to years on lotti essue ry
I th year of entry Ann ally 50 cadets— 5
for the Executive and 5 for th Fin in er
Br 0 b—are admitted for 3 year course
termi ail gi the Final Passi g 0 t Fxami a
temoffle blish which I are the one would be vermi ati gi the Final Passi g 0 t Frami tion of the Ship which | c og ised as equivale t which 3 r lorated in Initia States to Mattentiation in Indi | in a dith | the c entire et thire to Univ | ity is | c entire et the c to the to the key is | c entire et the c to the key is | c entire et the control of of of sixa. The Lank f r the pro-

The total c t to the p rent of t ul ing a boy to bout Ra 300 for th 3 years cours includ i g cost of uniform

I. M. M. T. S. Dufferin —On the recom Indian School of Mines —The Government in ad the s of the Indian Mercantile Matine of indi maintain the Indian School of Mines at Committee in 19 3 and Captain S yer s Report | Dhanbad for high grade instruct in In Mining Engi crin and Geology A Dirloma (A I S M) Ir the Loai Mi 6 Mana ets Certificates of Competen y Tiere are 3 year Certificate cour e in Co 1 Mining Met 1 Mining and Ceolory n1 4 year Diplom courses in Mining En incertin, and Geolo y The Diploma course in Mi log Fn luce lub, is open only to co 1 minin et idents. In additi n to the actu l teachi g periol students ill ha e to obtain practical experience at colli ries fo at lea t 8 months p for to starting cl ses Tie Secre-8 months p for to starting cl set Tre Secre-tary for Mines for t. Br tain h a sprointed the Sci coil in respect of the Diploma of As colateship to the British of the Sci coil to the British to the British of the British to coil Mines Act [1911] A holder of the Lettific te or Diploma of the School is diversely envised to clear the sproint from the period of pr cite 1 mining exp rience norm thy regular for my ppil statical first or second class

ertific tes of competency pr scribed by the A t The Diploma has also been record i by the Ut iversity of Lond n for the p rpo e of its B Sc d gree in 1 ugin erin (Mi ing)

Universities

Tl e e ently est bli hed Unit ity is the Utkal University at C tta k f r the pro ince the" next det li d page tali th teachin stati tics bot t d partme t enrolm nt faculties and the number of in titutions under the various Universities

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	ONT		ons	4	no or seaden	Lts	Ē	Teaching Staff		No of
University	University Depart- ments	Constitu- ent Colleges	Affiliated Colleges	In University Depart- ments	In Constitu- ent Colleges	In Affiliated Colleges	In University Depart munts	In Constitu- ent Colleges	In Affilinfed Colleges	Students who graduated in Arts and Science
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Travancore 2 7 4 42 2,214 1,57	61	t-	4	45	1125	1,573	-4	178	101	360

Madras — Mysore

Intermediate Colleges—4s mentioned in the last year a issue a three year Degree ourse has started functioning in the Delhi limp out ce no intermediate college is left and all the highs chools have become higher see a dust in the college of the co development the Central Advi ory Board of I ducation in India recommended that the present Intermediate curse hould be aboil hed and ultimately the whole of this course hould be covered in the Hi h School but as an imme diat step the first y ar of the course should be transferred to his h school and the econd to uni rsities As is likely if thes recommendation i accepted by the povinces and the tion I accepted by the povinces and the un versities in India and if the Delhi experiment proves succes [1 all the intermediate coll ges will dl appead up ig the next few years In British I dia the tot I number of intermediate olleges was 135 (11 for men and 0 for women)

olleges was 155 (11 for men and 1547 women) during the year 194 -43. The previous year the total number of these colleg was 1 9. The apparent increase of 6 colleges is d e to the fact that flurishing high schools got tlems lies converted it to intermediate coll ges as a first step to their being upgraded as degr e colleres

Inter-University Board of India—The functions of this Bo rd are giv a in the 1914 45 i ue of the Year Book and I all pre ious issues They vill all o be found in the Hand issues They vill alo be found in the Hand Book of I day Universities an author tative

pul lication of the Bo 1 The last annual met n of this Board was if Twenti if one held at Patna on nd and 3rd December 1944 und the ch irm hip of Dr Sachchidananda Sinha D Litt Bar 41 Law M L v ccCh neclior i Path Uni writy

of Debit University to co sid't que'ti as regarding the minimum qualifications of medici e o Edicat m 3 Law 5 Engheeri appointment to po't of tech [pot 1 Commerce a d'1.7 hology) graduat 1 see conditions of a rvic and 1 in the four Colle minimum que'te h rs a better the question limited to 7 V D T and the cutter of the control of the

DS should be open to graduates f other universities with such restitions as might be imposed by individu luniversities

In another re olution the B rd re ommended that in view of the post war need for ngineers for o d de elopment practic I teps be taken by the universities to investigate ways and me a for an increase in the output of traned en ince s and that courses n tech ical engine r ing b b ought as fa as possible in a line with ing b buight as in as possible in a line win modern p ctice in mo e adv ced countri and pecial ref esher courses be p o ided f post gr duat engin ers who are already in ervic Th Boy d also con ide ed it de irabi that a chair of Highway Engineer na be in ti

With regard to the question f conc lons to students with war services the Board e pressed its strong opinion that whate er c necessions m ght be given to students on w r services they must be submitted to ordinary ex mination tests before they are granted degrees or diplomas Te Board further recommended that the universities should permit such students to join correspondi courses or to it for hi her examinations of oth r uni rsities or xamil ! g bodies under the latter s scheme of educ tion i

tuted by universities whe ever it is pos ibl

co cessio a for those on war s r ices co cessio a for those on war sr uces
Si Municle Gwyre K C B & C I D C L
LL D Vice-Ch neellor Un ers ty 1 D lhi
was elected Chairman f the Bord f the
year 194 46 and Prof K P S nh M A
(Cantab) Pr fesso of E gil P O B II Colle e
Muz ffarpur secret ty d Tre su er for a Muz flarpur Secret ry d Tre su er for a pe od of three years or till the eo ganisation f the Board whichever is earlier

of December 1934 and the chirm min of W. Sachchidananda Shinh Ditt. Date 1934 and the chirm of W. Sachchidananda Shinh Ditt. Date 1934 and wincever is earlier of W. Sachchidananda Shinh Ditt. Date 1934 and wincever is earlier of W. Sachchidananda Shinh Ditt. Date 1934 and wincever is earlier of Receiver 1934 and wincever is earlier 1934 and wincever is earlier 1934 and wincever is earlier 1934 and wincever is earlier 1934 and wincever is earlier 1934 and wincever is earlier 1934 and wincever is earlier 1934 and wincever is earlier 1934 and wincever is earlier 1934 and the continued of the population of W. Sachchidananda Shinh Date 1934 and the total number of girls and earlier 1934 and the total number of girls and earlier 1934 and the total number of girls and earlier 1934 and the total number of girls and earlier 1934 and the total number of girls and earlier 1934 and the total number of girls and earlier 1934 and the total number of girls and earlier 1934 and the total number of girls and earlier 1934 and the total number of girls and earlier 1934 and the total number of girls and earlier 1934 and the total number of girls and earlier 1934 and the total number of girls and earlier 1934 and the total number of girls and earlier 1934 and earli

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The Doon School—This school which is established in the Chand Bagh and Shinner's functions within their walls

Estates at Dehra Dun owes its origin to the initiative and enthusiasm of the late S R

Das The aim of the school is to develop in an atmosphere of Indian culture and social have, for example, given considerable thought and of the school is to develop in an atmosphere of Indian culture and social environment many of the best features of English Public Schools. The school opened in September 1935 with 70 boys; there are now four houses with accommodation for 278 boys in all, and a house in which 15 additional new boys stay until there are vacancies in the large houses. A E Foot continues to be the Headmaster. He is assisted by twenty masters of whom four have been appointed from England. The school prepares candidates for the manage of the Conference meet yearly in rotation normally at one another's schools and discuss matters of common interset. They have, for example, given considerable thought to the Cambridge Certificate Examinations in India and have helped the Syndicate with their advice. They have inaugurated schemes for exchange of masters among themselves and for possible exchanges with English schools after the war, some of them hope to offer after the war a two-year post matric course of Administrative Training to those forms and discuss matters of common interset. They have, for example, given considerable thought to the Cambridge Certificate Examinations in India and have helped the Syndicate with their advice. They have inaugurated schemes for exchange of masters among themselves and for possible exchange of them hope to offer after the war a two-year post matric course of Administrative Training to those forms and discuss matters of common interset. of whom four have been appointed from Lugland. The school prepares candidates for the Senior Cambridge Examination (Cambridge School Certificate) and thereafter for the United Provinces Intermediate Examination, and subsequently for entrance to the Indian Military Academy, and Medical and Engineering colleges or for English Universities Some boys take the Cambridge Higher School Certificate. The school is open to all boys in India without distinction of caste, creed or social position and the school will aim at providing a thorough general education for boys between 11 or 12 and 18. The maximum aga for admission is general education for box's between 11 or 12 and 18 The maximum age for admission is 13 The annual inclusive fee is Rs 1,525 plus a dear food charge of Rs 100 per annum Places are allotted according to the priority of application. At present names are likely to be at least four years on the waiting list. The Board of Governors of the Society, which maintains the school, includes the Hon'ble Sir A Ramaswami Mudaliar (Chairman), Sir B L Mitter (Vice Chairman), Sir Exan Jenkins, Mr John Sargeant, Sir Akbar Hydan, Sir Maurice Gwyer, Rai Bahadur Amarnath Atal, Rai Bahadur Chhuttan Lal and A C Turner (Honorary Treasurer). His Excellency the Viceroy is the President.

Conference — The Indian Public Schools' ne conference was founded is composed of the heads of certain institutions which set out to give an all-round training of the character, emotions and body as well as of the mind, under conditions somewhat similar to those of the best Public Schools in England All of the present member schools are mainly boarding schools, though several of them admit day-bovs also, but there is nothing in the rules of the Conference to exclude Day School Many of the schools started life as Chiefs' Colleges, but they have now bound themselves to abolish social exclusiveness as a qualification.

im India and have helped the Syndicate with their advice. They have inaugurated schemes for exchange of masters among themselves and for possible exchanges with English schools after the war, some of them hope to offer after the war a two-year post matric course of Administrative Training to those training to manage landed property efficiently, and they have now offered their services provided their standards are in no way prejudiced, for experiment and for other help in the National System of Education envisaged by the Central Advisory Board

The general views of the Conference on education can be found in their Pamphlet "The Indian Public School" (OUP) Member ship is at present confined to the following schools -

The Aitchison College, Lahore, The Doon School, Dehra Dun, The Daly College, Indore, The Scindia School, Gwalior the Rajkumar College, Rajkumar The Rajkumar College, Rajkot, The Shivaji Military School, Poona

It is expected that a number of other schools will soon fulfil the necessary conditions and will soon fulfil the necessary conditions and will wish to join Copies of the Objects, Rules, and Conditions of membership of the Conference can be obtained from the Hon Secretary, at present the Principal, Rajkumar College, Rupur This year's Chairman is Mr C H Barry, MA, Principal, Aitchison College, Lahore Lahore

Indigenous Education —Of the 15,373,727 scholars under instruction in British India during 1912 43, 464,693 (552,010 during 1941 42)

ROV SCOUTS

The Boy Scouts movement initiated in England by the late Lord Baden Powell (the Chief Scout) has spread widely in India both initiated in among E repeans and Indians The Vicerov is Chief Scout for India and the heads of Provinces and States are Clief Scouts in their own areas The aim of the Association is to develop good citizenship among boys by forming their charac ter-training them in habits of observation obedience and self reli nee-in ulcating lovalty and thoughtfulness for others—and teaching them services useful to the public and handlerafts useful to themselves The Association is now directly affiliated with the Boy Scouts Inter-national Bureau

PUDIAN HEADQUARTERS

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Cha rman-The Chief Commissioner (ex-officio)

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Lt Command r S D Pen le M S Jaipur

Raikumar Bikram Bahadur Singh Khaira

Sardar D K Sen MA BOL Barrister at Law Patiala

P Siva Shanker BA LLB (Mysore State) M A McCauliss M & (Rajputara)

W W Zutshi B A (Si ohi)

The Boy Scouts Association in India General Headquarters - Census 1943 GRAND SUMMARY

١٥	NAME	Clubs	Numb Scouts	Rover Scouts	conters	No of Commrs and L A Officers	Grand total and all ranks
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 11 13 14 15 16 17 18	A sum de la companya	9 84 3188 64 4 853 3 5 5 004 330 984 64 1 12 1 651 980 7 996 3 790 68 47 0 6	465 499 8 9 5 7 8 9 †10 553 230 04 73 1 173 3 5 644 6 639 4 186 1 643	675 44 \$135 16 998 197	44 79 800 6 8	215 6 2 1 7 2 141 3 37,	853 1 357 15 468 13 135 17 93 636

The Boy Scouts Association in India, General Headquarters.—Census 1943.

GRAND SUMMARY.

. . .

The Co operative Movement

Rural Poverty -The outstanding feature ! Rural Poverty—The outstanding feature of 1 di nruial economy that is bound to arrest the atte tion of any observer is the appallication of the properties of the state of the Enquiry Committee estimates that it e aver income of an gricult it in Ritish India do a not work out at a higher figure than Its 4 a year. The vast magnitude of this evil will be better realised when we tak into account the predominance of the a redultural population in India In 1891 of preent of it evotal population of the count y lived on agricultural realised in 1891 of the preent of it evotal population in 1891 of 1891 of the preent of it evotal population in 1891 of 1891 of the preent of the count in 1911 a 1893 the preent of the form of the preent of or use agric iturist may be du to a v fiety of ca es but it would apper that agricul ure has in a large measure ceaed to be an industry worked for profit the cultivator labous not for a net return but for sub astence. The extent of an res hold g which no ke out at about 6 acres for an agricultural fulle of 6. sixtence. The extent of an "re bold which we keep to a supplemental trail mily of 5 persons I too innied ate to wait and the supplemental trail in mily of 5 persons I too innied ate to low at no did y comfort even with the low at no did y to mily the special trail in mily of 5 persons I too innied ate to the vicisitudes of sevenors and the vaoants of the vicisitudes of sevenors and the vaoants of the vicisitudes of sevenors and the vaoants of the vicisitudes of sevenors and the vaoants of the vicisitudes of sevenors and the vaoants of vaoants of va out by the competition of m chi e m dearticles He is now being drawn steadily 1 to the sphere of influence of markets both nation 1 and inter of indicence of markets both sation I and inter hation I and he has n it hy the organisation I a do he has n it hy the organisation I and he has n it hy the organisation I and he had not have the first and he had not have the first and he had not have the satisfactory of the satisfacto

progress in agriculture is well nigh imposible without the background of general education All there factors lead to the most outstanding feature of Indian rural economy—th el ronic and almost hop less INDEBTEDNESS of the cultivator

Rural Indebtedness -Ti e Central Banking Rural Indebtedness—11e Central Bunking Enquiry Committee has a timated that the total rural ind btednes in India is about 1s. 900 crores Though indebt dness of the articultural popul tion has contin d from oldtimes it is acknowledged that it is rien oldtimes it is acknowledged that it is a rien consid rabit durin the l st c ntury and mo e especially during the lat 50 ye rs. This colos l burden of d bt i the root protlem which has got to be feed in any attempt to while has got to be feed in any attempt to wards the conomine rag nation if in seed A pe uliar fe ture of this indebtedness is that the debt with it remains unpil duri it elifetime of the fit it rail outret d it passes on a lunden to his heirs so that many relational as sent the it care rule that the seed of the conomination of the rease of the duck they in their turn pass on with some fu th r i cre se In their turn pass on with some su th r i cre is to their successes a granton and improvide cuttavas nea a d one attam have f rite extravas nea a d one attam have f rite to the first success of the cuttam description of the cuttam description of the first success of the cuttam description of the first success of the cuttam description of the first success of the granton of the cuttam description of the granton of the cuttam description of the granton o rural eco omy

Genesis of the Movement -Itis no wonder under the c roumstances detailed above to find that the Indian griculturist has constant that the Indian grienturist has constant rec use to borrowing and that too not only for any I ad improvement that h may contempl to but I r his curr a grientural needs as also for period and unproductive pu posses and the second of the seco vi s which the sowcar pe forms as a retail trade man and the buye of his pr duce make I im the dominant force in the vill ge red i g lim the dominant force in the vill ge red | in the agriculturist to the position of a f tolling for general in all representation without v r h pig for a 1 se from his clutche getting that he might tak and therefore becoming latt se fatalit and absolutely unprogress. In 1883 the L nd improvem nts Loan Act was been supported by the Agriculturist Loan Act readiling Governm t to adv nee loans repayable by the Agriculturist Loan Act readiling Governm to the day need to the tolling the say limit the say in the nat and at low rates of inter to lo improvements and also for c rrent agril ut submitted a rowth to the same than the submitted at rowth to the submitted at rowth to the submitted at rowth to the submitted at rowth to the submitted at rowth to the submitted at rowth to the submitted at rowth to the submitted at rowth the submitted at row

on the possibility of introducing land and agri I major provinces like Bombas. Bihar, the Central cultural banks and the discussion thus initiated Provinces and Assam show distinctly smaller by him was continued by Mr Dupernex of the digures. The Punjab with 26,810 societies U.P. in his "Peoples Banks for Northern stands first in the number of societies India". The caste system of the Hindus and (924) per one lakh inhabitants, while Bengal the ideas of common brotherhood among the which has a larger number of societies than the Moslems were evidences of the peoples' naturall aptitude for co operation and the midhing of The progress in smaller areas, like Coorg and Southern India furnished a practical proof of Ajmer-Meruara, must be regarded as very this aptitude. The Government of India in satisfactory in view of their small population, 1901 appointed a committee to consider the since the number of societies per one lakh inhabit question of the establishment of agricultural tants works out in their case at 160 0 and 127 6 banks in India and the report of this committee respectively. It is a stisfactory to note that resulted in the passing of the Co operative Credit the co operative movement has spread not only Societies' Act of 1901. The co operative move among the British Indian Provinces but also in ment was thus launched in India on the 25th The Act aimed at encouraging March, 1001 thrift, self-help and co operation amongst agriculturists, artisans and persons of limited means and the societies that were to be started were intended to be small simple credit societies for small and simple folks with simple needs and requiring small sums only Knowledge or and confidence in their reliaw members which or and conidence in their tenow members which are the keynote of success were ensured by providing that a society should consist of persons residing in the same fown or village or group of villages and should be members of the same tribe, class or caste. In order to provide facilities in urban areas for the small man, urban societies were also permitted. The Act introduced the principle of unlimited liability for rural societies. The local Governments were empowered to appoint special officers called empowered to appoint special officers called Registeers of Co operative Societies, whose duty it would be to register societies formed under the Act, to get the accounts of such societies audited by a member of their staff and in general to see that the societies worked well The seed thus sown has grown to day in the course of 40 years into a fine tree with twigs and branches, spread out in many directions In apite of several weaknesses in the co operative movement in India to day, it is beyond dispute that the movement has been a powerful instrument towards the awakening of the country side ment towards the awakening of the country side and has led to a steady improvement in various directions of the life of the Indian cultivator Moreover, the use of the vote, the elective system, self-help, self-reliance, compromises gives and takes, work on an organised plan, rounding of angularities are great items in the training up of a citizen and the co-operative societies have been great schools for political and civic education. Since the launching of and civic education Since the lunching of the movement in 1904, there have been amendments of the co operative law and committees and commissions of enquiry to remedy defects and to suggest further lines of action

Growth of Co-operation -In the first few years of the movement the number of societies grew up very slowly but the growth was considerably accelerated from 1910 and the average number of societies from 1910 to 1915 was about The pace of growth still further quickened and now there are 1,26,305 agricultural societies and 18,819 non-agricultural ones Table 1 shows the distribution of these distribution of these societies by provinces It will appear from the

Punjab stands second in that respect with 67 5 Indian States and compared to the total population, Kashmir, Gwalfor and Indore lead in this matter though the premier States of Mysore, Baroda and Hyderabad have also made consi derable progress Even more instructive are the figures in Table 2. The total number of members of primary societies stands on the 30th of June 1943 at 69 lakks Taking the normal family at a little under 5, it is clear, therefore, that about 31 crores of the people of India are being served by this movement. There is no single movement in the country franchit, with such tremendous nossicountry fraught with such tremendons possi-bilities for the uplift of masses as the co operative movement and there is no single movement with such a large percentage of the population affected by it Though the Punjab leads in the number of members of societies, 37 0 per one thousand inhabitants, Bombay comes next with 31 8 while Modess, Pengal and Sind rank with 33 8, while Madras, Bengal and Sind rank thereafter This shows that the size of societies varies in different Provinces and that Bombay, while having a smaller number of societies, has a larger average of membership per society re-compared with the other provinces of British Of the smaller areas, Coorg takes a leading place with 128 4 members per one thousand-inhabitants, while Travancore has an average of 28 8 Membership is a much better test, in many respect to the the test in many respects of progress than the number of societies and from this point of view, the process in the Punjab, Bombay, Coorg, Travancore and Ajmer-Morwara must be regard ed as distinctly satisfactory There is, however, a third aspect also of the growth of the movement Morely the number of accounts. Merely the number of societies, or the member ship in the societies is not an index of the work that is being done and of the benefits which are being conferred by the movement on the population affected. The societies are predominantly credit organisations or rather small banking institutions and the part that they play can be better appreciated from their working capital than from merely the number of members. In this direction, the marvellers progress so far this direction the marvellous progress so far achieved by the movement should also be noted From about Rs 68 lakhs, which was the average up to 1910, the working capital has advanced very rapidly and stands to day at more than Rs 1,21 crores It is pleasing to note from Table 3 that this large sum has been derived mostly from that this large sum has been derived mostly from non Government sources The share capital from fund and deposits bers together contribute about Rs 48 crore and this is really owned capital or the members own money The provincial or central bank and other societies contribute a little less—3. table that progress in different parts of India own money The provincial or central pana-table that progress in different parts of India own money The provincial or central pana-has not been uniform Bengal, the Punjab, and other societies contribute a little less—3: the United Provinces, and Madras have the largest Number of Societies—while the other public contribute about 34 crores This latte

item show to a remarkable extent the growtl as loans for the n edy ones. The heavy to d of public confidence in co operative institutions of unproductive debt of the verse land in and speaks well in general of the man g ment farm r its habit of investing his s i a ff any of the societies and the very useful purpos in lands and ornaments and hi lillieracy they serve in the banking organisation of the land consequent lack of the banking habit population respectively. The tunjable at et of liberio e been bro the 1 to extlere et al. with 10 at 10 startes and libragal stall behind it in districts bardgaration in the control of the 10 startes and libragal stall behind it in the startes are started by the s also achieved consi lerable progress though the and achieved coustlerable progress though the movement there started comp ratively later. The agricultural societies predominate i all the street of the started comp ratively later. The agricultural societies predominate is all the street of the started of the started that the street of the started that the street of the started of the value of his share holding statistic that the phenomenal growth of the and his liability is therefor limited but in the movement in rural and urban ar a tirm to be admitted between the started of the started

Financial Structure of the Movement—
Ap at f om the comparatively few co oper ti e
tooleties at present working in India for non
or dit pure a structure recognized that er dit purp s s it must be recogni ed that er dit purp is a it must be recogni ed thai, whether in urban or un al a e a a operati e set y larg ly nean a mall b no c redit of the control of flanned accommend that the control of flanned accommend to the control of the er dit in tuttions by far the great proportion is rural. The rural credit sected has for its main purp as it of fine adig of the control of th a liable to that a sky the next of the well to will be to have a first of the sky that a sky the sky that is a cure in a sky that a sky the sky that is a cure it will be to be a sky the sky that is a sky that is

they serve in the banking organisation of the and consequent lack of the banking habit country. The distribution of the working soon me det apprach that the rural credit capital by From a series of the server of the country of the

admitted borners and the party in many the party of the number remembership and working capital and severally liable to the creditors of the society of the number remembership and working capital and severally liable to the creditors of the society are not enough to base co it loss upon But for the full amount of the debts facured by it before we pro ced further we mu tone of 1 Such a liablilly would never be a cept ble to the full amount of the debts facured by it is such a liablilly would never be a cept ble to the party of the co-operative movement in the country of the co-operative movement in the country of the control of the party of the control of the party of the control of the party of the control of the party of the control of the party of the management of the society and had a mor or le s full knowledge of the char cter and ntecedent of his fellow members Co-op a ntecement of histellow members CO-Op a tive credit is the capitalisation of the ract rand unlimited il bility is the great in trument to se mre the admiss on to a society a members of these perso so ly who by their chara tor and antecedents de erve to be taken into that brotherhood witchimpo es such an obl ation cate in the property of the pr

such as his current agricultural needs, land like figures show that these tiny agricultural improvement, purchase of stock and imple societies in India work with about Rs 16 cross ments, manures and seeds as also for unproduce of their own capital (including members' deposits) tive purposes, such as repayment of old debts, weddings and funerals He thus requires credit not only as a producer but also as a consumer—a producer who hardly makes profits from his industry and a consumer who has no rising steadily as years pass by post savings to enibe him to tide over a bad period, but who is a perpetual borrower lead; to live for to day and letting to morrow take care of itself. He is besides ignorant and illiterate and though sufficiently conversant with the routine of his industry, hardly awake to the need or scope for improvements in his methods In such circumstances, it is imperative for the management of the rural co operative society very carefully to scrutinise the loan applications and examine the purpose for which loans have been asked and to see carefully that the loan when sanctioned is used for the specific purpose And vet, it is in this respect that there is considerable scope for improvement

The funds of an agricultural credit society are raised from entrance fees, share capital deposits or loans from non-members, loans from the central or provincial banks, loans from Government and the reserve fund The income from entrance fees and share capital is small compared with the financial requirements of the members. The large sources from which funds are derived are deposits and loans. The volume of deposits which a society is able to secure on terms offered by it is an index of the measure of the public confidence it has inspired and the soundness and the stability of its financial these banks as distinguished from borrowed The ideal placed before these societies nosition is the development of members' deposits to the extent of making the society fluorially self-sufficient. These deposits by members further serve the purpose of stimulating thrift and saving habit among them, and are, therefore, eminently desirable Attempts are where made to encourage them, but the response has been small, except in the province of Bombay, where they form one fifth of the total working Loans from central banks therefore furnish the bulk of the working capital of these agricultural credit societies at present

Low dividends and voluntary services resulting in low cost of management have made it possible to divert a substantial proportion of the profits of these societies to reserve funds, and thereby provide against unforeseen losses, bad dobts and losses on the realisation of certain assets such as by investment depreciation The general practice in regard to the use of the reserve fund in the business of the societies is that it is used as ordinary working capital

collected by the agricultural societies in India at present are by no means They aggregate to about 31 crores Their financial position as on the negligible of rupees 30th of June 1943 stood thus

In thousands of rupees Share capital 4,45,24 8,82,36 Reserve and other Funds Deposits 2,84,89 Loans 12,95,98 Total Working Capital 20,08,47

in this head) as against their outside borrowed capital of about Rs 13 crores The owned capital was thus about 55 2 per cent of their total working capital, and this proportion is

Central Financing Agencies -The forma tion of banks in urban areas on co operative principles, with the sole object of raising funds for advances to societies having been found necessary to place the financial structure of the movement on a sould basis, the Co operative Act of 1904 was amended in 1912 and the Co operative Societies Act II of that year provided for the registration of central banks with the sole object of financing societies thereafter the number of central financing agencies grew rapidly all over the country, especially in the Punjab, Bengal and the United Provinces The function of these central societies was not only to supply the required capital to the primary societies but also to make the surplus resources of some societies available for other societies suffering from a deficiency of funds and to provide proper guidance and inspection over them On the 30th June 1943 the number of central banks was 589

There are four main sources from which a central bank derives its working capital which stood in 1942 43 at 32 8 crores (a) Share capital, (b) Reserve, (c) Deposits, (d) Loans

The prid up share capital and reserves of central bunks constitute the owned resources of resources and provide the guarantee fund against which additional funds are raised by them in the shape of deposits or loans It is usual to prescribe a suitable proportion between the owned and borrowed resources of central banks in each province. The most usual proportion observed in practice between the borrowed and owned resources in all parts of the country is 1 to 8 Deposits from members and non members constitute the bulk of the borrowed The total amount capital of central banks of deposits held by central banks in the year 1942 43 from individuals and other sources amounted to Rs 16 7 crores and from primary societies to Rs 5 crores Deposits in central banks are mainly of two kinds, viz , savings and Current deposits are not universal but confined only to selected central banks in selected areas The principle usually observed by these banks is not to grant loans to societies for periods longer than those for which deposits are available and where loans for long periods are advanced, the periods of deposits are also comparatively long In addition to funds obtained by deposits, central banks raise loans either from outside banks, from other central banks, from the local provincial bank or from Government The total amount of loans held by the central banks in 1942-43 from outside banks, from other co operative banks and from the provincial banks was Rs 3 1 crores and from Government Rs 66 Central Banks do not directly borrow loans from Government, the central banks of Indian States, excepting Mysore and Baroda and Cochin do to a greater or less extent hold loans from Government, while in Gwallor, loans from

Government constitute the most important it is therefore thought ne essary to in its them of the total working capit! Borrowings in the maintenance of fluid r s recs on a term outside to hak are generally confined to extrain see is and in some Provinces the Government Security of the Province has prescribed or Promisory Notes executed by societies or Promisory Notes executed by societies are constrained by the province has province that the province has provinced to the province has provided to relate the control of the province has provided to relate the province has provided to relate the province has provided to relate the province has provided to relate the province has provided to relate the province has provided to relate the provided to relate the provided to relate the provided to relate the provided to relate the provided to relate the provided to relate the provided to relate the provided to relate the provided to relate the provided to relate the provided to relate the provided to relate the provided the provided to relate the pro venc arrow other joint stock behavaste also n w canh. has fixed for itself a maximum term true. The main source of loans is therefore the Leyond with no loans are in general provided a bank and where a provinced a bank is not loned to the borrowing. Hent The risks the central banks reg. nearly problished following figures will clearly show the position from I sving any direct dealings with either the and tra sactions of the aper bank. In 194-43 vanc afrom other joint stock banks are also n w Imperial Bank or any other joint stock bank or with one another This rule is however not imperial Bank Or any business have very not rightly observed in the l'unjob and Madras Se erai central bunks in the country due to their long standing now possess sufficient resources to be independ in any outside financial assistance but they all continue credit arran ements mainly with the provincial bank on which they rely for emergencies

In the initial stages several central banks developed from o dinary urban societies which gr nted advances to indi idual sh reholders A few of such central banks have contin ed the A lew of such central panks have confine at the practice and the amount advanced by entribanks to indi idual members during the year 1942 43 wa. Rs 3 rore chi dy in Bon bay the Punj b nd Madras This practice ho ever is gr dually being abandoned as the hif function of a central bank is to fin nee ocieties and to serve as their balan ing entre Tic total ad ances made by centr I banks to societies at the end of the year 194 43 amounted to over Rs 18 O crores

After meeting management expasses the profits of central banks at distributed as allowed profits of central banks at distributed as allowed to the second of the second of the second of the second banks of the country duri g the year 194 43 amounted to 184 45 1 kbs on the total w 141 g capital of 18 32 crores the rate of the second of th part of the country but the most usu Irate paid was 4 per c nt per annum

Provincial Co-operative Banks —In Indiat present all the majo Pro i ces except the United Provinces he apex brinks functioning i them Ther are pex is still it is in two of the India fit to My r d Hyderabad though in the others also there ar institution

bank has fixed for itself a maximum term

the eta sections of the I .	
Prov nesal Banks 191	43
	thou ands
Share Capit 1 Reserve and other funds	8 41 1 5 09
Deposit and loans— from individuals	7 9 19
from Pro incl l and Central banks	4 91 6
from societies	30 8
from Government	53 90
Total	17 48 OF
Loans made during the year to-	3 95 33
Banks and societies	6 00 27
Total	9 95 60
L ns d by Individuals	1 93
Banks and societies	4 41 16
T tal	5 64 09

While ce pting deposits from co op ative banks nd the gen al public most of the apex b nk have also deall ge in current account with the 1 tter The Punjab b nk do s n t encourage anch accounts with individ 1 non at present all the majo Frol : ces except with the litter. The Funjab b nk do s n to linked Frovin es h e apex brink functioning litter from the property of the formation of the property of the litter and the following litter in the following seek a country with individual is not seek the following the following the property of the following the following the following the following the following seek the following seek and the following seek the following seek following the following seek following the following t

d some of them call for special season deposits amounted to Rs 9,08,72,260 as compared lowing favourable rates of interest to tide with Rs 10,01,80,160 the year before, the with Rs 10,01,80,160 the year before, the working capital of the agricultural societies working capital of the agricultural societies working capital of the agricultural societies was Rs 29,08,16,991, the loans due by individuals were Rs 19,07,93,596 The over them are surplusing in the period and by the working capital and 15 per cent of the working Overdues —Among the most important tests of the success or otherwise of a cooperative redit society is undoubtedly the promptness in repayment of loans by members and it is in the societies have not attained any very and that the societies have not attained any very enterent measure of success. On the 30th June 1943, the overdue loans in agricultural societies

Overdue Loans in Agricultural Societies, 1942-43 (in lakhs of rupees.)

	' (in	lokus of rupe	(18.)		
1	. 1	_		Percentage Coans	of overdue to
Province	Working Capital	Loans due by individuals	Overdue - loans by individuals	Working capital	Loans due
Madras	5,27 3,11	3,64 2,36	1,01	19 30	28 40
Bombay Sind	86 6,06	48 3, 11	36 3,09	42 51	75 90
Bengal Bihar	1,24 50	78 31	70 25	56 50	90 74
Orissa United Provinces Punjab	1,42 5,67	94 4,46	2) 86	18 15	28 19
Central Provinces and Berar	62 21	46 11	21 10	34 48	-46 -91
Assam Mysore	\47)53	33 34	18 6	~ 38 11	55 18
Baroda Hyderabad Gwalior	93 51	61 42	39 29	42 57	64 69
Kashmir	49	34	13	27 55	38 80
Travancore Indore	29 35	20 31	10	<u> </u>	
Others	55	42	10	18	24
. Total	29,08	19,98	9,09	31	45
, Iour			l	4	- hoe

The position since June 1933 has grown more scrious, since the fall of prices of agricultural produce and the world crisis and trade depression reduced the repaying capacity of the agricultural borrower considerably and increased the terrible load of overdue loans in rural credit societies. This continued growth of overdue loans is an ominous portent and reflects very badly on the soundness of the co-

found in not basing the loans sanctioned on the | ble | but it cannot leave any a lequate margin rebaying cap city of the borrowing member of aving which could be employed to rede me perhaps the essays social or of mettle purposes (often longities) will age taken as also the or for the redemption of of debts and remerally purcha, or of the willager suffer and what he in, the unsecond member of the agricultural planner recover from the borrower by way of by ti e members which mi st be the case where The ce tral financing agen les are more con cerned with the assets that in the last resu t

Th nositi la been cased co iderably by the recent ri in the prices of gricultur l produce and r co ditions but temporary relefish s lutio a d care will have to be reletism s intio a d care will have to be t ken othat the car inge pacity of the agrical tristis i reased by linking up cre lit with co pe atle m rkett g and by the de slopment of which in lat st is or secondary occupations for him in his liesure

Land Mortgage Banks -The loans advanced by co operativ societies to their members and by the central financing agencies to their consti tuent s cieties are from the very n ture of th ourse from which they de i st the bulk of their finance for short or intermed it e terms only By conce trating upon the growth and multi-plic tion of rural credit societies and thus upon i cilities f resportant cilities f r short and intermediate term lo ns the co-operative movement did n t provide f the red mption of old debts or for increasing the earnings of agriculturi ts which alone would prevent any further incre so in their debts and provide any nurther incre so in their debts sup-pave the way to the paying off of the old ones it doe not em to have been adequately re lised that th remove to re the lightent g of the heavy load of indebted as does not d pend so much upon the easy terms on which co operati c fl anc can be made available as upon tile asc tal me t f the amount of I dividual indebt edness to the sourcer upon so fully fi an ing the agriculturi is that they c nid be preven ted from resorting to the sou or any more and above all on making agriculture an industry sufficiently paying to le ve little sa i g after all legitimate curr nt expenditur n agriculture above all on making agriculture an industry assumed the project of the agriculture and legitimate current expenditure in agriculture all legitimate current expenditure in agriculture all legitimate current expenditure in agriculture all legitimate current expenditure in agriculture all legitimate current expenditure in agriculture all legitimate current expenditure in agriculture all legitimate current expenditure in a succession of the seat of the m v m of that co- or it and the seat of the m v m of that co- or it and the seat of the m v m of that co- or it and the seat of the m v m of that co- or it and the seat of the m v m of that co- or it and the seat of the m v m or vide access the seat of the seat of the m v m or vide access the seat of the sea

industry. The loose scrutive of the purpose interest or the part payment of the princip i stated in the lorn apple tions and the absence of the loans been more than megodo on the of a careful watch on the way the loan is seen if the reling floor or in his how. The cooperative mor mant by concentration on the credit olds to other borrowers and where the societies are the state of the state of the societies of the the composition of the state of the societies of the state of the state of the societies of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the societies of the state of the state of the societies of the state of the st desirable as a pr liminary tow rds tackling the important questions of the redemption of old debts The Indian Central B nking Enquiry see the second passes that in the last recol debter The Indian Central string, Eddory, more funds that they could not see any energy view to plus of debt conclusion on a volta e than the Registrar himself for org mining the could be the constitution of the country of the coun ameriasi g legislation to secure it need to the settleme to d debts on a compulsory b sis. A simple R risi I olv ney Act as recommended by the Royal Commissi n on Agricultic and endorsed by the Central Banking Committee would also be an important step towards libers ting tho e wh h ve air ady gi n up all their assets from the I cubus of an estral nd old assets from the cubus of an estrat in did debt so that at let it it y and their hei coull start with cle n si te In any cas the need at the class to the griculturists for land improvement and for the redemption of old debts seems obvio s and it has now been recognied the the time has come for the provi sion of thi fa lilty by the sarting I land mortgage banks

The sethree main types of such banks. The strictly cope attemty is an association of borrowers who rais credit by the i such mortgage bonds b rl g inter st and made pay ble to be r The comm in type works for profit and deel r di idends The third type—the quasico operative—has a mixed membership of borrowers and non borrowers ope atl g over fairly large areas and fo med with sh e capital and on a limited liability ba is The banks org nised o far in liability ha is the banks ofg mised to lar in indid are in a sense of the cooper tire type though siricily speaking they belong t the qual cooperative v lery admitting as they d to the m mber hip a f w n borrowing, individuals for attracting initial capital as well s busin s talent organising capacity and off lent management

in special cases The Central Banking Committee think, however, that for a long time to come the resources of these institutions will be vinces. In some Provinces, like Bombay, these not be laid on the intensive and extensive develop ment of agriculture, since as pointed out above,

unless agriculture becomes a paying industry, the redemption is impracticable and illusory. The

bulk of the funds of these banks will have to be raised by debentures and for these purposes there will have to be in the Provinces central land mortgage banks as in Madras and in Bombay

Government will have also to render assistance to these institutions for the success of the all Provinces, comprising propagands and the debenture issue, and its guaranteeing the focusing of non-official co-operative opinion interest as in the Punjab ought to meet on the various problems that confronte all reasonable needs, though in special cases the movement from time to time The all reasonable needs, though in special cases there would not be much harm in the Govern-have come to be regarded in an ever increase ment purchasing debentures of a certain ing measure as the third arm of the knowledge of and While mutual value control over one another among members is the insistent feature in the case of the unlimited liability credit society, the insistence in the case of a land mortgage bank with limited

liability is on the capacity and business habits

of the directorate, in order to ensure sound valuation of security, careful investigation of

titles, correct assessment of borrower's credit and repaying capacity and on the efficient management of affairs. The recent rise in the value of agricultural lands has tempted the

agriculturist to sell off one or more of the plots he holds and pay off a large part of his debts to the soucar and to the Land Mortgage Bank from the price realised so that the business of the land mortgage banks has been decreasing considerably. This factor with the low yield on investments has been causing some unxieties

The operations of the Land Mortgage Banks and Societies in India during 1942-43 were as under -Number of banks or societies 1,19,782 Number of members Share Capital Rs

49,19,967 3,64,02,555 7,19,148 10,99,556 Debentures from the public ,, Debentures from Government ,, Deposits ,, Reserve and other funds 23,06,860

Loans

Working Capital

Lorns made to individuals 36,18,130 38,48,814 4,99,266 " Banks and Societies, Profit Propaganda, Education and Training — In the initial stages of the movement, it fell on

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the Registrar to carry on propaganda and organise co operative societies. For this purpose For this purpose the assistance of non official honorary workers was imperative and in the various Provinces a band of such workers was brought into exist

ence, who as honorary organisers of the district

In some Provinces, like Bombay, these mainly required for enabling the cultivator to institutions are mixed institutions with a redeem his land and his house from mortgage and to pay off his old debts. One feels, however, extremely doubtful whether the emphasis should others, like Madras and the United Provinces, and of cooperative societies. In other the interview of the literature of the individuals were not admitted as members and the institutions became provincial unions of co operative societies In some Provinces, like

Bihar and Orissa, they became federations of co operative societies, while in others, like Bengal and Assam, they are known as co operative organisation societies. Whatever the exact form assumed by these provincial institution their functions were more or less the same i

all Provinces, comprising propaganda and th

movement, the Registrar and his staff repring the administrative side performing more or less the functions assigned to them under th statute, the provincial bank with the centre banks and banking unions representing th financial side and as such concerned more wit the financing of the movement and the institute

unions, federations or organisation societic representing the propagandist side and as suc concerned more with educating popular opinio and representing non official views to the author ities A few years back, the All-India Co operative Institutes' Association was established with a view to co ordinate the activities of th provincial institutes, to formulate non official co operative opinion on important co-operativ problems from time to time and to encourage the growth of co operative literature

It was soon perceived that one of the seriou handicaps to the successful working of co opera tive societies was the ignorance of the member and the absence of trained men as office bearer Illiteracy of the rural population however, has been found too big a problem fo of societies these institutes and they have, therefore, at tempted only to spread knowledge of co operatio and co operative principles to the members of societies and to train up the office-bearers i various ways Education has thus develope into an important function of these institute.

3,23,69,878 In Bombay, the Institute has created a special education board which maintains co operative 7,78,17,964 schools at different centres and conducts period cally training classes suitable for different type workers and employees of co operative In the Punjab, however, co operativ education has been organised by the Co operation Department, though the Punjab Co operation Union renders active assistance therein In Bilis and Orissa a permanent Co operative Training Institute had been established at Sabour in the Bhugalpur Division which is controlled by governing body which includes the Registrar, an

or taluans actively co operated with the officials a few representatives of the Co-operative Feder The Training Institute has now been trans in carrying on propaganda, organising new tion The Training Institute first for a societies as a result thereof and looking after ferred to Pusa Madras has organised 6 training societies as a result thereof and looking after ferred to Pusa Madras has organised 6 training societies as a result thereof and looking after ferred to Pusa Madras has organised 6 training societies so started in some measure. With institutes In the United Provinces, Bengal and the societies so started in some measure. the societies as started in some measure. With institutes. In the United Provinces, Bengalette rapid growth of co operative societies, the Central Provinces, arrangements for cooperative training and education have not be been provinced on the movement it was desirable to perly made, though there also it is the Department of the movement it was desirable to perly made, though there also it is the Department of the movement in the movement in the cooperative societies, the Central Provinces, arrangements for cooperative societies, the Central Provinces, arrangements for cooperative societies, the Central Provinces, arrangements for cooperative societies, the Central Provinces, arrangements for cooperative societies, the Central Provinces, arrangements for cooperative societies, the Central Provinces, arrangements for cooperative societies, the Central Provinces, arrangements for cooperative societies, the Central Provinces, arrangements for cooperative societies, the Central Provinces, arrangements for cooperative societies, the Central Provinces, arrangements for cooperative societies, the Central Provinces, arrangements for cooperative societies, the Central Provinces, area for cooperative societies, the Central Provinces, area for cooperative societies, the Central Provinces area for cooperative societies, the Central Provinces area for cooperative societies, the Central Provinces area for cooperative societies, the Central Provinces area for cooperative societies, the Central Provinces area for cooperative societies, the Central Provinces area for cooperative societies, the Central Provinces area for cooperative societies, the Central Provinces area for cooperative societies, the Central Provinces area for cooperative societies, the Central Provinces area for cooperative societies, the Central Provinces area for cooperativ the training classes. The need for proper cooper given it the popular touch it is. In recent attive training and an it is plant been felt in an increase and engree in recent years and the Contraction of the cooper of the coope is no doubt wh tever that any serious attempt; at improvement of the co-operative societie in the country must include a proper organistion of co-operative education not only for the offic bearers of soci ties or the magrandin pectors of central and provincial by as but al. for the inspectors auditors and assistant regis for the haspectors auditors and assistant regis-trans of the co-operative departments. In Gover ment of India have for the last few years pleed at the dispo al of each of th Provincial Gov rements about o e | 1 of the tupees which were be! devoted to a better

ould require

Non Credit Agricultural Co operation - For ome ye rs 1 st increasin attention has been direct d on other forms of co operation for the be efft of the rur I population. Credit is but one of the need of th culti ator its organisation throw I co-organion touch a but the Provincial Gov rements about 0 e 11d nave ben prelimenting upon the application of upoes which were bed devoted to a better to gain the of Cooperative trialing a consolidation of the staff of the cooperative of the coopera rupes which were bel devoted to a better of the proper of

Non Cr d t Agricultural Societies 191 43

	Pr vi e	Purcha e a d le	Production	P duction and sal	Othe forms of co opera	Total
M dras Bomba Si d Beng l Behar Orlssa	У	6 103 14	19 100	155- 137 13 87 1(4	447 0 1 31	441 16 03 16
United Pu lat	Pro inc s ndB ar	16	1 49 17 19	1 651 13 1 1 50	3 8 3 281 33 49	497 3 56 81 81 130
Othe s		3	3.)	30	0	4
	Tot 1	1 66	1861	800	4 0 11	7 700

Bombay, and the consolidation hollings and does not obtain in India better living societies in the Punjub

rapid multiplication of sale societies and their of cultivation in common efficient vorking. It is really in the develop-ment of this form of co operative effort that ultimate success must be sought for in India, for credit alone could never bring comfort Where it has been tried with success, the results have been extremely entisinetory to the members The tremendous headwar made in European countries like Denmark and in the United States of America in co operative marketing organisa tion and the successful examples of the cotton sale societies in Bombay should arrest attention and invite concentration on the co operative organisation of agricultural marketing. The jute and paddy sale societies of Bengal have not met with success, it is true, but the cotton grower in Gujarat and the Bombay Karnatak has reaped considerable benefit from the cotton Absence of fraud in weighment, sale societies produce against risks of fire, prompt payment of sale proceeds, financial accommodation till the produce is sold, information of daily price fluctuations in the Bombay market approach to the sale proceeds against risks of fire, prompt payment adopted in establishing a Co operative Consolidation of Holdings Society is to call together a persons directly interested in land in a give fluctuations in the Bombay market approach to the sale procedure. gunnies and genuine and certified seed, bonus and a dividend are no small gains to the agricul turist, who was otherwise at the merev of the adatya or worse still of his village sowcar The cotton sale societies of recently combined in a federal Surat havo federation which has taken over the co operative ginning factory already started by the members A few societies for the sale of other articles have also been organised in Bombay, such as jaggery, tobacco, chillies, paddy, onions and arecanut. Bengal has several jute sale societies with a Jute Whole Bengal sale at Calcutta and several paddy sale societies with a sale depot in Calcutta. The Punjab has several commission shops which provide storage facilities so that the grower could wait for better prices, but which sell to local mer-chants yet, rather than to the merchants at the port Madras has a number of sale societies, but their transactions are small and they have not yet made much progress Recently pro consolidation has been achieved in the surface operative marketing societies have garh Division where scattered holdings at been started with government encouragement particularly common and it is not rare to see 1 been started with government encouragement particularly common and it is not rare to see 1 been started with government encouragement particularly common and it is not rare to see 1 been started with government encouragement particularly common and it is not rare to see 1 been started with government encouragement particularly common and it is not rare to see 1 been started with government encouragement particularly common and it is not rare to see 1 been started with government encouragement particularly common and it is not rare to see 1 been started with government encouragement particularly common and it is not rare to see 1 been started with government encouragement particularly common and it is not rare to see 1 been started with government encouragement particularly common and it is not rare to see 1 been started with government encouragement particularly common and it is not rare to see 1 been started with government encouragement particularly common and it is not rare to see 1 been started with government encouragement particularly common and it is not rare to see 1 been started with government encouragement particularly common and it is not rare to see 1 been started with government encouragement particularly common and it is not rare to see 1 been started with government encouragement particularly common and it is not rare to see 1 been started with government encouragement particularly common and it is not rare to see 1 been started with government encouragement particularly common and it is not rare to see 1 been seen and the seen achieves and the seen achieves and the seen achieves and the seen achieves and the seen achieves and the seen achieves and the seen achieves and the seen achieves and the seen achieves and the seen achieves and the seen a and assistance in Madras and Bombay, the results of the working of which will be watched with great interest by co operators all over the

Of these the most import inture the marketing succeeds to the property of his ancestor and societies particularly for the sale of cotton in which is in force in some European countries Lach hoir is given a proportionate chare of each item of the inhedited Marketing Societies - Maileting of Agricul property and not a share of the v hole, equivalent tural produce is the real crue of the whole to his portion. The result is that successive question of rural prosperity and betterment and generations descending from a common ancestor. as group marketing is always more effects e than inherit not only amaller and smaller shares of individual marketing especially in India where his land but inherit that land broken up into the individuel producer is illiterate and consti-tutes a small unit, co operative marketing har-been accepted now as one of the most desirable ideals to work for It is only the complexity of the working of co operative sale solicities, the difficulty of providing for marketing finance the difficulty of providing for marketing finance of families in default of direct heirs and the lack of appear knowledge on the part of their recognity amongst a large the lack of expert knowledge on the part of division of their property amongst a larg co operative officials and the lack of rodown number of distant relatives, and by the brea and storage facilities that have prevented the up of the foint family system and the custom

The disadvantages of fragmentation ar obvious A part of land is nasted owing t fragmentation being so excessive as to preven any applicultural operations, and another par is lost in boundaries. I regmentation involve endless waste of time, money and effort, it re-trains the cuitivator from attempting improve ment it prevents him from adopting sciential methods of cultivation, it discourages him from carrying ont intensive cultivation, it enforce uniformity of cropping, and especially restrict the growing of fodder crops in the period during the cartest control of the control of the cartest control of the cartest carrying and carrying carryin which cattle are usually sent out to graze on th The economic loss due to this s ster fields can be easily imagined, and the only solution This most difficul consolidation of holdinga Important and interesting experiment originate in the Punjab in the year 1920 The procedured or the procedure of the procedur whereby a majority in a general meeting migh approve a method of repartition, and then carr out actual adjustment of fields and holdings such a manner that no single individual migh have any grievance. As the result of patter work which has now extended over 20 year some very strlking results have been achieve and the movement for consolidation in the Punjab has assumed the dimensions of a It is steadil important agricultural reform gaining in popularity, and, as more staff is traine and the people become better educated to the advantages of the system, the figures for the are consolidated are mounting up year by year This work began in 1920 21 and in 10 year since then, 263,462 acres were consolidated b the end of July 1930, out of the whole cultivable area of about 30 millions, at a average cost of Rs 2 5 per acre

In the Central Provinces some success consolidation has been achieved in the Chatti results of the working of which will be watched with great interest by co operators all over the country Both these Societies have been rendering useful service to the country by undertaking on behalf of Government work in connection with food distribution and rationing Consolidation of Holdings—The law of primogeniture, by which the eldest son alone acres broken into 40 plots. The Local Government found it desirable to resort to legislation and passed the Central Provinces Consolidation of Holdings Act in 1928. Any two or more permanent holders in a village holding together not less than a certain minimum prescribed are of land, may apply for the consolidation of the Alprimogeniture, by which the eldest son alone is that it gives power to a proportion, not less than a certain minimum prescribed are of land, may apply for the consolidation of the Alprimogeniture, by which the eldest son alone. that one half of the perman at right holders ! holding not less than two thirds of the occupied area in a village to agree to the preparation of a scheme of coi solidatio which a heme when confirm d becom a binding on all the permanent right holders in the village and their successors

In Bombay a Bill was introduced in the Legislative Council in 19 3 to deal with certain features of the problem Wh n this Bill was introduced a good deal of opp lition w s created and it had to be ultimately dropped

There are 11 so leties for consolidation of holdings in the United Provinces and 11 in the Baroda State based on the Punjab model

Rural Reconstruction -One of the main reasons why the achievements of the co operative movement falls short of the expectations of the promot rs and workers lies in the extrem backwardness of the rur I population and it I not too much to state that the utilimate's scees or otherwise of the co operative movement lies bound up with gen ral rural de elopment and progress Eo long ans agriculturists remain attesped in liliteracy and ignorance re heavily and almost hopelessly indebted have a fatall tic and little outlook on life and 1 are an extremel low standard of living carrying on agriculture with simple tools and implements in more o less a primitive fashion no great approach to the ideals and the goal of the co-operative and all other rural mo ement is possible. The co-operative movement itself is I deed a great experiment in rural reconstruction siming to pr tect the agriculturist from exploitation of the u urer th middl man-dal land the m r chant but con entration on the credit side of the movement with but half h rted attempts

chant but con entration on the create may of the movement with but half he red attempts of the movement with but half he red attempts of the movement with but half he red attempts of the movement of the movement of the movement of social sides of vitig earlier argins very described by the social sides of the social the neglect of the education | s nitary medical of social sides of vitig earlier argins very during the less addressments of the movement of the social so

agriculture female education and maternity w liare

In the Central Povinces and Bera the local Government c rried on simila work from Aovember 19 9 Tholater part of 1985 saw con ld rall impetusing rted to the use of tural construction! India His Excell n y 8ir

Collectors the work being co ordinated by Divi sional officers The Punjab has appointed Brayna of Gurgaon fam as Commissioner as Commissioner for Rural Recon truction and Bengal has made a similar appointment and it appears that all Provincial Gov roments are devoting con. der able thought to this very import at work

Better Living Societies -The Punjab 1 s been responsible for introducing this very desir able type of co operatic soci ty to promote better living among its members. Ther a emo e than 300 such oct it is i that province and they have been doing quite important work in their own way The societies do not collect any levy from their members except the small

any try from their members except to mail ntrance fee and they lay down a programme of work and make rule for carrying it out from year to year volation of which is punishable with fine under the by laws. Though these societies in the first int noe have for their object the ourt liment of ruinous expenditure. on marria a and other social occ si ns tiey h e also helped in various oth r matters so that sp t from as ing to their members thou sand of tupe each year thy recontributing to the general village uplift in some measure Some of the secociet shave levelled and paved and so pt the villag lands some have promoted sanitation some have indue d the villagers to imp ove ventilation in their hous some have repaired and roofed th village drinking li some have arranged th tall m nure should be pitted some h e discouraged expenditure on lowell ry and some have stopped wa te on f rms finus a variety of ways these sool ite generally have been great f ctors in the impro sment of conditions in the life of the vill g It is an illy hoped that such bett living societies will be started in large numbers in the various pr inces of India or bett still that the co credit societies would take upon operati themselve th fun tio performed by these soci ties and ti t th term better living be given as wide a connotation as possible so that the co-oper tive mo ement would be doing good to liself a d the nation by carrying on the general wo k of village t plift as well as its own

Urban Credit Societies -- Whil the chi f objective of the cooper tive movem at w from the fir t to do s rvice to the rural popula tion it must be remembered that the Ac of 1904 permitted two clas es of societies -rural and u ban recognising thus it suitability of the co operative method frolving the pro-blems of urb population also At prent there are in all 18 50 non agioultur is cold ties with membership of 45 83 of the e 70.03 are or dissociets there the geometries for other purposes

economic objective of strengthenin the position

f the agriculturi t

In the Central P ovinces and Bera the local Government c ried on simila work from Anyonember 10 9 The later part of 1085 as a dishough a lovernment of 9 The later part of 1085 as that of the metch nat and trade s and though the later of th

the stimulation of trade and indestries in and around district and talula towns. The principal business of these banks is chort-term credit and in this respect they recomble the ordinary commercial banks. In the abone of any industrial co-operative bank, it is also for the peoples' bank to finance small industrialist and help the development of cottage industrials, which still play a very considerable part in the industrial economy of India. Another very important function which fails to peoples' bank? It is financing of the marieting of the produce of the land from the field to the port or to the principal market centres and thus assist in the capital and works on a mutual bass. It has والمراجعة والمناطقة والمناطة والمناطقة والمناطقة والمناطقة والمناطقة والمناطقة والمناط principal market centres and thus assist in the capital and works on a mutual bisis. It has development of the internal trade of the country now, however, widened its scope and has been It is only, however, in the Bombay and Bongal Presidences that we meet with some good until the by now writing policies for larger amounts under its ordinary branch. It has by now written a business of over two croces. The Bengal Madras there are 1,170 non agricultural cradit societies but most of these are not real respect. Presidencies that we meet with some good institutions functioning as peoples banks. In Madras there are 1,170 non agricultural en dit societies but most of these are not real peoples' banks. The Punjab has 1,05, unlimited liability societies and only 227 with limited liability. Even here we hardly find any development of real peoples banks. In Bengal the ment of real peoples banks. In Bengal the limited liability urban credit societies number 582 and though these societies seem to have you public confidence the more important of them are salary earners credit societies. Some of the divisions especially the Chittagong divisions have several big concerns, however, working on sound lines. The question of starting Peoples' Banks in Bihar and Oris has not yet been seriously taken in hand. In the Bombas Presidency, institutions with a working capital of Rs 20,000 and more are classed as urban banks Since 1922 co operators in this Presi dency have been very keen on having a full fledged peoples bank in every taluka town, for it has been realised that with the proper development of urban co operative banking, there is no doubt that the various units will come into touch with one another and that mutual settlement of terms and co ordinated mutual settlement of terms and co ordinated and harmonious work will greatly assist the development of inland trading agencies, Peoples' banks are a repository of peoples sayings, a nucleus for co operative activity and an institution giving facilities for internal remit tance and it is quite necessary therefore that their share capital must be pretty large. In the Bombay Province on the 30th June 1940 there were 181 urban banks most of which are fairly successful. The total membership was 210,460, the working capital was Rs. 5,07,51,125 and the reserve fund amounted to Rs. 59.25,040. It can be said without exaggeration that the development of urban banking has been a distinct contribution of Bombay to the cooperative movement in India and other provinces might well follow Bombay a example in this direction

An important variant of the urban co-operative society is the Thrift Society The system adopted is to collect regular savings every month for a continuous period of two to four years, invest the collected amount to the best advantage and pay back to the subscriber his amount at the end of the term with interest In many societies, loans are advanced also but not exceeding a certain fixed proportion, usually \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of the deposits. The Punjab has more than 1,000 such societies, and the bulk of the manbars are solved masters.

Joint stock insurance company, while the Madras societs—the South India Co operative Insurance Society-started vigorously as a full fledged life insurance society with share capital and compartitively low rates of premia, and has already written a large business of over Rs 32 crores

Review -The Co operative Societies Act of 1901 had limitations which vere soon recognised and at a conference of the Registrars, a bill was drawn up which became the Co operative Societies Act of 1912. This Act remedied the defects of its predecessor, authorized the registration of societies for purposes other than oredit, substituted a scientific classification based on the nature of the liberature of the activation of the arbitrary on the nature of the Hability for the arbitrary one into rural and urban and legalised the registration of Unions and Central Banks

In 1011 the Government of India reviewed the situation in a comprehensive resolution and recommended a change in the policy regarding the grant of loans to members, so that they might lend money for domestic purposes as well as for agricultural ones in order that the members might confine their dealings with the Co opera tive Societies and be wented from the sowcars In 1914, the Maclagan Committee on Co operation was appointed and its report in 1915 led to the reorganisation and overhauling of the whole administration of co operation repayment of loans was insisted upon, and all those societies that falled to live up to the ideal of co operation were sought to be climinated From this time onwards the share of non officials in the movement assumed increasing importance and it came to be realized that for the success of the movement, deofficializing of the same was necessary The Government of India Act of 1919 made co operation a provincial transferred sub-ject and the local Governments were left free to

The steady growth of the Central Financing Agencies relieved the Registrars partly of the need for attending to this very important matter in the development of co operation, but propa ganda still remained the function of the Registrar and his staff, paid or honorary, and it was perceived that non official institutions should be established to take over this function from official bends. official hands Accordingly Co operative Institutes were started in various Provinces, and the bulk of the members are school masters to the village through their branches in the There are over 125 thrift societies for women divisions and the district, in other cases as a federation or union more or is a complete of this has been successfully attempted through no primary ocities. The results is a new off of logeration. In the non-actualities may be reforth became creas sphere a still smaller leadway has been made imply important some adding to the primary Interest an unimber of ouniang societies september as the still smaller leadway has been made in the primary some adding to the primary Interest an unimber of ouniang societies september as the still smaller leadway has been made in the proposed of the second aven audit.

The steady progress of the movement-some The steady progress of the movement—some itmes even too rupld—for nearly 20 years how ver w fou d hardly to le on the coloss I burden of the ndebtedn so of it ryot for co operate excell recess. rily conduced it off to short term lonns. It w is in the Punjah that the fit to operative I and Moringse Hank was at red at Jhang in 13 0. Soon after othe Soon after other provinces also followed suit

While the movement was doy looing at a rapid p ce it was found that financially the situation was wors lound that manically the students was wors along Defaults in top) mont 'ere becoming i creasingly common a d Co operative Committees of Enquiry we classiful tatedly ridus rowinces 11 centr l Provinces thought it n ces ary to ha e at ch a committee in 19 while Bihar nd Orksa followed with a similar committee in 19 3 A fe pears after the Orkd n Com litte m I simil r inquiries for the U P th fownsend Committee for M dras and the Crivert Committee for Bu ma The committees have carefully analy ed the position in their respective pro inces and have and recommendations for the consolid tion a d rectification of the co-operative credit org slastion and the exten ion of the no -credit or disation and the exten ion of the no -credit side of gricultus al coops at 10. The pow is conferred upo the Loc I Government by the steed 1919 in 10 mility the Act of 1911 has be a facilised so far in but few Pro Inces such as the considerable of the steed of the local side of the steed atlitt methods of production as tie alm
if the m em nt The hiff tures of the
Bombay Act of 19 are the adoption f Bombay Act of 19 are il adoption f a scintific syste of i inc ti n of s cietle the imize en t of the proc due for liq it fion of can elled ocieties the ten ion of a nm ry powers of recovery to the award of ribits tor

d th 1 ox 10 no 1 pen lit s g inst p cified f e fh Bittur Act erm nto force in 19 and th Madrs et in Jith 193 B ng l li ha nt Orissa lave alo q v pas d im lat operatis tets of it on The p oess of the mo ere t in f ms th ti n edit 18 not be the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the mo ere t in f ms th ti n edit 18 not be the contract of th I is not ben very renark ble and cred t societies till r domi at e pecilly the light of the ligh

ig ie iltur i Cr d t Societi s

It may be noted that on the agrid to al aid co operation farming has hardly been touched and on the non credit side the co sumers move ment las made but me re progress. It is tru tl t the extr ordin ry circumstances reated by the War lave led to the problem of food Distr bution and systems of rationing and to the s bequent format on of a large numb r of cen mers store ocieties. I ut it

continue their v rk wh n normal times return

In 10 6 the Poy I Co amus on n Ag culture was appointed and co-operation f rm d only a part-though an import at one-of its extensi e enquiry %1 then in consequence of the appointment of the provin falcommute es und the life Indian C tal Ba k g I igu ny C im liet the co-operative movement in the different provinces h a b en further surv yed Bu the provinci I committees for ob ous reason confl ed their ing the es to b nkin i relation to a ic iture sm il industri s and trade. Thus o ly tho aspets of the coope at we movement s bich I ave an intimate b aring on ti cre lit needs of the pop lat on and the development of banking f cil ties have been exam ed v hile the panking 1 cit tes inve ueen evam ed vinie the n ed for ep rat enq ries into the whol move ment in the diff rent provinces of the l nes of those undert k in Cl UI d Value a d those undert k in C of the last a compins e by the Royal Cmriss on a sgriculture till t be met bil ran 10 is reently got its 1 oveme tex mined by a committee Misore and Trava, ore follow 1 re entry got its 1 oveme t ex indeed by a complete Mysore and Trays ore follow t the 1 June 1913 R. and T bl C af renee of ended the nin official Co perators to dict at the provided the state control, this live ment; Bonday of the state control, this live ment; Bonday of the state control, the live is the provided to the state control, the live is the provided the state control, the live is the provided the state control, the live is the provided the state control, the live is the provided the state of the state of the live is the provided the state of the s be istlateonicit dui allo ment. London to re to of this Conf ence three Committe wer appointed one to a mine the system of up r islon o er Co-operative societies by the Sui rvising Unions in th. Presidency anoth

Supervising Unions in the free searcy should to post out to best we to holp the sag is ultimisted pression of the thirt to extinue the problem of exte sion of land mortgage banking on a Co-ope tive b is The e Committe h. Ye duritted their reports their recomme datio h ve led to a tigl teni g up of s p rvision n e tension of l nd mortg ge b nkl g and efforts to meet the growth of o d e loans

Meysersb L the Gor ent of Bonby plointel an lico in the tof Ju e into the ooperat a mu co in it e to 1 que into fre o ooperat a mo m nt and to a gest ho effectin at onco idle tak nto impose te d and stren it the notem at Ti r port has be n abmitted and the o e well one fit a continuous and the ungestion I the doption fit multiple contests at a primer and the contest and the The nearer d tm m at has had utur lly the upsettion i the doption i it must be upsettion in the doption in must be upsettion in the doption in the doption in the doption is upsettion in the doption in the upsettion in the upset and handles to control in her case they are a control in the 're o sturt in of the Burma and irright thou cletter in the great and in many control in the state of the state o

The growing difficulties of the Co operative lenders' bills have been passed to restrict the Movement throughout India in times of evils of usury and debt legislation has been or is unprecedented depression led the Government being passed in Madras, Central Provinces, of India to hold an All India Co operative Bombay and a few other provinces as storeduce. Conference at New Delhi on the 20th January agricultural debt and to bring it within the 1934 In December 1936 and 1939, other Conferences of Registrars net at Delhi and ing and reorientation of the cooperative discussed the situation further

It may also be mentioned that the Indian States were not slow in introducing the co operative movement within their limits, and the and by promoting secondary occupations for the movement in some of the more important of the agriculturists on a co operative basis, change the States, such as Hyderabad (Decean), Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior and Indore has made consider able progress, more or less on the same lines as those followed in the neighbouring British Indian Provinces

The landmarks in the history of the co operative movement in India are the Co operative Credit Societies Act of 1904, the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912, the Maclagan Committee Report, 1915, the provincialisation of co operation, 1919, the establishment of institutes, unions and federations for propaganda, the Committees of Enquiry into the co operative committees of Enquiry into the co operative and its problems and towards a reorientation movement in several provinces, provincial and expansion of the Co operative movement legislation, the Report of the Royal Commission now lacks force But the same forces are on Agriculture, 1928. Reports of the Indian now lacks force But the same forces are on Agriculture, 1928. Reports of the Indian leading to an ever increasing industrialisation Central and Provincial Banking Enquiry Committees, 1931, and marketing surveys, debt her increasing population on agriculture Already mittees, 1931, and marketing surveys, debt her increasing population on agriculture Aiready conciliation schemes, land mortgage banking with the end of the War in Lurope, the Govern and organisation of provincial marketing ment of India and the Provincial Governments societies societies

The movement has thus developed rapidly and the stages of its evolution may be briefly as-agricultural credit, credit, central credit organisations, apex cooperative banks, propaganda by non officials, non credit agricultural co operation, urban co-operative banking, long-term loans and debt

In recent years, the Provincial Governments have been seriously undertaking programmes in the development in India for the next few the interests of the agriculturists Money-decades

movement has also been taken carnestly in hand which would by the conversion of the credit primaries into multi purpose societies, by or ganising co operative sale of agricultural produce whole emphasis of the movement from merely credit to the entire needs of the rural population Active mass soile efforts at rural reconstruction and at increasing the earnings of agriculturists represent the keynote of the present day trend of the Co operative Movement

The titanic struggle in which the forces of barbarism have drawn the Empire has led to concentration on war effort increasingly in this country on the part both of officials and nonofficials, and the drive that was taken earnestly in hand a few years back towards the allago are increasingly busy with formulating plans and policies of post war reconstruction and it is of interest to note that Co operation looms large in these plans and policies. Decelerates in continuous transfer of the continuous trans urban these plans and policies Developments in cooperative muketing and rural industries can be
micials, expected at an early date and co operation, though more controlled by Government than ever before, will be the accepted organisation redemption schemes, land mortgage banks, co operative education, rectification and consolidation of the credit movement, organisation of supervision over primary societies and rural reconstruction, and co operative marketing

TABLE NO 1

TABLE NO SOCIETIES BY P. F. R. F. and States for 101 43 nly

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Provinc	lopuk ti n (Millions)	C I Ital	Members	Societies	I rovinci 1 or Ce tr 1 Banks	Govern	Membe s a d other	Mortgage Bocietics	other Funds	Total	per h d of Popu lation
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Grand Tot 1	346 4	12	1 4	7 68	u	1.74	3.04	2 00	19 91		9

TABLE No 4
Operations of Co operative Societies, 1942 43

(In Thousands of Rupecs)

				(-	
	Provincial	Central	Land	Agricultural Societics		Non Agri cultural Societies	
	Banks	Banks	Mortgage Banks and Societies	Credit -	Non- Credit	Credit	Non- Credit
Number	10	589	271	1,10,635	15,399	7,093	11,709
Working Capital 1—	,	ji					f
Share Capital	78,41	2,70,19	49,20	4,45	,24	7,2	7,75
Loans and deposits held from—						_	
Members] ~ ~ ~ ~	10 71 07	3,77,62*	1,52	,34	10,6	
Non-Members	} 7,29,12	16,74,87	3,11,02	1,32,55			7,54
Societies	2,39,78	4,95,43	3,21,10	11	,59		1,54
Provincial or Central Banks	4,91,76	3,10,90	\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	12,74	,52		9,33
Government	53,90	66,19	7,19	9	,87		4,39
Reserve and other Funds	1,55,09	4,67,23	23,07	8,82,36		4,6	1,48
Total	17,48,06	32,84,81	7,78,18	29,08	,47	33,9	1,80
Loans made during the year							
Individuals	3,95,33	3,11 70	36,18	10,82	,28	14,7	
Banks and Societies	6,00,27	17,95,20	38,49	2,22	,03	1,8	1,76
Loans due by—		`					
Individuals	1,22,93	1 10,65	3,57,96	19,57	94	18,2	1,27
Of which overque			7,17	9,08,	,72	2,60	
Banks and Societies	4,41,16	17,81,16	2,95,26	1,60,	,31	1,34	1,08
Profits .	8,41	45,03	4,99	72,	.89	88	- 3,83

^{*}Including Rs 3,64,02,555 as debentures

sent free upon request) at concersion rates

Secretary Dr R N Dindelar, MA.

Ph D Curulor P K Code MA

INF BHARATA ITHIASA SASSHODHAKA MAPDAIA,

POORA—Tounded in 1910 by the late Mr. A

Poors - Founded in 1910 by the late Mr V K Rajwade and Sarder K C Mchendale and registered under Act XXI of 1860 in 1910 with the object of collecting and conserving historical materials crecting cuitable buildings for preserving and exhibiting them, publishing such materials and other worls of historical research and generally to encourage and foster critical study of and research in Indian Has a building of its or n, has recently acquired new premise; for additional buildings, possesses the best collection of Persian and Marathi historical papers owned by any private society. Has a rare collection of about a thousand Indian paintings not housed in a special wing recently added, main tains a coin cabinet and an armoury of old weapons. Has a rection for copper plates, sculpture and archeology and has a library of general historical and rare books. Holds fortnichtly and annual meetings where notes and papers based on original documents are presented discus ed ind ifterwards published The Poons City Research Section of the Wandal does research worl in the city and publishes Has published several volumes of findings original historical letters and other histori-cal and literary books whose total num-ber exceeds 90 Received Rs 5,000 for pub lishing materials of the Shivaji period from the late Raja Sahib of Mudlol Conducts a quarterly journal devoted to research Work done terly journal devoted to research Work done mostly in Marathi Celebrated the Silver Jubilee by calling the first All India Modern History Congress in 1935 Has planned Com-memoration volumes in Lnglish giving an analytical account of researches in virious analytical account of researches in virious fields. Depends mainly on public subscriptions. Has been receiving some grant in aid from the Government of Bombay and the Poona City Municipality for the last three years. Is supported by many Rajas, Jahagirdars, Sardars and the public. The late Dr. J. E. Abbot of New Jersey, U.S.A., left by will a gift of 30 000 dollars to the Mandala for buildings. Annual membership fees for various classes are Rs. 3, 6, 12, 25, 125 and 300 which can be compounded for life by paying ten times the annual subscrip life by paying ten times the annual subscrip tion for a particular class in a single year Effective members over 700, Annual moome averages between 5 to 6 thousand rupees President The Raja Saheb of Phaltan, Vice-Presidents The Raja Saheb of Aundh, The Raja Saheb of Bhor and Sardar G B Patwardhan Shastri, Chairman Prof D V Potdar, BA, ordinary Expert-member, Indian Historical Records Commission Potdar, BA, oruman, Indian Historical Records Secretaries Sardar G N Mujumdar, CIE, C G Karvi, B v Prof R V Oburkar, v 4, Treasurer D K Sathe, B Sc, B v Address 312 13, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY—Founded 1888, to promote and encourage Art by exhibitions of Pictures and Applied Arts, and to assist in the establishment and maintenance of a permanent gillery for pictures and other works of Art Annual exhibition usually held every January Annual subscription

Rs 10, Life member Rs 100 Preesdent Sir Lownsji Jehanger, Bart, Hon Treasurer Rao Bahadur N. G. Araskar, Hon Secretary V. V. Oak, Bar-rt-Law Office Secretariat, Ground I loor, Bombay

POYBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY—I conded 1504, to investigate and encourage Oriental Arts, Sciences and Ilte rature Annual subscription Rs 60 Secretary J S Hilley, Town Hall, Bombay

Bodibal Medical Union—Founded 1883 to promote frie ally intercourse and exchange of views and experiences between its members and to maintain the interest and status of the medical profession in Pombal and the Presidency Intrance Fee for Resident members Rs. 7, monthly subscription Rs. 2, Absent members Rs. 2 yearly and non-resident members Rs. 2 yearly and non-resident members yearly subscription Rs. 5

Prevident Dr. V. B. Desai, I no President. Dr. R. N. Cooper and Dr. S. R. Loglekar, Hon-Screeturus Dr. Rustom Ial Vakil and Dr. George Coelho. Hon Treasurer Dr. B. B. Yodh, Hon Labrariane Dr. F. N. Daji and Dr. W. G. Falwalkar, Blavitsky Lodge building, I reach Bridge, Chowpatty, Bombal

BOHBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY (Regis tered under Act XXI of 1800) -Founded 1883 to promote the study of Natural History in all its brunches. The Society has a membership of about 1, 100 all over the world and a museum with a representative collection of the different vertebrates and invertebrates found in the Indian Empire and Ceylon In 1921 the Society was contracted with the management Society was entrusted with the management of the Natural History Section of the Prince of Wales Museum, and a great part of the Society s collections have been transferred to that Museum A Journal is published three times during the year which contains articles on natural history and sport as well as descriptions of new species and local lists of different orders. The Society's library is open to members and books may be borrowed under special arrangement by members resid ing in the mofussil Annual subscription Rs 25 Entrance fee Rs 10 1) fe Member ship Rs 360 including entrance fee Patron H E The Viceroy of India, Vice Patrons H E H The Nizam of Hyderabad, 6 081, HEH The Nizam of Hyderabad, 6081, 6BF, HH The Maharaja of Baroda, HH The Maharaja of Baroda, HH The Maharaja of Travancore, 6C1E, HH The Maharaja of Bikaner, HH The Maharaja of Jodhpur, 6C1F, k081, k0v0, HH The Maharaja of Bhavangar, k081, HH The Maharaja of Bhavangar, k081, HH The Nawab of Junagadh, 601F, k081, Sir David Erra, Kt, Fz8, AS Vernay, Lt Col K G Gharpurey, IMS (Retd), WS Millard, Fz8, President HE The Governor of Bombay Vice Presidents J B Greaves, of Bombay Vice Presidents J B Greives, C B F, W L A, J P, Rt Rev R D Acland, M A W S Millard, F 7 S, Hon Secretary J L Bennard, Hon Treasurer T E Swades, Curator S H Prater, O B F, W L A J F, C W Z, S, Asst Curator C McCann Head Clerk A F Feinandes, Accountant D P I anjek ir Gallery Assistants P F Gomes and N A Baptista, Offices 114, Apollo Street, Bombay BONDAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION -Found It (a) to create an educate 1 public opinion with (a) to create an educate I public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in g. neral (b) to diffuse the knowledge of sanitation any hygiene g. nersily no do the pre-ention of the spread of disas amongst all clue so; people by means of lectures leadets and practical demonstrations and if possible by holding claes and examination (c) by holding cia es and examination to promote sanihary science by giving rites rewards or medals to those who may by diligent applicatin and to our knyledge in sanihary science by orlainal research or otherwise (d) to arran e for lonely talk or simple practical le tures for troofs in girls in the vari is localities and different chawls provided the people in such I cal fties or hawls give facilities. The Sa ita Institute Building In Princess Street was ! Ilt institute Building in Princess Street was ! ill:
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creased in March 1916 It has 1 recand had
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Library, Museum etc and alo provides accommed tion for hin George V, thi Tuter
commed tion for hin George V, thi Tuter column thin for Am George's that states are calosis League Dispensary transferred to the Municipality in 10 4 the Museum nd office of the Assistant He ith Officer C nd D Wards and the vaccination Station He Secretary and the tacchardon Station Ho Secretary
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BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIRLE SOCIETY -The British and Foreign Bible oclety h s been at wo k in this country since 1811 It has 6 Auxili ries in Indi and an Ag ncy is have Auxin fee in Indi and an Ag ncy in Burma The first Auxiliary was establish d in C lentra in 1811 then followed the Bombay Auxiliary in 1813 the M dr s Auxiliary in 18 0 the North India Auxi the Bang I re Auxiliary in 1875 whi the Bible or som portion of it is now to be h d in ov r 100 different Indian i nguage and dialects and the circulation ti rou hout Indi Te taments and lord os in the various verpoculars are sold at rates which the v ry poorest n jay and t c nsiderable los to the Society Gilts of English Scriptures are made to students who pass University ex min tions the "Fe t min and Falms to M till caud the Bille to Criduat's (Il gifts laye been liscontinued th warsp claimed since cliffon of the warsp claimed sides cliffon of the warsp claimed sides cliffon of the warsp claimed sides cliffon of the warsp claimed sides cliffon in verification and sides with the cliffon section is the second sides of t and m no the us nds have been ditributed to m r in the F ce

I' rtion f berintur a in the important ver naculars have teen prepar d in rais d type for the u e of th Blind and large gr at of money are annually given to the dil fre t Mi io s t n bi tiem to carry on Colportage and Bible Women s work Reel le the British ud Po eign Bible Society ti r 1 Pibl work carri d on in India and B rma in a med emailer way by th Bible T an lation % lety-which is c nnected with th Baptist Mi slonary Soci ty.—the N tio al Ribl Moci ty of Scot Soci ty—the Y tio at itsus soci t a d the land ti Ame I an Bible Soci t a d the a d the land tl Amelian Bible Socit as a me Trung clar Tamil Bill Society of In No em ber 1944 th Bille Society of In B t Ceylon en int existence and it I thing vr respon ibility from rk. Ifflert in by the Bitli mil rei milluble Socity with hiel low ver a cliss, with the South and Am lean S cieties it rem in it sociation 1 B -The wo k is Burm is at pr sent in abey

9.51 The following table shows the growth in the Britial & Foreign Bible Soci ty s work during the pa t few years in Indi -

TABLE OF CIRCULATION OF THE BFBS IN INDIA

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These returns do not i clude the cople which my Auxili ry h sauppli d to I ondon or to any other Auxiliaries during the y ar

General Secretary fo India and Ceylon The Rev J S M Ho per M & M 30 Road Nagpu C P Harriss August Manager State Control of the Calland the Allied Scion of the matter than the Allied Scion of the matter than the Allied Scion of the matter than the Allied Scion of the matter than the Allied Scion of the matter than the Allied Scion of the matter than the Allied Scion of the Manager of the Act by t king were a shaded Children to the Act by t king were the Allied Scion of the Act by t king were the Allied Scion of the Act by t king were than the Allied Scion of the Act by t king were the Allied Scion of the Act by the Act by the Act by the Act by the Act by the Act by the Act by the Act by the Act by the Act by the Act by the Act by the Act by the 5 New Que n s Ro d Bomb y 4

19 7 to help forward the op tion f the Bomb y Clilde Act by t king ver respibility fr the minter ce of the Unmahadichildr s Rem d Hom for the organiatio cfiqly ndprbtinild g volunt y super lin work r garding the

cases of boys and girls dealt with by the Juvenile Court, for the management of the David Sassoon Industrial School, Matunga, The Society maintains the Children's Home, Chembur, which is an Agricultural biased school and the Home for Mental Deficients. The Society is a private charitable organisation with a grant in aid from Government. Its work hes amongst destitute children halling from all parts of India, juvenile offenders less than 16 years of age and children offended against by idult persons, all of whom have been arrested under the Bombay Children Act in either Bombay City or Suburban District President. H. E. The Rt. Hon'ble Sir John Colville, Golff, To, Vice-President. Sir Hormasdyar P. Dastur, Kt, Bar at Law, Chairman. Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi, M. L. A. J. Treasurers. L. V. Sathe, A. P. I. A. B. A. and Motichand G. Shah, B. A., Hon. Sceretary Prabhashankar R. Bhatt, J. P., Secretary Dr. D. Mehta, Ph. D.

ciety was started by the late Byramji Malabari and Drynam Gidumal on the 1st of June 1909 Malabari secured a large grant of land in a Himalayan pine forest in Dharampur (Simla Hills) from H H the Maharaja of Patiala, for a Sanatorium for Consumptives His Highness also gave a donation of Rs one lakh In 1911 by special permission the Sanatorium was named 'The King Edward VII Sanatorium' It has its special water works known as the Lady Hardinge Water Works, presented by the late Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Bart, of Ahmedabad The Sanatorium has a Guest House The Noshirwan Adul Guest House for visitors to Dharampore It has accommodation for 105 patients including the special Punjab Block CONSUMPTIVES' patients including the special Punjab Block built from a grant of the Punjab Government and reserved for European patients Most of and reserved for European patients Most of the blocks and cottages are built by Parsis The Sir Ratan Tata Charities donated large sums for the upkeep of the sanatorium from 1922, and in 1930 endowed the X-Ray and Electric Light Departments at a cost of Rs 20,000 A donation of Rs 15,000 is promised for the Sir Ratan Tata Laboratory The Sanatorium has its own dairy and is called the Bai Pirojbai R H Patuck Dairy The Sir Chinubhai Madhaylal Dispensary The Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal Dispensary has an out patient department The Recreation Hall is called "The Sir Bhupu der Singh Recreation Hall" after the rame of the late Maharaja of Patiala Nearly Rs 3,16,000 have been spent on laying out the sites, buildings, etc., and the upkeep annual expenditure is about Rs 56,000 The Senior and Junior Medical Officers are The office of in charge of the Sanatorium Histories of the Salatorium The Office of this Society is situated at the Seva Sadan Buildings, Gamdeti, Bombay S P Wadia is the Hon Secretary and Pirosha P Mistri is the Hon Treasurer

EMPLOYERS' FIDERATION OF INDIA—The Employers' Federation of India was registered early in 1932 with the following among its main objects—To promote and protect the interests of employers engaged in the trade, commerce, industries and manufactures of India, to promote or oppose legislative or other measures affecting their interests,

to collect and circulate statistics and other information of interest to employers, to nominate delegates and advisors to the International Labour Conferences and formulate opinions on the subjects confor discussion before such bodies, and promote or oppose their recommendation secure concerted action on all subjects of its members of its members of the welfare and uplift of Lai and establish harmonious relations between the capital and Laiour, and to carry on paganda for the purpose of educating puropinion with regard to the character, so importance and needs of industrial enterplants represented by the Federation

Most of the leading employers' organisation India are members of the Federation

The office bearers for the year 1945 are President Sir Homi Mody, Deputy sidents, Sir Henry Richardson, Sir Rol Menzies and Dewan Bahadur C S Rat sabapathy Mudahar

The office of the Federation is at present loce at Patel House, Churchgate Street, Bombi

EUPOPBAN ASSOCIATION—The European Acciation was established in 1883 under title of "The European and Anglo Ind Defence Association" and was re established in 1912 under the title of the Europ Defence Association, the present title be adopted in 1913 The Association for its major object the organisation European influence in the political life India The Head Office (Central Administion) is in Sassoon House, 4 Lyons Rar Calcutta President C P Lawson, 41 (Central), I uce Presidents H Rowan Hol Central), I use President Sepretary Mrs Bryden

BRANCHES OF THE ASSOCIATION

ASSAM -Chairman, E H S Lewis, Hony St tary, W A Dunlop

CACHAR — Chairman, C. W. Morley, M. L. A., Ho Secretary, R. R. Deuchars

E BENGAL —Chairman —J E Manson, Ho Secretary, N A Hanson

W BINGAL —Chairman, W V J Curta Hony Secretary, C Gallon

CALOUTTA — Chairman, H. Rowan Hodge, M. L. Secretary, Mrs. I. Bryden

DARJEELING —Chairman, C W H Ansell, O B Hony Secretary, K Davenport

Dooars —Chairman, W D Simpson, Ro Secretary, P J Diack

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Sind—Ch man R L Coghl n Hon, Se re

tary M R C rter HATTER PROPERTY - Chairman H A Williamon

MLC Ho y Secretary H W Morcan MRR TERREN AMOUNTANCE ROARD -The Indian Ac IDIAN ACCOUNTANCY BOARD—The Indian Accountancy Board is constituted under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 which was amended by the Indian Compani s (Amend ment) Act 1930 in o der to give effect to an All India scheme of registration of public ac countants and auditors and the creation of an Indian Accountancy Bo d to advise the Central Government on all matters relating to the contancy profession i I dia

Before 1930 local Govts were mnowered to grant auditors certific tes entitling persons to act as auditors of comp nies oth r than priv te comp nies Auditors Certificates w re of two kinds restricted and unrestrict d titled to pra tise within the jurisdiction of the Pro vince granting the re tific to while those of th latter we e entitled to p actise throughout

Briti h In li

There were several practical difficulties in administering a central subject by a provincial government and in 193 the Central Government took charge of the accountancy professions on—the youngest of the learned professions Every person desiron of practising as a public accountant in British Indi has to be enrolled on the Register of Accountants maintained by the Central Government and is styled tered Acco ntant Ne essary conditi no for eligibility for enrolm at on the R gist r of Account ats are laid down in the Auditors Account his are laid gown in the ben fertificates Rules 193 with have ben framed under section 144 of the Indi n Companies Act Thre 1 in ope tion a strict scheme of professional ex minations registration of apprentices for the practical training recognition of coaching institutions for the theoretical spect regi tration for the practising public accountant nd an elaborate eods of professional ethic all conducted and rigorou ly enforced by the Central Government on the advice of the Indi n Accountance

From 193 to 1939 the m mbers of the Indi n Accountan y Board were n mi ated by the Centr I Gov rnment ut of the r nks of the leading public accountants throughout I dia I 1939 the Cent al Go ernment cha ged the I 1939 the Cent al Go ernment cha ged the rul a and it toduced a pogressi e lement of elected members from the pra ti lag ecount more how diminate goal is to fr m an automore how the continuate take to free fit professions of countants take ch. reg fit professions of the country location and the profession of the country location and the countr nemocrs the term of memocracip is our of years. In ex pti hal c ndit in sthe C ntr l Government is empowered to xtend the term for a further specified period. The present term comm of from 1st July 1944

Ch rm Arizul Huq O neral E The Honble Sir Muh mm d Member Gov rnor P.Litt E ec tive C E ec tive C ni in harg of the Commerce Sertry P h
Boom (Lo don) AOA RA
Under Secretary to the Go ernment
Dept of Commerce Sinta Dept Bhandari of Indi

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION -Connded in the year 1937 in order to o gani and carry on adult education work thron h ut the country Among its e clest foundes
Prof H B Rich rd on and Pr f J B R lu took a ve v prominent part

The aims and objects of the As ocl tion To spread knowledge among the p ople of

I dia o all subjects rel ted to their all round welfar and c lture in a popular and attracti e manner through suitable agen les to initiate wh rev necess ry dult ed cation activities in co ope ation with rion organisa tions and individuals interest d in the work nd to encourage and o ordin te local effort and org ni at one engaged in promoti 2 th cause of ad it education to a rve as a central bu au for i formation and ad ice concerning d it educ tion in the diffe ent prov nees and India State to c op r te with me ements alming at the movel of illiter cy and ignor nce and the promotion of the civic to serve as a connecting link for inter p o incial and inter State o operation and coordin tion to prep re and pply it pply ji necess ry since, harts films sultabl literatur etc and to u d ttake the publication of bulletins and jo nais to the publication of bulletins and 10 nais to arrange public I ture demo strations seminars etc for the further n e of th objects of the As ociation t organise the Indian Adult Education C niere; e at least indian Adult Education C nfere e at least once e ry two y s to i duce the Univer I ties and oth r educatio i bodie in the count y to take up ad it education work nd t do il oth r a ts that are incide tal t the fulfilment of the above mentioned

objects of the Association The Association is fillated to the World As celation for Adult Education. Sinc its etablishm to it has held the important confere cs. The first on in Delhi in 1938 presided over by the left. Hon ble Mr. J. tile (1838). Sir Sh h Mohamm d Sulaiman the seco d at Sir Sa a Monamin a Sulaiman in second and the second and the galpur in 1939 u der th p esid tahip of Mr (no Sir) R P Ma ni th n'vi e Chan cilo Bomb y University and the third at Ind ein D mber 194 und thep't uses if Alls Highness the Mah raya Holkar of Indore and the p esidentship of P of A N 1 vi e-Chancel All hab d Uni r thy

Office be rers for 1944 4 in lud -Pres de t Dr Amar nath Jha V ce Presidents

INDIAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY -Was I nded in 1924 with Sir P C Ray a P sident locat d 1024 with Sir P C Ray a P sident locat d
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Dr R B Dey Prof N P D har D Gillb rt
Frowir " il J C Ghosh Dr K G Melk Dr J N Ray, Dr R C Rav, Prof P Ray, Dr H K Sen, Prof B K Singh, Vace Previdents, Dr P B Sarkar and Dr P K Bose, Hony Editors, Dr B N Ghosh, Hony Secretary, Dr H N Das-Gupta, Hony Treasurer, Dr B Ahmad, Dr N P Basu, Dr J K Chowdhury, Mrs Sheilla Dhar, Dr S Joshi, Dr M Goswam, Dr B C Gulia, Prof P C Gulia, Dr A N Kapanna, Prof P C Mitter, Dr K L Mouagill, Dr Mata Prasad, Prof B Sanjiva Rao, S P Sen, Dr P B Gangull, Dr V Subramanyan, Dr K Venkataraman, Dr S Siddiqui, Members of the Council, G Banerjee, Asst Secretary, S N Mukherjee and Dr D Chakravarti, Asst Latiors

Bombay Branch Dr V K Bhagwat, President, S M Mchta, and Principal P M Toshi, Vice Presidents, Miss Olive Joseph and A N Kothare, Joint Hony Secretaries, Dr G V Jadhav, Hony Treasures

Madras Branch Sir J C Glosh, President, Dr K L Moudgill, Vice President, H Subba Jois, Hony Secretary and Treasurer The Society publishes a monthly Journal dealing with original researches in Chemistry in India and a quarterly Industrial Edition of the main Journal specially devoted to industrial topics Annual subscription for the Industrial Edition is Rs 6 for non Fellows Subscription to Fellows Rs 16, Non-Fellows Rs 18 and an additional Rs 2 for the Industrial and News Edition. Fellowship is open to graduates of Chemistry and to those who are interested

Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society—
Formed in February 1939 to act as a Central Organisation of the Newspaper Press of India, Burma and Ceylon and to promote the common interests of its members President H W Smith, "The Times of India", Deputy President W J B Walker, "The Statesman", Vice President K Simivasan, "The Hindu", Hony Treasurer J K Cowley, "The Statesman", Secretary Asu De, Committee 1945 F W Bustin, "The Civil and Military Gazette" T K Ghosh, "The Amrita Bazar Patrika", B N Chopra, "The Pioneer", P L Sondhi, "The Tribune", Devadas Gandhi, "The Hindustin Times" Address Post Boy No 69, New Delhi

Indian Institute of Science (Bangalore)—
The Institute owes its origin to the munificence of the late Mr J N Tata, whose plan for establishing a Research Institute was brought to fruition after his death by the generosity of his two sons, the late Sir Dorabii Tata and the late Sir Ratanji Tata supported by the Government of India and the Government of H, H the Maharaja of Mysore The Institute began work in July 1911, and its laboratories provide facilities for post graduate work in five main branches of Science, namely, Physics, Cosmic Ray Research Unit, General Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Biochemistry, Electrical Technology and Aeronautical Engineering There is a library of scientific books and journals comprising upwards of \$3,000 volumes The Institute awards a limited number of research studentships, research scholarships and research stipends The Associateship is awarded by the Governing Council on the recommendation of the

Senate after five terms devoted entresearch Certificates are granted to a who satisfactorily complete approved of study in Electrical Technology and A tical Lagineering A department Metalurgy will also be added in the near The scientific work of the Institute is run the Quarterly Journal of the Indian E of Science Director Sir Juan Chandra kt, DSC, INI, Registrar ACP (Cintib)

INDIAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY -Foun 1907 for the advancement of mathe studies in India It conducts two qu journals, The Journal of the Indian Mitical Society and The Mathematics S the former publishes original papers thematical subjects and the latter 18 c to the needs of students and teach mathematics. The Society maintains a of current mathematical periodicals languages and some new books on the s The library is located at the Fer College, Poona, whence the journal books are circulated to members by The journals of the Society are public There are about 400 member Madras all parts of India President Dr Levi Ph D Hardinge Professor of Mathe Secretaries Senate House, Calcutta Secretaries M R Siddiqui, Ph D, Osmania Univ Hyderabad (Deceau) and S Maha MA, LT, Ingineering College, G Madras Labrarian D D Ko Professor of Mathematics, Fergusson (Poona

Indian Music Association, Lucki Founded by Raizada Onkar Prasad in and is the only institution of its kind in its object is to revive and reorgani decaying art of the Indian music M ship is open to both seves and a n quarterly subscription is charged The of the Association has been proved recognition of the service of the mem various Music Conferences and Charity! Membership this year has been oper Burma evacuees interested in Indian M

Indian Overseas Central Association

Founded in 1938 The objects of the Overseas Central Association are, others—To promote, protect, saft and maintain the rights, privileges and in of all Indians overseas, to secure for by every possible endeavour equalities the timent as to admission, residence, otion and status, to strengthen in ever constitutional organisations in dicountries and colonies for the protof Indian interests, to assist emigratificans, to encourage friendly feelings by Indians and non-Indians to organise tional, cultural, commercial and agricultural, cultural, sell and distiliterature that furthers the objects of Association

Membership is open to all Indians statisting with the cause of Indians Ove Minimum annual subscription, Rs 3, Membership, Rs 100

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of the United Provinces

The A ociation was form d in 19 6 and r gistered in October 19 7h ving a Coun Il with he do rers in Bombay and Br nch at Calcutta Bombay Madras Kara hi Lahor N gpur nd New Delhi each with a Local Committe

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The Annual Subscriptio 8 for memore 119 of the Association re Associate M mbers Ps 5 Ordinary Members Rs 10 and Supporti g Members Rs 300

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the Secretaries of the Bran hes Bombay, PO Box 853 Calcutta PO Box 854 Madras, PO Box 1 0 Kerachi PO Rox 1635 Labore PO Box 1611 Na pur Velloz Bid kin swa New Dell'i 1 O B x C and As am PO Ich bai

The Association con ists of the gine al body of scientific wo kers and is admis people interest d in cle tifle activities. Ih subsc iption of o dinary members who are enrolled set that of a thank the second of the second sessions of the ind in Science Congress with his annually orgined by the A chatton with the help of a Reciptlin Committe formed at the vent of the Contest sessions of the Contest of the cation is gene ally in I ted upon at the time of engolment

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L boratory P e idency Coll g C l itta

INDIAN SOCIETY OF ORIENTAL ABT (C lcutta) --Marquess of Zetland GCIE Dr Nih rr njan R y Offi s 11 P t on W llington Squar Cale tt

INDIA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION -The Indi S day School Unio i unded in Allah bad in 18 6 isan t rde omi ati nalorg isation in 18 6 is an t rde oun au man on ha i g for its object the t engtheni g of religious and mor leducation in Christi schools throughout Indi I It h fi e full tim wo kers both I din and European Its General Council is e mposed of repres tat yeafr m the h tion i Chri ti n Council the Provi ci l Repr sent ti e Coun cil loc l Sund y S hool Union whi h are Auxili ries f ti ISSU and f om Church Cou cils nd Christi n Youth On anizations the Count y

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Be ide th cti iti at headquarters the Be ide the cti it at neadquarters the Uni nofits rate flecture sin any priof the country deli red by memb of its staff A Q art ly Journal is p blished in Lilish d Lesson A tes for te chers i gill h and y " gill h and y " to took o ble ts co cct d with the Te thoo o bje ts co ect dwith the w rk of Bible teaching e allo public hed in ri us la gur a dScipt a dT hr Trail e mination r h ld Io Scholarr and T c r respectily

The others of the Union are as follows -Prof B B Malves, Ph D, Allaha oPresident

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bad
Vice President Bism.
Hyderabad, Deccan
M-easurer W H Warren, Madras
W-easurer V M Koshy, Coonoor
Adatics show that the The most recent statistics show that there are in India 21,704 Sunday Schools with 42,886 teachers, and 881,568 scholars

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA) -Founded in 1920, granted a Royal Charter in 1935 Objects — (briefly) to promote the general advancament of engineering and engineering science and their application in India and to facilitate the exchange of information and ideas on those subjects amongst its mem The membership consists of Honorary Members, Honorary Life Members, Members and Associate Members (Corporate Members), Companions, Students, and Associates
The Institution is an All India body and
comprises engineers of all branches, civil,
mechanical, electrical, mining, structural,
ctc Membership of the Institution demands the same high standard of professional status and qualifications as is required by the Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Institutions in England

The Institution is administered by a Council consisting of 30 to 50 Corporate Members representing all branches of engineering all branches with its own Administrative Committee, and the total membership is over 2,600 It publishes Administrative Committee, membership is over 2,600 a quarterly technical Journal

The Council of this Institution act as local technical advisers to the British Standard their draft specifications Institution on President H P Bhaumik, Secretary Rn C C Seal Bahadur quartars—8, Gokhale Road, Calcutta OBE Head

ISMAILI \ ASSOCIATIO \ -This Institution-a phi lanthropic and humanitarian body—was estab lished by the members of the Ismaili Dharmic Library in 1911 under the name of the object with the Club, Recreation uplifting and elevating the poor, without distinction of caste or creed It also tries to improve the social, economic and spiritual condition of the depressed (Harijan) and poor classes of people and with this intent has founded p mary schools, associations and such other departments in order to ameliorate their con dition and to achieve these objects by con structive and constitutional means It also maintains orphanages, lecture halls and Social Workers who constantly travel and impart general education It has branches at Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Karachi, Hyderabad (Sind), Poona, Warrangal, Gondia, Dhoraji, Burna and East Africa It publishes three Anglo-Vernacular papers, namely the "Ismaili' (a weekly Anglo Gujarati), "Al-Islah" (weekly Urdu), 'Nızarı' (a monthly Anglo Gujaratı), for the benefit of its members and the propagation Its central office is situated in of Islam Bombay at Kandi Moholla, Imamwada Road

KALAKSHETRA—INTERNATIONAL ARTS CENTRE, ADYAR, MADRAS—Literally The Abode of the Arts' was founded at Adyar in 1936 by Shrimati Rukmini Devi, to emphasize the essential unity of all true Art

Rukmini Devi strongly holds that for India's true renaissance the glories of all her ancient cultures-Hindu, Buddhist, Islamic-must enter into the hearts of her people and becom-part of their daily lives. No less does she hold that for world peace and happiness the great culture of the East and of the West

must become the common heritage of all
Rukmini Devi, her staff and students in
Kalakahetra are engaged in studying and
popularising the principles and practice of arious Hindu Classical dances, Bharata Natva, Kathakali etc Special features are instru mental and vocal music, foll songs, dramatic arts, and punting. There is besides a crafts

department including furniture and interior decoration and a weaving section

Bookbinding and publications are also part the Centre has an of the Centre s activities The Centre has an unique and rare collection of Afteen hundred Tamil primiers manuscripts on the Kambo Ramayana some of those annotated by the late

Mahamahopadhyaya Dr Swaminatha Iyer
Rukmini Devi has a deep understanding
of Western Arts also largely through the
inspiration of the great Russian dancer

Madame Pavlova Dotoressa Montessori has entrusted to Kalakshetra the sole right of preparing an supplying throughout India educations might revolutionize an which material

simplify education MADRAS LITERARY SOULTY AND AUXILIAP OF THE ROYAL ASIATIO SOCIETY, College Road

Aungumbakam, Madras
The Society's Library contains nearly a lak
of books which are circulated to members Excellency the Govern His Hon'ble Patron The Justice S Wadsworth, 1 0 8, Hony Secretar, J Spencer, Librarian C N Rama Krishi President

NATIONAL HORST BRLEDING AND SHOW SOURT OF INDIA — Formed in 1923, by the la Major General Sir Bernard James, kt, C Major General Sir Bernard James, kt, C 01F, MVO, who was President from 19 to 1925

Objects -To improve the breeds of horponies and mules in India, to expand the bret ing of horses, ponies and mules in India in ord to make the country self supporting in the respect, to protect and promote the intere of breeders and to give them every encoura ment, to secure uniformity throughout India all matters connected with Horse Shows, prepare an Indian Stud Book, to endeave by intercourse and discussion to attract put attention to a subject so important to nation, and to spread knowledge of the property of the property of the hold shows of the property of t to hold shows of horses and to offer prizes premiums at such Shows, or at Imperial and District Board and Local Horse Shows or the Shows of any other Society, to advice assist Horse Show Committees in regard to of H organization and management of H(Shows, and in the appointment of Judg to receive subscriptions and other payme for the general purposes of the Society Patron in Chief — His Excellency F Marshal the Right Honourable Visco Wavell of Cyrenaica and Winchester, G(MSI, GMIE OMG, MC, Viceroy Governor-General of India organization and management

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The Society I sues the follo in public ti n The Horse in Indian illu trated q rte l ournal in I nell h The oriety lolds the Journal in I nell h Imperial Delhi Hor e Slow annu lls In F b ruary which has been su pen led for the dura

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I HILATPLIC SOCIETY OF INDIA -- Formed March 180 Annual subscription Rs 5 Ho Sec-

r lary a d Tr wer F Frankl 30-C I hota liwadi Boml. 3 4 POONA SEVA SADAN SOCIETY —Thi In titution Nass it is in 1800 by the late Mrs. I small at Ra ade the I te G. T. De adlar a d a f w other ladies and gentlemen in Poon and was real tered in 191. It m in objet t to make women s if r li nt and to t sin th m for missionary work ! luding edu tion I nd m d I work on a no se tarian tich.) In m of 1 work on a no se tarian la i amo t thi si ters ind bettern in lackwed are ep laily the form r ho-min 1 fe sare el geld fr in truct in in all lase. There are eight differ in deprime ts sub li ided i to about 56 classes. The total number of w n en and girl on the rolls at the va lous Centre of the Soci ty is about 00 There are in I oona thre ho tels for women with 119 inm to include it mates from beckward classes. Two filly qualified news wer so far sent by the Soci ty for post graduate course in Public He lth Nursin at the Bedford Colleg for women London with tho Bedford Colleg for women London with the grital help of a bol ralip from th Ic gue of Red Cross Society P. 1 Beld s there are Mate nity Ho pitals \underset 1 g Hor c and Inhant Well r Centre t Ahmednar All g and 910 pu unde the man gement f the 5 lety in concetion with other organi to 3 The in titute is large 1970.

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President I Shrim t Sow Rani Saheb o Phalion Loc I Secretary and T as re Mrs Y munshai Bh t Lody S perinte de t 'Secrit yn Jor D Lopment in di Ollecto Mrs Jankibol Bh t G n al Secrit y G B G rud Ba Cenlor Life Memb J t (al Scrit y Mi kelba Athanai B n C Hon Wed al Ad user Dr N L Ranie B A KB B M B B L Sakouloui N New DEBHI/SIMLA—B. S ASSOURION N New DEBHI/SIMLA—B. S ASSOURION N New DEBHI/SIMLA—B. S ASSOURION N New DEBHI/SIMLA—B. S ASSOURION New DEBHI/SIMLA—B. S ASSOURION N New DEBHI/SIMLA—B. S ASSOURION New DEBHI/SIMLA—B. S ASSOURION NEW DEBHI/SIMLA—B. S ASSOURION New DEBHI/SIMLA—B. S ASSOURION NEW DEBHI/SIMLA—B. S ASSOURION NEW DEBHI/SIMLA—B. S ASSOURION NEW DEBHI/SIMLA—B. S ASSOURION NEW DEBHI/SIMLA—B. S ASSOURION NEW DEBHI/SIMLA—B. S ASSOURION NEW DEBHI/SIMLA—B. S ASSOURION NEW DEBHI/SIMLA—B. S ASSOURIE S ASSO k slibai

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tess Owners Association Started a 30th April 1919 t promote the Started n 30th April 1919 t promote the int re ts of the pri ting and litho p sac and alli dt des to bring bout harmony d c operatio mog p e s owners a d

5 G Asze and A \ Thakkar are devoting a | part of their energies to that work

Hon Pardit H N I unzru is the Perside t V Thakkar the Vic President and

D V Ambekar the Secretary

The Society is a non-communal non-sect rian body which does not recogni e any caste distriction

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Automobile Association of Southern India, 200, Mount Road Madias and the United Provinces Automobile Association, 32, Canning Road, Allahabad

WESTERN INDIA NATIONAL LIBERAL ASSOCIATION—(Founded in 1919)—The Association was formed, in pursuance of clause (b) of Resolution XI of the First Session of the All-India Conference of the Moderate Party, with a view to do sustained work for the political progress and the moral and material welfare of the people, to give expression from time to time to the considered opinion of the Party on matters of public interest, and to inform and educate public opinion in this presidency in support of its views, policy and rethods

The objects of the Association are the attainment by constitutional means of full Dominion Status for India at the earliest possi-For the promotion of these objects, the Association shall adopt constitutional methods of agitation and work and shall foster a spirit of broadminded liberalism based on principles of liberty, equality and fraternity among the different classes and communities of the people For -the fulfilment of these objects the Association shall carry on educative and propagandist work by means of leaslets, pamphlets and other publications, (a) 1epresentations to Government, (b) meetings or conferences, lectures and all such methods as may be deemed practicable and expedient to educate public opinion, and (c) for advancing the interests of the Liberal Party by organising and influencing elections to the legislatures, Central and Provincial, to Municipalities and District Local Boards

The affairs of the Association are conducted by a Council consisting of 46 members who are elected every two years

President Sir Chimanlal H Setalvad KCIE, LLD, Vice Presidents Sir Cowasji Jehangir, KCIE, MLA, Sir Vithal Chandavarhar, Kt, MLA, and D G Dalvi, Hon Secretaries J R B Jeejeebhoy, A D Shroff and P S Bakhale

Assistant Secretary V R Bhende

Office -107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay

WOMEN S INDIAN ASSOCIATION ("SISHADRI"),
MYLAPORP, MADRAS —This Association was
started in Madras in July, 1917, with aims
of service

Asms and Objects —To present to women their responsibilities as daughters of India To secure for every girl and boy the right of education through schemes of compulsory primary education, including the teaching of religion To secure the abolition of child marriage and other social evi's To secure for women the vote for Municipal and Legislative Councils on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men To secure adequate representation of women on Municipalities, Taluk and Local Boards, Legislative Councils and Assemblies The Association is actively engaged in the promotion of adult education, the training of women in industrial occupations and slum welfare work To establish

equality of rights and opportunitumen and women. To help women that the future of India hes largel hands, for as wives and mothers the task of training, guiding and for character of the future rulers of band women into groups for the 1 self-development and education at definite service of others.

The Association grants scholarshi interests women in maternity a welfare work in the uplift of the class and in other social and welfare for the general betterment of India has worked successfully for securing for women in India, (see pages 93 an Simon Report, Vol II) and compuls tion for girls and also actually hel passage of Child-Marriage Restrai the Assembly and the Acts for the sion of Traffic in women and ch the abolition of the Devadasi sys Association is an All-India body branches all over India The 1 is affiliated to all the important] women's associations in India and t the world It was the initiator c India Women's Conference and All-Asian Women's Conference a The Madras Seva Sudan, the Madren's Aid Society, The Avan Ashra Montessori School owe their origeiforts of this Association The 1 efforts of this Association The 1 opened a Rescue Home to fact working of the Rescue Section o moral Traffic Act, enforced by Go The Home was opened on 21st Marc Lady Beatrice Stanley and is now Madras Vigilance Association.

Young Men's Christian Asso This Association, which was foundi late Sir Geoige Williams in 1844, world-wide movement, well estaalmost every country in both the he The aim of the Association is, treligious, social, educational, and work to answer the fourfoldsocial, mental and physical—needs men and boys

The Young Men's Christian A though relatively new to India, is rapidly The 'local' Associations nomous and governed by local Directors These Associations in elect a General Board which is for the supervision and expansion of of the Association work in India, I Ceylon

There are now 65 Associations towns and cities and many village A with many thousands of membraces and creeds. The following A own one or more buildings which the local headquarters. Allahabapev, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcicut, Combatore, Colombo, Coondigalle, Hyderabad, Jubbulpore, Karachi, Kunnamkulam, Hahore, Madras, Madufa, Nagpur, Ootacamund, Poona, Rangoon, F

Sal m Securier lad St 1 Welli et n The others use: is ndrum ited or rent free buildings

The work of the National Council and of the al As ociation is carri d on ly num r duntary workers and Com: Ittees a it i 85 specially trained fill time 5 or tai id money the Associ tion has received in ie past from vers as or anisations the idian Y.M.C.A to-d y la e ti ir o n m n muductin their affairs five seer t ri s from rel a Councils still contribute to ir st r the work of the Indi n Movem at t t !! ie rest are recruited in India and finance !

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The Headquarters of th Natio al Council 6 Ru sell Street Calcutta The officers

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tout ce tres serving mill workers and mental employes I out Tru t d Railway empl yees A programme of d cation lett res phy ical culture play and general uplift p oftably fills up the lets re time of the workers and their f milles Tie Associa ti n is re ponsible for the dir ction of three public playg ou ds in the city whi h are il ed by the Mu icipality

OUNG WOME'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF INDIA BURNA AND CEYLON —This Association founded in the year 1875 was org n d n tionally in 1896

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The Patroness of the Association is H L te s Wa ell

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ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH UNIVERSITY WOMEN IN INDIA.

The Association of British University Women Its objects in India was established in 1913 are

(1) To facilitate intercommunication and co operation between women of any nationality who are members of the universities of the United Kingdom, resident in India

To provide a means of keeping in touch with the universities of the United Kingdom, by communication with the British Federa-tion of University Women, and otherwise as may seem expedient

(8) To act as an organisation which shall afford opportunity for the expression of united opinion and for concerted action by university

Membership is open only to those women who hold degrees in any university in the women United Kingdom, or hold Oxford or Cambridge Honours Certificates but Associate Membership is open to women who have studied at a British University for two years and each Members Branch may admit as Honorary women who have advanced the higher education and interests of women

The Association of British University Women has had several branches The address of the Honorary Secretary, Bombay is as follows -

Miss F Sullivan, MA, 19, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay 7

The Delhiand Punjab Branches came into existence in 1918 The Calcutta and Bombay Branches have been influential and have repeatedly inter sened with good effect to educate public opinion with regard to subjects affecting women Branches have, for instance, made investigations on behalf of the Education Department, Government of India, the Calcutta University Commission, etc, and have supplied, through the International Federation of University Women, information on Secondary Education in India carried through an important exhibition of Food Roulets This branch, however, has not membership resident in places where no braintened for a resident of the carried through an important exhibition of Food Roulets This branch, however, has not membership resident in places where no braintened for a resident of the carried for a reside They have been Products This branch, however, has not functioned for a number of years

The Bombay Branch has done good work in connection with the formation of the Social Purity Committee and has, through a special sub committee, organised public meetings for women on subjects affecting their interests about which legislation was being or had been recently enacted

A valuable part of the work of the Association was the establishment of Women's Employment Bureaus in Calcutta and Bombay They were remarkably successful mto the employment Bureau established by the Women's Council

As a means of promoting friendships between women from various parts of the United King dom, with widely differing tastes and interestand spheres of life in India, and as an instrument for affording opportunities for usefulness to educated women, the Association of University Women has a useful function to perform

This Association is Federated to the "Fed eration of University Women in India, and thus forms one of the Units of the India. Federation

Federation of University Women in Indi

The Federation of University Women in Ind unites various Associations of University Wom throughout the country, its object being to protect friendship and understanding among University Women of all races resident in India at the country that the to further their common interests It is affiliat to the International Federation of University Women which has a membership of over 60,00 representing thirty-three nations and whi seeks by scholarships, exchange of teache group discussions and conferences to unite common action and understanding the Unit sity women of the world

The Federation in India is controlled by Central Committee at present located

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN INDIA

ABBOTTABAD CLUB, LTD , Abbottabad, N - W F P
Entrance Fee Rs 40 Monthly Subscription Single Rs 1), Married Rs 18

Rs 100 Entrance Fee ADYAR CLUB, Adyar Annual Subscription Rs 12 Monthly Subs Rs 6 during the months April to September inclusive Rs 8 during the months October to Murch inclusive Hon Sceretary and Treasurer —H R Goosey

AGRA CIUB, LTD, Agra Cantonment 1863) Entrance Fee Rs 50 Subs (Estd Subscription Monthly Rs 10

(Estd 1889) AHMEDITAGAI CLUB, Ahmednigar Entrance Iec Rs 40 Subscription
Monthly, single Rs 12, married Rs 18
Secretary—Cupt P K Roberts

Rs 32 to AIJAL CLUB, Lushal Hills, L (Estd 1893) Entrance Fee paid at the end of the third month of mem ship Subscription Monthly, varying fi Rs 9 to Rs 19 according to income members Secretary Lieut J I. Har (Estd 18

AJMIR CLUB, Kaiser Brgh Entrance Fee Rs 100, payable in four ly yearly instruments Subscription Mont Rs 12 single, Rs 15 married Entr

(Estd 1870) AROLA CLUB, Berar (Estd 1870)

Fec Rs 100 Subscription

Rs 13 single, Rs 15 married

Secretary—Dr T D Shahani Mont Hono

(Estd Allahabad ALLAHABAD CLUB, Allahabad (LEGAL)

Entrance Fee Rs 100 Monthly Subs tion Rs 12



MUITAN CLUB, Multin (L-td.) 189') Perr renent Members - Intrance fee P - 50

Subscriptions Ru 12 rlimbe and Ru 17 married

Military Members No Introde fee

Subscriptions for Majors and those ranks Rs 12 simils and married P: 17

Captains Single R: 8 and married R: 12 Mentenants Single La 4 and married P= 6

NAINI FAL CIUB LTD Naini Tal (Istablished 1864) Auchting, Roving and Golf The tion by Ballot Intrace Lee Permanent member R4 100 Annual Subscription R5 12 Monthly Subscription I of 10 Lemperary Member (Class I) subscription R9 15 a month for sinch member and R3 20 for a married couple Temperary Member (Class II) under 30 days Re I per diem up to a maximum of R3 15 a month Accommodation for 30 resident members. Secretary member—Lt Colonel J. de Gree, 6 B I

ODTIGAMUND CLUB Obtacamund, Mikiri Hills (Fatd 1840) Entrance Lee Ra 150 Subscription Annual, Ra 18 Monthly Rs 12 Hon Secretary—V S Williams

Oment Club, Chowpatty Sea Pace, Bombas
Fntrance Fee Rs 500 Subscription Annual,
Rs 72 for resident members and Rs 21 for
non resident members Rs 12 for about
members, Monthly Rs 6 for resident members
and Rs 2 for non resident members, Re 1
for absent members, President—Sir Cowasice
Jehangir, Birt, GBI KOIF, MIA Joint
Hon Secretaries—D W Ditchburn and M
M Amersey Hon Treasurer—Shant crim
A Shete

PESHAWAR CLUB, LTD Peshawar (1 std 1850)

Entrance Fee Rs 5) Games section Rs 15

Subscription Monthly Rs 10 single, Rs 12

married Hon Secretary—Lt Col 4 P,

Imlay, D 8 0

PUNJAB CLUB, Upper Mall, Lahore (Estd 1879) Latrance Fic Rs 150 Subscription Annual Rs 15 Monthly Rs 12 Hon Sec Lt Col C E L Jameson

QUETTS CLUB, LTD, Quetta (Estd 1879)

Entrance Fee Rs 50 Monthly Subscription

Rs 15 single, Rs 18 married

RAJPUTANA CLUB, Mount Abu (Estd 1880)

Entrince Fee Rs 50 Monthly Subscription Rs 8

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB, Apollo Bunder, Bombay (Estd 1880) Entrance Fee Rs 275 Subscription Annual Rs 18, Monthly Rs 12 Secretary —J A Thomson

ROYAL CALGUTTA TURF CLUB, 11, Russell Street, Calcutta (Estd 1861) Entrance Fee Club Members, Rs 300, Stand Members, Rs 100 Annual Subscription Rs 100 Secretary—D J Lechie

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB, LTD, Naslk Entrance Fee Rs 75 Subscription, Annual Pa 15, Monthly Re 1 p whilst in Nask up to Ra 12 ms Pesidential quarters available. Hon tarp -- C M S Inter

Por at Western India Tuff Cive, Bombay and Poons Integree Ite Members Its 100, Stand Members I trained Subscription Ps 25 both c members Secretary—Major C C Gr

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shiftong Civil, Ltd. Shillong, Assam travel fee Rs 109 for income over Rs and Rs 60 for income under Rs 1,00 Annual Subscription Rs 12 for members Monthly Subscription Rs permanent members, Rs 40 for tem inembers Secretary—Captain R D P

Station Crub Ind., Stated, Punjab A. Subscriptions Married Rs. 12 single R. P. M. Hon Secretary—Major T. Jones

Sind Cits, Karachi (Estd 1871) Ei Ice Rs 200 Subscription Annual I Monthly Rs 12 Secretary — J H G J

Trichinopola Ciun, (1std 1869), C. ment Trichinopoly, Madras Subser (monthly) Rs 6, (annually) Re 1 for members who paid ten annual subseri and Rupees 12 for new members dent H J Crane Hon Secretary—
Smith Hon Treasurer—Capt H Park

Tuticonis Club, Tutlcorin, (1885) Er Fee Us 50 Subscription Annual I Monthly Rs 10 Secretary—G H Cobb

UNITED SERVIOF CLUB, Simb (Estd Intrance Fee Rs 100 Subsert Annual Rs 12, Monthly Rs 6 Secret Major L B Grant, OIE, TD, ED

UNITED SLEVIOR CLUB, LTD, Lucknow C Manzil Palace (Estd 1861) Intrance Rs 100 Subscription Rs 10 mo Secretary — G F Nicholson

WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB, Clerk Road, Bo (Estd 1917) Entrance Fee Rs Annual Subscription Resident Rs Hon Secretary H V Hampton

WHELER CLUB, LTD, The Mall, Meerut 1863) Entrance Fee Rs 50, if by ments Rs 60 Monthly Subscription temporary members Rs 15 single, R married, for permanent members R single, Rs 15 married, Lady v. Rs 5 (Exclusive of games and is subscriptions) Secretary—E F Tho

ROTARY IN INDIA

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Bombay

Governor

Street

Str. Sultan Chinoy Kt. J.F. D.

Carmich el Road Bomb y

Secretary H W Bryant. 88TH DISTRICT

GOVERNOE

Dr B V Vyas Rai Bahadur MB FSMF 14 Clyde Road Lucknow Officials and Clut Meets g Dags

GAI 50.8 March 9 1030 President Jal B Dorab Secretary M. Framji Central Bank of India Ltd. Agra 8 pm 1st and 3rd Wednesdays Laurie s Hotel

ALLAHABAD (Provi ional) President The Hon ble Mr Justice Ismail Secretary C pt Bhagwat Dayai 15 Church Road Allahabad.

MRITSAR 854 February 17 1933
President R B Praka h Chand Mehra
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Bank of India Ltd Amritsar 81 pm.
2 d and 4th Tuesdays Imperial Hotel AMRITAGE

BIOPAL 54° November 2 1941 Pre 1 dent The Hon ble Ftimal ul Mulk Mr h F Halder Secretaries Akhtar All kh n Jamil Ahmad Ma Ll.B 8 15 pm nd and 4th Mondays Lake View Hotel

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LAHORE AHORE 2714 February 1927 President P B J 11 Das Kapur S er tary P P Khosla 3 Moza g Road Lahore 2nd and 4th W dnesdays 8 30 p m Faletti s Hotel Unwawn LUCKNOW

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Fridays Carlton Hotel

ATRIA President S rd D K Sen S cr t ry She kh Md B hit Ahm d Special In ome Tax Officer P til 1 t a d 3rd Thursday S 30 pm Rajindra

89TH DISTRICT

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KANDY

90th District GOVERNOR

W Buchan, C/o Statesman House, Calcutta Officials & Club Meeting Days

ASANSOL 4667, May 1938 President B C
Gupta, Secretary Dr T D Mukhopadhyay,
Rotunda Clinic, G T Road, Asansol, E I R
7-15 p m 2nd and 4th Mondays, Asansol Club
CALOUTTA 587, September 26, 1919 President N C Laharry, Secretary J K
Deb, D/I, Hide Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta
1-15 p m every Tuesday, Great Eastern Hotel
DACOA 4590. March 1938 President 4667, May 1938 President BC ACCA 4590, March 1038 President Vananankur De, CIP, ICS, Secretary Pankoj Comar Ghose, MA, BL, 11, Wise Ghat Road, Dacca 1 pm 2nd and 4th Sundays, University Buildings JAMSHEDPUR 4118, November 23, 1936

President Surendra Nath Bose, Scientary
Dr Himnisu Kunnu Mitra, Refractories Engineer, TISCO, Ltd., Jamshedpur (Bihar) 12 noon 1st and 3rd Mondays, Tisco Hotel

JUBBULPOPI 5064, 1939 President Rev Dr O L Davis, Sceretaru P K Awastin, Manager, The Military Dairy Farm, Jubbul-pore 7 p m 2nd Wednesday, and 8 30 p m PATNA

91ST DISTRICT GOVERNOR

Rajamantrapravina K V Anantaraman, B A Minister for Revenue and Law, East View, Bull Temple Road, Basavangudi, Bangalore Officials & Club Meeting Days

BANGALORE 3323 (b), May 24, 1934 President Elliot Miller, Secretary H P Mulariae X-Ray Engineer 2-A Andre Road

н́р Mukerjee, X-Rav Engineer, 2-A, Andre Road, Langford Town, Bangalore Lunch meetings Century Club, 1st Sunday and penultimate Saturday, 1-20 p m

BEZWADA President T Arumukha Mudahar Secretary M N Sarma, Vice Chairman, Municipal Council 2nd and 4th Mondays, 8 30 pm Masonic Hall

OCANADA President The Maharaja Saheb of Pithapuram, Secretary P Bapoo Row, C/o S N Bros, P O Box 17, Cocanada COCANADA

OGHIN 4377, June 25, 1937 President O Kappeler, Secretary Dr S S Rao, The Naviatna Pharmacy, Cochin 1 p m alternate Saturdays, Malabar Hotel, Erna COGHIN

COIMBATORE 5724, Feb 17, 1944 President Diwan Bahadur Ratnasabapathi Mudahar, Secretary R Venkatasami, BSC, Peela-medu, Coimbatore Meets on 1st and 3rd Thursdays-dinner

ROTARY INIERNATIONAL

COLOMBO 2198, July, 1929 President
K de Kretser, Secretary N U Jayawarder
C/o P O Box No 327, Colombo (Ceylo
1 p m every Thursday, at G O H
GALLF 5382, April 25, 1941 Presiden
R A M Thursdapp Secretary G C
Perera, Richmond Hill Road, Galle (Ceylo
5 p m 1st Monday (Dinner), 3rd Mond
Liening, New Orient Hotel
GUNTUP 5593 President K V Gopal
swami, M 1, Bar at Law, Secretary R
Saheb D Sreeman Narayana Chowdha
B A, LL B, Guntur Meetings, Ray s Nursi
Home, Lalapet 6 p m, 2nd and 4th Saturday

Home, Lalapet 6 p m, 2nd and 4th Saturda JAFTNA 5369, April 8, 1941 President Ro Ratnam Nahah, Secretary T Muttusan pillai, The Rotary Club, Jaffna, Ceylon 5 pm 1st and 3rd Mondays, Jaffna Rest Hor

ANDY 5410, September 21, 1941 Predent W & Scott, Secretary Witharana, Harley House, Hermitage Roa Kandy (Ceylon) 12 45 pm 1st and 3.

Mondays, Queen's Hotel

ADRAS 3186, May 1929 President
D C Kothari, Secretary S T Sadasiva
Indian Overseas Bank, United India Built
ings, Esplande, Madras 1 30 pm ever MADRAS

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Tuesday, Connemara Hotel April to Selection tember, alternate Tuesdays

Madura 4908, December 27, 1938 President

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The Madura 4908, December 27, 1938 President

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Tuesday, Connemara Hotel April to Selection tember, alternate Tuesdays

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The Madura 4908, December 27, 1938 President

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Ath Madura 4908, December 27, 1938 President

Ath Madura 4908, December 27, 1938 Club, 2nd Tuesday each month

President C M Rangodh Singh MYSORE Secretary Dr B Javaram, Medical Office Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Mysore

Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Mysore
NEGOMBO 4645, January 1938 President
S K Wijeyratnam, Secretary Robei
Spencer Schrader, Wester Seiton Fain
Negomba (Ceylon) 8 pm 2nd and 4t
Mondays, New Rest House
NILGIRIS 5441, November 25, 1941, President
W H Bates, Secretary Ra
Salub Dr B G Krishnan, Nutrition Research
Coonoor, Nilgiris, S India 130 pm
1st and penultimate Saturdays, Coonoor Clut
PANADURA 5769, May 2, 1944 President
P de I Kularatne Secretary Dr M J A
Sundrasagara, Health Unit Office, Panadura
PONDICHERRY 5729, March 9, 1944 President
M M R Callard Secretary M Balasoupara
mannen, Advocat-Conseil, Pondicherry

manien, Advocat-Conseil, Pondicherry
ALEM 5007, January 22, 1939 8 30 pm
1st and 3rd Thursdays, Salem Club SALEM

TIMEVELLY 5770, May 2, 1944 President
Diwan Bahadur V N Viswanathario, Secretary Dr K Ramayyaier, MBBS, Arch
House", Tinnevelly Town
VIZAGAPATAN 5504 May 28, 1942 President M M Manekli, Secretary F H Mc
Donald Wilson, Vizagapatam Port 2nd and
4th Saturdays Ramakrishna Missiot
Students' Home 5 n m Students' Home, 5 p m

Office for Middle Asia Brabourne Stadium, Rotary organisation in India, Burma, Ceylon The Office for Middle Asia of Rotary International provides the services of R I Secretariat, at Chicago, to all the district governors in this region and the Rotary clubs and the Bryant street, Chicago, to all the district governors in this region and the Rotary clubs and the Bryant street, Chicago, to all the district governors in this region and the Rotary clubs and the Bryant street, Bombay organisation in India, Burma, Ceylor Afghanistan, Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, Unfederated Malay States, Siam, French Indo-China, Sarawak, Brunel, British North Borneo and the Netherlands East Indies Secretary for Middle Asia —Herbert W

Church Organisation in India

Down to Marchist 1930 the Charch of Englind in Indinguist (and Ceylon) it out, moses in its own it hops an i Metropolitan was in the ey a of the is an integral part of the Church had of the Archibidappic Conterbury. By the Church had of the Archibidappic Conterbury. By the Church had a die Indian Church Mi a ur passed by I arti ment lin 10 this I gal connex to was exert and on Warch I t 1930 f r the Alim of which date provision a sar and e by the Church had been as a constant of the Alim of which date provision a sar and e by the Church of Indian in Indian to the Known as Th. Clurch of India, Burm and Ceylon and for shr tile Church of Indian in Indian to the Church of Indian in Indian to the Church of Indian in Indian to the Church of Indian in Indian to the Church of Indian in Indian

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An. Hean work in In the d tes from the fit: establishment of the Last India Company in the 1 th Century on the sl orce of India at Surat Materias and Bombay whe of the sevents of the Comp my wr minit tred to 1 y a c nthi toots will be a charled in a The fits of 1 fin w s to the distribution of the charled will be a charled being the charled will be a charled to the charled will be a charled to the charled will be a charled to the charled will be a charled to the charled will be a charled to the charled to the charled to the charled to the charled will be a charled to the charled to the charled to the charled will be a charled by the Landil 1 S 1 OK (Society to the Ir most n of Christian knowledy) but Charled will be charled by the Landil will be charled by the Charled will be charled by the Charled will be charled by the Charled will be charled by the Charled will be charled by the Charled will be charled by the Charled will be charled by the Charled will be charled by the Charled will be charled by the charled will be charled by the charled will be charled by the charled will be charled by the charled will be charled by the charled by the charled will be charled by the c

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The Eccle i tical estable himent of the Go ern me t of Ind i an inheritance f om the Last India Company That Comp ny from the first

The Church.

provided chaplains for its servants lains of the present establishment are maintained for ministration to the Government's British born servants, civil and military They are chosen by the Indian Chaplaincies Board sitting in London, are appointed by the Secretary of State, are posted to Dioceses by the Governor-General in consultation with the Metropolitan, and within their Dioceses are posted to stations by the Provincial Governor on the recommendation of the diocesan bishop. Their pay and allowances are wholly met by Government spiritual matters they are subject to the supervision and jurisdiction of their bishop, and while Government servants, civil and military are their primary charge, they are the parish priests of the chaplaineres to which they are appointed and are responsible for the care of all members of the church in their parish except in so far as Indian Members of the Church are cared for by missionaries or Indian clergy Besides providing chaplains the Government of India, again following the practice of the East India Company, has provided or assisted in the provision of churches and their maintenance, and also of cemeteries Where numbers do not warrant the provision of an Establishment chaplain Government has assisted in the provision of clergy by grants-in-iid, and when from time to time the number of Establishment chaplains has been reduced special grants-in aid have been granted Lstablishment and all grants-in aid are subject to revision and are in fact revised from time to time The latest retrenchment, carried out in 1940, reduced the number of chaplains by twelve, and savings effected, along with those under other heads, amounted to Rs 187,276

The great influx of British troops caused by the war has necessitated the provision of additional religious ministrations. This need was met by the organisation in 1942 of an Indian Army Chaplains Service. It provides ministrations for Indian Christian as well as British Christian troops

(The Ecclesinstical establishment includes besides Anglican chaplains, Church of Scotland, 1 ree Church, and Roman Catholic chaplains, for ministrations to members of those communions, and churches and grants in aid are provided or given on the same principles as for Anglicans)

The special interests of those parishioners whose domicile is England in the continued use, should they so desire, of the services of the Inglish Prayer Book which the Church of India is now free to alter at its discretion, are safeguarded by certain of the canons, and these Interests together with other matters concerning the undertakings and relation of the Government of India to its chaplains and the Church are provided for b, a set of Statutory Rules drawn up under the Indian Church Act Member of the Church of England or any of the bran has of the Anglican Communion are, while resident in India, full members of the Church resticut in India, full members of the Church of India, and are a most important part of the do not appear to have attempted to spread the India. Church their numbers still in some Christian faith in India. The Portuguese may therefore be regarded as the first missionaries of the distriction of the Church as a viole the number of India, and from their arrival at Gos the India is the Church as a viole the number of India, and from their arrival at Gos the Pranciscans and Dominicans who accompanied their distriction of the India, and Indian clerky numbered 350 with great activity into the work of evangelism in 1923, and Indian clerky 716. I want later The formation of the Society of Jesus led to one for the Indian arrival at the formation of the Society of Jesus led to one for the Indian arrival at Gos the Indian clerky. There are no racial of its first members, the famous St. Francis

The chap- distinctions whatever in the Church Indian clergy frequently preach or celebrate for European congregations, and in a few instances are in permanent charge of European parishes. The Indian laity though usually preferring services in their own languages are everywhere free to attend English churches and to be enrolled, if they wish, as parishioners

> The education of European children, and more particularly the children of the Domiciled and Anglo-Indian community, has from early days been a concern of the Church In addition to day schools it has established over 70 board ing schools for boys and girls, many of them in hill The provincial Governments assist stations these schools with grants in aid both for building and current expenditure, just as they do all other schools, according to the rules of the education codes. The schools are inspected by Government inspectors. Indian boys and girls are admitted to these schools, but the number that may be taken is limited to a percentage fixed by the local Government An appeal issued by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1938 for the endowment of these schools had produced by June, 1939, just under £30,700 The fund is known as The Anglo Indian Schools Fund and is still open for the receipt of donations. Indianisation of Government services, especially of the railways, customs and post and telegraph departments has severely hit the Domiciled and Anglo-Indian community, and the ability of parents to pay fees is steadily decreasing. Hence The the urgent need for increased endowments existing endowments of all the schools yield an income of less than £1 per child per annum

(The Church of India is not the only com munity responsible for European education in India The Roman Catholics, the Church of Scotland and the various free churches provide schools for their children, and receive similar assistance from Government)

The Government of India Act of 1935, section 83, provides for the continuance of government grants to European schools at a total figure in each province not less than the average figure for the ten years preceding 1933, unless the whole grant of a government to education is reduced, when the grant to European education may be reduced in proportion And, as a result of the recommendations of a sub-committee of the Round Table Conference, provincial boards for Anglo-Indian and European Education have been set up, and also an Inter-Provincial Board, to consider and advise Governments on matters connected with the schools

Missions

In Malabar, on the south west coast of India, there have been Christians certainly from the 6th century, probably from the 4th century and possibly from the 1st century A D They are called "Syrian" Christians oning to their connection with the Church in Syria They

Tayl r being sent to Go wh re he arri ed training institutions 217 indu trial schools in 1541 Under his leadership the pre ching in 1941 Under his leadership the pre ching of Christianity was arried on with great earnest-hees The missionary work of the Rom n I thole Church thus begun has been continue i and at the present day the number of Indian numbers of that Church is given as 113 659 (Censu 1931) to which may be dded 654 939 Syrian Christians attached to the R man Church The number of independent Syrian Christians

(C nsus 1031) is given as 525 607 Protestant missions did not begin till the 18th rrocetant missions did not begin the telefron-fentury, and as missionaries were not allowed to establish the mselves in the Comp ny a territories they worked from Panish trritory and in Indian States These missionaries were Litherans but as stated above were in the iter part of the 18th Century assisted with funds from England Famous men among th m were Ziegenbalg Kiernander Schultze and Christian Friedrick Schwarz By the end of the 18th Century it is believed that there were in 18th Century it is believed that there were its South India about 30 000 Lutheran converts In 1800 the famous Baptist trio Carey Maxim and Water House Baptist trio Carey Maxim and Water House India in 193) Men of humble origin and education one was a cobler one a ragged school teacher and no a printer they display of great abit in the second of the s for the training of ci il and military officers

The 19th Century saw a great increase in missionary effort of every sort This was du to the opening if the Company's trito ies to to the opening f the Company's tribo less to miston ries by the Gor nument of India Act of 1813 a d it was nly after that d to that Anglican (Church of Engi nd) mistonary Societies took up work in India namely the Church Mis lonary Society and the Society fo the Propag tion of the Gospel, by sending as mission ries ordained clergy of the Church of Eagl ad those hitherto sub idised o s at by the SPOK (see above) being Lutherans The first mission ries to rrive after the passing of the Act were American Congreg tionalists The London Mis ionary Society were also early in the field and Presbyterians from America and Scoti and soon followed In the course of the e ntury India became cove ed by a network of missi as engaged not only in ev ngelism but in education I work in a hools and colleges i medical work a d in ind at les Among famou names of missionary education lists ar those of Dr Duff of Calcutta and Dr Wilson in Bomb y In the education of women mis ions m y fairly claim to hav taken the lead Th total numbe of mi lo ary societies from Europe and America working in India is now o er 150 For con ulta tion and common cti n there is a N tional tion and common cti n there is a N tional Christi n Connell with headquarters at Nagpur first org bised i 1014 and in co ne ti n with this there are 10 Provi clai Christian Councils

and very many primary schools 50 hosp tals and about the same number of depensari s 68 Leper institutions and 11 Tuberculosis 50 hosp tals Sanatoria and 15 homes for the Blind or Dc 1 64 Agri ultural Settlements 31 Co-operative Societies 40 printing pres es 36 mise lianeous

Societies 40 printing pres es 36 misc lianeous ind tries The Ce sus of 1931 gives 00 5 8 a the t tal number of Protestant Chr sti as in India making the total number of Chri tians inula maning the total number of thir trips including Poman Catholics Romo Syrians and Syrians (see above) 6 96 763 included in this tot I are 16 771 L ropeans and 138 58 A file Indians R liable figures of a latter date are not vailable

Reum n

Sinc the Great Wartter has been widespread interest in India in the subject of the reunio of the separated Christian bodies In South India the movement for union was started in 1919 by a gro p of Indian clergy This has led to the preparation of an elaborate a heme of uni n the parties to which are Anglicans uni n the parties to which are Angileans Methodists a d the already nited South Indian United Chur h which c n i ts of Presbyterians and C ngr gationalists Much time nd thou i t and the green area and the nation of the have be n given to the preparation of it es he me the problem presented by the task of reconciling Anglican P byterian W slevan and Congrega

angucan r bycerian n slevan na congress vionalist p in ipies being of extreme dimently If the s heme is accepted the four southern dloceses of th Chur h of India Madras Dornakal Tinnevelly and Travancore will be Bornakai finnevery and formage rated from the rest of the province and formage to of the united Ch rch which is pledged to part of the enjoyal germ at Th present pa t ut the united on ten which is periged to m int in epi copal g eram at Th present po itton of the sheme is th t it has bee accepted by the Chur h of Indi Bu m and Ceylon at a meetin of its Gen rai Council in January 1945. It is allo been accepted by the Methodists. The decition of the Satt id. United Church will be made in 1946. and whether it decides to join o not the Union
may be expect d to b inaurur ted in 194
The exitence of united chi ch in South

Indi consistin of Congregational and Presby t rian elements has been mentioned in the trino demonsts has been mentioned in the preceding attention attention in the preceding attention in the preceding attention attention in the preceding attention attention in the preceding attention attention in the preceding attention attention attention attention attention attention attention attention attention at

Ordained Layme

79 167 SPG 17 there a e also certain smaller, CMS this there are 10 Troy clad Christian Councils I morning the sea of the councils in Merchip of these c uncils is by lection or producent by local churches and mission. The Directory of the No. 10. I stand council with the council state of t

Churchmen's Missionary Society (12 ordained the whole of India missionaries in the Lucknow and Nagpur areas are other colle and Rangoon dioceses), the Christa Seva Sangha, Poona, 1927 and the Christa Prema beva Sangha, Poona 1934, the Canadian Church Mission (4 ordained missionaries in the Lahore) Diocese), the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, in several dioceses, the Sisters of St Margaret (East Grinstead) in the Colombo diocese, Sisters of St Denys (Warminster) in the Chota Nagpur Diocese, Sisters of the Maly Formula Nagpur Diocese, Sisters of the Holy Family, Naim Tal, the Winchester Brotherhood, Mandalay, and the Sisters of the Church, Maymyo The first two of these, and several of the others in the list, consist of com-munities of priests or sisters under religious yous Members of the brotherhoods mentioned are in most cases not under life vows The work and influence of these communities is a most important element in the life of the Church of aibaI

The Church of India has taken its full share in educational, medical and industrial work in India Among colleges founded and managed by its missionaries St Stephen's, Delhi, St John s, Agra, St Columba's, Hazaribagh, Christ Church, Cawnpore, and Trinity College, Candy, are well-known A college at Trichinopoly has been amalgamated with the inter-denomination are Dorinkal, Linnevelly, Travancore, I Madras, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Chotta-N training of Indian and Anglo-Indian ordination and andidates Bishops' College, Calcutta, serves has been given in an earlier paragraph been amalgamated with the inter-denominational Madras Christian College For the training of Indian and Anglo-Indian ordination

In the various k areas are other colleges for the train ordinands and lay church-workers throi medium of the local language made famous by the work of the doctors in are those at Quetta (Sir Henry Holland) (the late Dr Pennell) and St Stephen's (for women) The C'MS High Sch Srinagar is distinguished among the High Schools of the Church for the D adopted to develop manliness and esprit i in the boys Cawnpore in the north and reth in the extreme south are well-known of industrial work and training Press at Madras was built up into a ver and efficient institution by a retired C Missionary At Hubli, in the Bombay I S P G Missionaries have, since 1919 extremely good work in charge of an Inc Settlement (for the reformation and t of members of criminal tribes) committed 1 care by Government

Exact figures of the membership of the India are not obtainable. From available there appear to be about three q of a million (750,000) of which about a la a half (150,000) are European and Anglo-I dioceses, with large numbers of Indian Chi

Bengal Ecclesiastical Department.

Hubback, Most Rev George Clay, B sc , D D

Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metrol of India

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

Tucker, Ven ble G E, BSc

Boulton, Rev Canon Walter, B A Cowham, The Rev Arthur Gerard, MA Trotman, The Rev Lionel William, MA

Tilnev-Bassett, The Rev Hugh Francis Emra, Dinapore M A

Archdeacon of Calcutta and Senior Ch of St John's Church, Calcutta On leave ex-India

Bankipore On leave ex India

JUNIOP CHAPLAINS

Ropers, The Rev. G. I., MA. DeVall, The Rev. T. G. C., MA. Chatfield-Jude, Rev H L Th Caddy, The Rev J L Th King, The Rev H P Alchin The Rev C J Donnelly, The Rev A I, M s

Metropolitan's Chaplain Chaplain, Barrackpore On leave ex India On Active Service Chaplain, Darjeeling Chaplain, Fort William Chaplain, St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta

CHUPCH OF SCOTLAND

PRESIDENCY SENIOR

Renne, The Rev John Yule, MI, BD, B Litt,

Pittledge, The Rev J W R , M 4

Buchanan The Per G MA

Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scot Bengal (On leave, preparatory to r ment)

Offg Presidency Senior Chaplain, Chur Scotland, Bengal, New Delhi

Junior Chaptain, St. Andrews Church, Cale

CHUICH OF ROME

Perfer, The Most Lev Dr Ferdinand, 83 than Irm Lauren

Archbishop, Calcutta Chaplain, Alipore Central Jail

Bombay Ecclesiastical Department

CHUPCH OF IRDIA

The Right Reverend Richard Dake Acland MA Bl. hop of Bombay The Ve ratte Canon h C McIt rson u t Ar h leacon ! Bomb > C H Martin Revisirar of the Diocese

SETIOR CHAPLAISS Re erend T R H Filintt w.a. Ch plain of Clore it Pe eren I J Darmes B &

Ch pl in Kirk Peverend Henry Ball M a Ch plain of St M rys Poons Charl i of M I shleshwar (in addition) Reverend O G Lewis MA CF Chaplain of Ahmednagar

Rev H Pier Stansfi ld S nio Presid by Charlat Bent 3

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS Rev William Lin Clattain f Col L Re erend J & W Ruddell 1 A

that I n of Declait Reverend F A Thomson On Milit ry Duty Reverend C J C Newell On Milltary D 13

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

S tor Chapt ns Rev Donald MacDonald M . It lines S I Chaps in Clur I of Scotla d a 1 S nior Cl pisin II Scots Kirk

Homb 5 Rev K Mackintosh Second Ct of in Ti cot lik I mlas

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Most Reverend D Roberts Tlom 8.3 Presiden v Ch rl in

Assam Ecclesiastical Department CHAPLAIRS

Trotman The Rev L. W MA ahillong Howland The Rev 1 A Laki impur Horsley Rev 98 u . Silchar Paid from All India grant

Bihar Ecclesiastical Department

Tezput

CHAPLAINS

Wyld The Rev P n A

Chats 11 Jude Rev H nry MA Charlain of Bankiror Tilney P sset Rev H F L Ch plain ! Din to e

ADDITIONAL CLERGY Keay F E M a D litt

Pl alour Napper Rev H S Mongl yr and Jamalpur Judah R v Ethel ed DA Muzaffarpur and Darbhang Swage Ven Archdeacon E F

R cll

Central Provinces and Berar Ecclesiastical Department Hardy The Rt Revd Alexander O llvy Ma

D.D G st Th Rev I J AKC Bishop of Nagpur Ch plain Clak ata Ul (On l v) para

to y tor tir m nt) Str theld The Rev CnnSF BA Claplai Pachm hi William The V n ble W P BA Archde on and Chapl in I Mhow C I Clae Th Re H b BA C! plain of Jubi ulpor Bury The Pev Phineas M A Chaplain Nagpur

forsly The R v H gh Reginald Ch plain Nasir bad I wrence The Rev Nevile Anthony Henry Ch plain Sauger

Elliot The Rev F E Ch pl in Kamptee

Madras Ecclesiastical Department.

CHURCH OF INDIA.

Senior Charlains

Jack White, The Rev Wilson, The Rev G 4

Archdeacon and Bishop's Commissary (On leave)

Junior Chaplains

Jackson, The Rev L S

Chaplain, Trimulgherry and Bolaram

Perry, The Rev T V

Mobilised

Weston Waite, The Rev F E

Chaplain, St Stephen's Church, Ootacamund

Howard, The Rev C J Walters, The Rev T

Mobilised Mobilised

Colher, The Rev R

Chaplain, St George's Cathedral, Madras

PROBATIONARY CHAPLAINS

Wallace, The Rev J M

Chaplain, St Thomas Mount

TI MPORARY CHAPIAINS

Caldicott, The Rev Canon J G Kerslake, The Rev P C

Chaplain, Coimbatore Chaplain, Wellington

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

MacDonald, The Rev P C

Presidency Senior Chaplain, Egmore, Madras Chaplain, St Andrew's Church, Bangalore

North-West Frontier Ecclesiastical Department.

PROBATIONERY CHAPLAINS

Revd J E D Baskin

Buchanan, The Rev G

Abbottabad Razmak

Bavington, R (Jy Chaplain) J A Mea (Chaplain) C C Gee (Asst Chaplain,)

Peshawar Peshawar

TEMPORARY CHAPLAINS

Revd E Pearson Revd L F Geddes Rosalpur, Nowshera

Kohat

Punjab Ecclesiastical Department.

Barne, The Right Rev George Dunsford, MA, Bishop of Lahore, Lahore

DD, OIE, OBE, VD

Gorrie, Rev Canon L M, L Th

Devlin, Rev T S, MA

O'Neill, Rev W S, MA

Bradbury, Rev John Henry, AKC

Laurence, Rev George, MA, BD

Gasking, Rev C A, L Th

Claydon, Rev Evan, BA

Stephenson, Rev William, MA

Blease, Rev Rupert George, B Sc

Sanders, Rev H M

Fish, Rev F J, BA, MC

Gulmarg

On retiring leave

Murree Chaklala

Retiring leave

Archdeacon, Lahore

On leave

On leave

On active service

Karachi

On leave

Rayvalpındi

THEFOR CHARTAINS

lindsay Rev W J Beyn n Rev J R L Th Hazell Rev H F Hazell Rev H I'
Pearson Rev A J L Th
Mee Rev J A B A
Geddes Rev L F M A
Tytler Rev J D
Fell Rev B G M A
Gas Rev J \ L Th
Haes R v W R F M A
Han n R v J L A L C I
O Hagan Rev C I. O Hagan Rev C G MA

On active service On tta Simla I On active a rvice Pe h w r L ho e (A stt) New Delhi On cti e ervice

On lea e Ambala Sab thur and Juliundur U a tiv servi e S n var (Seconded whil serving nd Go t

India D fe e Dept) act e er c

PRODUCIONARY CHARLAINS

Bavington Rev P
Heath ock R v D W
Blackall r Rev D W
Rodgers R v A H
Folieston Rev P b B 4
Toop Rev W J M A B c F C S
Bastin Rev J F D

Davies Rev T G BA

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On t tl e servic Lahore C att and Ferozepore

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TEMPORARY CRAPIAINS I E D

Pearson Rev E In ils Rev A F Wright R v H 1 1 Row Rev J A H Huffton Rev H V M A Gee Rev C C Monro Rev W D

N he s N w Delhi Cantt Miltan Sialkot Peslawar (As tt) ka ual Siml Hill

United Provinces Ecclesiastical Department

Bill The Rt. Reyd Sidn y Aif d vi A Cotton The Ven ble Henry Wiln of Stapl to Clough J V.D Bur at L w

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SETIOP CHAPLAITS

Bu The Re d John Humphr y B A Cotton The Ven ble Henry Wilmot Stapleton X.A Larwill The Rev Canon G thri I in MA

Davies Leich The Revd Anthur George MA Richards Th R vd G org H nrv Lth Carrod Tl Revd Willim Franc MA H rding Th Re C on J A

Debra Dun Nal | Tat

On lea e prep ratory to retirem t Lucknow (Ci ii) M crut On tive ervi e Ar

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

H Illd y The Revd Sydney Lan I Th Rovers The Revd Eric Willi m A K C Stration The Re d Basil M A Hurn The Revd Edward Lid Il Arthur P well The Revd Liew livn Mont gue S x n 1 4 All 1 b d Clarke The Revd Arthur Bacon The R vd Fdward Arthur Hall The Revd William John B & Brook The Pevd John Brook B Sc B nactt The Revd. Frank MA BD Thorne The R vi Join Ti om MA

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THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Catholic community is composed of the following elementa -

- converted by the Apostle St Thomas They were brought under alleglines to the Pope by the Portugue o in 1589 and placed first under Jesuit bishop; and then under Carmelite Vicur-Apostolic They are at present ruled by an Archbishop and three suffragan Bishops of their own Syriac rite
- (2) Converts of the Portuguese missionaries from 1500 and onwards, starting from Goa and working in the south of the peninsula and up the west coast, Coylon, Bengal, etc.
- (3) European immigrants at all times, in cluding British troops
- (4) Modern converts from Hinduism and Animism in recent mission centres
- (5) Recent converts from the Jacobite com munity in Malabar, of which 3 Bishops, 71 priests and some 28,000 laits have been received into the Cutholic Church

The Portuguese mission enterprise, starting after 1500, continued for about 200 years, after which it began to decline Io meet this decline fresh missionaries were sent out by the Congregation de propaganda side, till by the middle of the 10th century the whole country was divided out among them except such portions as were occupied by the Goa clergy Hence arose a conflict of jurisdiction in many parts between the Portuguese clergy of the "Padroado" or royal patronage, and the propaganda clergy This conflict was set at rest by the Concordat of 1886 (amended) by the Agreement of 1928, abolishing "double jurisdiction') At the same time the whole

country was placed under a regular hierarchy will heafter sutrequent adjustments now stands as follows -

(1) The 'Syrian' Christians of the Melabor Stands as ionova — Const, traditionally said to have been Under the Sacrel Congregation of Extraordi nary Feelesiastical Affairs -

The archbishopric of Gos and Damaun throlig ome extension into British t critory) with suffragan bishopries at Cochin

Churches -

The archbishopric of Frnakulam, with suffragan bishopries of Changanacherry, kottayam and Trichur

The archbishopric of Trivandrum, with suffra gin bi hopric of Tiruvella

Under the Stered Congregation of Propaganda Tide -

The archbishoptic of tera with suffruen bishoprics of All thab id, Afmer and Lucknow and the Presecture, Aposton of Indore and Thui

The archbishopric of Bombas with suffragen bishouries of Poons, Mantalore, Collect Tuticorin Trichinopoly. Missions of Karachi and Ahmedabad

The archbishopric of Calcutta, with suffragan bishoprics of Runchi, Dacca, Chittagong Krishnagar, Dinajpur, Patna and Shillong and the Prefecture Apostolic of Sikkim

The archbishopric of Madras, with suffragan bishoprics of Nellore, Hyderahad, Vizara patam Nagpur, Bezwada Cuttack and cuntur, the Prefecture Apostolic of Jubbul pore, and the Mission of Bellary

The archbishopric of Pondicherry (French), M1 401e, with suffragan bishoprics of Combitore Kumbakonam, Salem, Malicca and Bangalore

The archbishopric of Delhi and Siml with suffragan by hoprics of Lahore and Mul

The archbishopric of Verapoly with suff bishoprics of Q 1 lon Kottar Triva id T

and Vijayapuram The archbishopri of Colombo (Ceylon) with suffrag bishopries tk ndy Galle Jaff Tri com lee and Cl | w

Three Vicariates Apost lic and tir e P ef c tures Apo tolic of Burma

The European clergy ng ged in India almost all belo g to religious orders co g eg ti) r mission seminarie and in the grat majo rty a e either French belgi n Dutch Swiss Spani hor italian by n tio slity Tl) number over 000 b id which there is body of secular el rgy mostly Indian et numb ring bo t 500 nd et 1000 nuns The first work of the or 11 1000 nuns. The next work of the clerky is prochial ministr floor to ext if Christi as uncluding railway people and British troop Secon (comes de ction lich is not confin d't their own people this chools bing frequented by iarg an inhers of lindu Mahom dans Pars to Amond the meximum as 18 the next in the confined by the confine of Hindu Mahom dans Pars to Amount the most importa the titution are St Xa ier s College Calcutta St Pete s College Agra St \ Ter College Bomb y St Joseph s College I Tichl opoly St Alwans Cally St College | Trichi opoly St Aloyau Colle e Mangalo e Loyol College M d as te ching uni e it mber of high echools and elem tar scho l The edu 1 tion of girls is supplied for by numerous

co vent school we ked by rell tous congre gations of nuns to say notling of a pha ations of nums to say not be a say ages and other chirit the n titutions ages and other under under education in The tot i number u de educati n 19 6 exceed d laif a milli u as 19 0 exceed a 1411 a ruid 11 48 to inistor y work prope the country is covered with mos m 1 ms loc tres amo which those in the Punjab Chota harpur Krishnag Gaje t the Ahmedin g ruid tit data fein u co t Chota hat pur Arminiag days the Ahmedn grditit dits feliu u co t may be un ntioned (Full p rileul re on all p nts will be f und in th C thoir Director. aire 1 qu ted) Th m ssi n work is imited aire 1 qu ted 1 10 m ssi n work is tratted sol ly by short te oi m na d money wil l if to tho oming w uli give th mast an ndednit exte ion Ther odic f ti nlefinit exte ion The r ourc cl gv ft theo d s ychurchcoil ctto d p y fatew mint ry d live b plic s r d it d man b plic s r d it d mind b plic s r d it d mind for the company of the com lid r ult

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Delegate Apo tolle of th East Indie who
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A draw 19 1 The ear 15 chapia on the 1038 or 0 000 h pulsed India Chrittin that Some of the ar attached to the Scottin it so nectio with these missios a the bitain in India while the other min tert of the constant of Frigm 11 for the city popul tion of the towns where they be does 1 aluable service in achool medic at those and to the liking the service of the city

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

The Chaplaincy work of the Church 68 ct in d on though ut the whole L st rn H ual an 1 tes from 1814 when the few Dr Brycelani d district and ut s a Ct t n community of the Church and department of the content of the

to the results of a billion of the results of the second o commenced in Darjeell g in 18 0 is n w car ied Colle which has been rebuilt on a magnific ne

There are nineteen Mission Hospitals at 'of Scotland in India and Ceylon "

at Tambaram and which has recently been neeting place of the world Missionary Connecting several Missionary Societies Other in Madrie, Mispur, Ajmer and Poona Further ges are Wilson College, Bombay, Hislop go, Nagpur, and Murray College, Slalkot and Church also carries on important medical Pook" and "The Handbook of the Church There are nineteen Mission Regulated at the Section of Pook and "The Handbook of the Church There are nineteen Mission Regulated at Section of Section of the Church of the Church of Section of the Church of the Church of the Church of the Churc

BAPTIST SOCIETIES

missionaries and 1067 Indian y of the Churches formed from amonget e peoples are self-supporting Calcutta, Ducer, Cuttack, Patna and Delhi children Indian Screetary The re there are hostels for the prosecution of Daniel, Phys. Chicacols, Virag Dt form of work

DUCATIONAL WORK -Ranges from Primary nol to Colleges Serampore College with Royal Charter granted by His Danish esty in 1827, and confirmed by the British ernment in the Treaty of Purchase of the lement of Serampore in 1845, was placed 1856 by the College Council at the losal of the Baptist Alissionary Society become a part of its Missionary edu onal operations, in Arts and Theology was affiliated in 1857 to the newly ned Calcutta University, reorganised reorganise d 1910 on the lines of its original founda-with the appointment of a qualified Theo cal Staff on an Inter-denominational basis the granting of Theological lified students of all Churches

n Arts and Science the College prepares the Calcutta Examinations

here is a vernacular institute also at tack for the training of Indian preachers Bible schools in several centres

there are 10 purely English Baptist of operations is in Last Bengal numbers 15 Australian workers glish services are carried on in many of the ions Medical work connected with the lety is carried on in 7 Hospitals Two large nting Presses for both English and Vernaar work are conducted at Calcutta and tack The Secretary of the Mission is the v D Scott Wells, 44, Lower Circular v D Scot ad, Calcutta

he Headquarters of the Mission are Furnival Street, Holborn, London The 1,781, organised churches 62, al expenditure of the Society for 1942 schools 92, with 3,887 pupils ounted to £219,490 of which £94,430 was Treasurer and Secretary Recommendations. ended in India and Ceylon

IF BAPTIST MISSIONAPY SOCIETY OF GIVAT LIP CARADIAN DIAPTIST MISSION — Was com AIN — Formed in 1792, largely through the menced in 1775, and is located in the Telugu and to of Dr. Wm. Carey, operates mainly in Oriva Country to the north of Madras, in the tal, Bibar, Orissa, the United Provinces, by the country to the north of Madras, in the tal, Bibar, Orissa, the United Provinces, by the translation and Coving There are 20 stations and 335 out ion and the Bible Translation Society have stations with a station of the mission in India and Ceving numbers with Gospel preaching in 1,650 villages. Organizationaries and 1067 Indian and missionaries and 1067 Indian and and ulsed Churches number 138, communicants 34,000 halese workers Connected with the Soch ty and andherents 40,000 for the past year 32 403 Indian and Singhalese Churches, 313 (harches are entirely self supporting In the part Day Schools, 28 Middle and High Iducational department are 415 viliage day sols, and 3 Theological Training College Church membership at the close of 1912 High schools, with 19,000 children, 12 boarding schools, at 29,670 and the Christian community. High schools 2 Normal Training schools, at 29,670 and the Christian community. 7,831 Amongst the non caste people great Seminary providing in all for 5,850 pupils ress has been made in recent years, and There are 6 Hospitals, two leper asylums y of the Churches formed from amongst and an Orphanage Village Evangelisation is the central feature of the Mission, and stress pecial work amongst students is carried on is laid upon the work amongst women and Calcutta, Dreen, Cuttack, Patna and Delhi children Indian Secretary The Rev O E

THE AMELICAN BAPTIST ASSAM MISSION—Was opened in 1836 and has 11 main stations staffed by about 30 missionaries. There are about 850 native workers 1,200 organized churches, about 80 000 baptized members, 400 schools of all grades including 2 High, 1 Normal Praining 2 Bible and 9 station schools There are 3 hospitals and 4 dispensaries which treited about 4 465 in patients and about 16 200 out patients during the year Mission work is carried in 16 languages

Treasurer and Cor See -Miss Marion Burnham,

AMERICAN BAPTIST, BENGAL-ORISSA MISSION AND INDUSTRIAL CRAIT PS-Commenced in 1836 Area of occupation Midnapore district of Bengal, Balasore district of Orissa and Iamshedpur Town of Blhar Work chiefly for Oriya and Santal peoples Address Kharagpur Ldwin C Brush, Secretary, Kharagpur

THE AUSTRALIAN BAPTIST FORFIGN MIS SION — (Incorporated) Embracing the societies representing the Baptist Churches of the States The field of the Australian Commonwealth The staff There are 4,299 communicants and a Christian community

Secretary, Field Council The Rev W G Crofts, Mission House, Birisiri, P O Hatshib ganj, Dist Mymensingh, E Bengal

THE STRICT BAPFIST MISSION—Has 20 European Missionaries, and 227 Indian workers in Madras, Chingleput, Salem, Ramnad and Tinnevelly Districts Communicants number 1,781, organised churches 62, Day and Sunday

Rev D A Thrower,

Kilpauk, Madras

DDESBYTERIAN SOCIETIES

of 9 Mi sio aries of whom 8 are clerical 14 Educationality 5 ar Docto s and Nurr s
The Indian st ff numb rs 500 of whom 19 ar
P tor 103 E ngelist Colport urs 40 Bible women and 331 are Te ler There ar oganised Church s a communic at 201 of 3 565 and a Christian Community of 9 96 Medical work there are Ho pitals includin one at Dohad and several Di p ns ries with 4 199 in patients 353 n w case and a t tal 4 199 in patients 353 in wease and a team tend eo of 148 851. The Mission conduct 3 High Schools 1 An lo v reacul r School 1 Preparatory School at Pr tij and 10 v reacular schools affording tuition for 8 000 pupils also 1 creche 4 Orpla g an I dus pupus asso I creene a Orpin g and a distributed the color at Borsad a Tea I ers Tr ining College for Women at Bo ad co ope ate in United Divinity College at Baroda and ha Missio Pres at S t The Miss in I and

speciality of Farm C lonies f which the a bout a score in conn tion , ith it mo t of them

thriving

The Jungle Tribes Mission with 4 Missionari s is a br nch of the activiti s of the above wo king in the Panch M hals and Rewa Lanth di tricts with Furm Colonies attached

J C Wat on B 5 Anand Secr t ru Laira Dist

THE UNITED PRESENTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA The Silkot Missin of this Church was established at Si Ikot in the Punjab i 1855 It is now carrying n work in eight i il districts in th Punj b a d two in the North West Fronti r Pro ince Its mission ies numbe 81 Its educational work co p is one Theological Semina y one College for High Schools one Industri 1 school 8 M ddi s hool nd 64 Primary s hools The n 1 m ntin sil chools in 1944 w s 1 36 M di vo k is catried on through five Ho pt 1

Th Communicant membersh p Dispensaries of th Church which has be ne tablish di 4 1 8 nd the t tal Chri ti n e mmun ty 10 044
Gene l Scretary W H Mer iam M
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THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OPE rates in thre main sections known ath Punjab (1834) North I di (1836) a d W stern Indi (1870) Mi ion Acc rding to statistics f r the year ending M rch 31 1943 th Am rican taff including wom nd sp cial term Mi. i n ari s numbers 14 and the indian taff bout 987 Three tw and the indian tan bout 987 Three tw and thit ym in tation and 197 out tatios Org ised chur hes number 1 f which 38 ac nti cly self apporting Th 16 7J c mmunicants and a tot I b ptized c n munity of about 70 000

Ed cational work foil ws —Two mens colleges d nit tinth is bell Thoburn ed Kins affa Colleges fr W m n — tude t bout 00 on Th logic l College tud nit work to the treat in The in the college to the second rathing Schools for Willac W & Fs thirt ed to the college Agricultu 1 Demonstr tion F rm 10
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THE IRISH PPESBYTEPIAN CHURCH MI SION — Medical College for Women 107 Elementary Op rates in Gnj. rat and 1 athi war with a st. fl Schools 139 Schools of all grades — pupil about 13 000

44I

... I deal Work —Eght Hosp t is twenty of D spensa is and four bje lalty H spital Fvangeli tic Wok — 58 Sunday S io is with an verage attend nee of 5414 pupil Contributi ne for church and e ang li tic work the p rt of the Indian church I ave deer s d nd amount to alo t Rs 45 000

The H spital t Miral founded by the lite Sir Willin J Wani as a du der the aroof 1 H H G hen is well known throughout ti whole of Suth West tl roughout India and the Fo man Christian College of labr under the pricipal hip of th Peter the Lt D is equ lip will kn wn and lued in the Punjab The Ewing Chi ti Colle e B B M 1 Fh D (Principal) nd All h bad Agricultural In titute (Dr H gg nbott m Prin ipal) ha grown rapidly in mb s d nfl e e

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The Rev D B Upd gr tt D D A P THE NEW ZEALAND PRESBYTERIAN MIS IONecently a 1910 t Jag dhri C mm nc d

works in kh r r and Sah Punjab It 1 r npur Mis V J Sutherland Kharr

Secretary D t Anb B THE UNITED CHUPCH OF CANADA MISSION -

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THE CAP which rep rts for this pa t of its territory Org n sed church s 50 Uno g n! ed clurch s 8 Commu icants 4 303 Baptised non communicants 1 599 Unb ptis d dherents 4 0 6 Total Chr tian Commun ty 998

Edu tional with community 9 9 8
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Middl Sch ols' r boys and girls a High Schol
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a tre t d and five Women a Ho pitals a d a tre t d and five women a mo plant out

and Treasurer of the General Secretary Mission -The Rev & J Anderson, Dhar, CI

Associate Secretary of Mission -Miss F E Clearibue, Kharua, C I (Via Mehidpur Road) Station)

Secretary of Malwa Church Council -Rev Jacob Masih, Indore, C I

Secretary of Patlaw Church Council —Rev Kenneth B V Yohan Masih, BA, Neemuch, CI

THE CANADIAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION operates in two sections, the Northern Section with herdquarters at Thansi in the UP and the Central India Section, known as the Bhil Field

In Central India the Mission comprises within its area the States of Alirappur, Barwani Jobat and Kathawar also parts of the States of Jhabua, Chhota Udaipur (in the Bombay Presidency) and Dhar, Indore and Gwahor bordering on the Jobat-Barwani Road The five central stations are Amkhut, Mendha and Ahrajpur located in Allrappur State, Jobat in the State of Jobat and Barwini in Barwani State The staff consists of 16 missionaries and 50 Indian workers are several elementary schools in the area and a large amount of literature has also been procentral Anglo Vernacular School at Amkhut duced in the Lushai language Communicants central Anglo Vernacular School at Amkhut in which upwards of 300 children are being educated At Amkhut also there is a Children's Nursery Home At Jobat there is a General schools number 610 Scholars 20,366 in addit 60 bed Hospital with a Canadian Medical man, tion to Industrial Schools and Training Institu Dr W R Quinn in charge

There are in the district 7 organized and 2 unorganized congregations with a Communicant provide annually for more than 20,000 patients membership of 430 and a baptized community of slightly over 1.500

Secretary -Rev A L Toombs, Barwani (I a Mhow), Central India

The Jhansi Section formerly known as the Gwalior Mission was founded by the late Dr J Wilkie in 1905 There is now a staff of 9 missionaries and twenty-five Indian workers who are engaged in Jhansi city, Esagarh, Baragaon, Babina and the surrounding villages

Activities include Anglo vernacular middle schools for girls and hostels for Christian pupils in each There are also an orphanage for child ren under school age, a dispensary There is an There is an agricultural settlement at Fsagarh where the Mission has a farm of 1,200 acres

There are two organised churches having a communicant membership of 150

Secretary - Mrs Muckan

THE WEISH CALVINISTIC METHODIST (PRESBY TERIAN) MISSION established in 1840 with a stiff of 54 Missionaries and 1,200 Indian workers, occupies stations in Assum in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills the Lushai Hills and at Sythet and Cachar The Khasi language has been reduced to writing, the Bible translated and many books published in that language by the Mission A number 57,622, the total Christian community 141,640, organised Churches 880, Elementary schools number 610 Scholars 20,366 in addi tions 3 Theological Seminaries, Sunday Schools 1,033, three Hospitals and several Dispensaries

Secretary Rev G Angell Jones, PO Jowai Shillong, Assam

CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETIES

THE AMERICAN BOAPD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR Foreign Missions —In 1945 it included 31 missionaries and 363 Indian workers operating in 11 stations and 163 outstations There were 59 churches with 6,368 communicants Besides are conducting 6 secondary and training schools with 1 302 pupils, the Mission has a large share various union educational enterprises There are 44 primary schools and 10 kinder gartens with a total of 3,162 pupils. Its 5 hospitals and dispensaries treated a total of 60,181 patients The Mission has a total of 10 major social service centres with 29 full time and 16 part time workers. During 1944 these served a total, 400,327 persons Secretary, Rev W Q Swart, Rahuri, Ahmednag ir District

MADURA CHUPOH COUNCIL —Of the South India United Church This body administers all affairs connected with the Church and with elementary education in the villages It has five first grade bourding schools. The Secretary is Rev. Paulraj Thomas, BA, BD, Tirumangalam, Madura Dist

Chairman —Rev. A. A. Martin, M.A., B.D., "College House", Tallakulam, Madura Thomas Freculice Secretary-Rev Paulraj BA, ID, Tirumangalam, Madura Dist Treasurer—G'Chinniah, 211, S Marret et ranbait.

MADURA MISSION SANGAM -This Sangain now carries on all the work formerly administered by the Madura Mission, except the American College The institutions under the Sangam

The Pasumalai High and Training School for Boys, The Capron Hall Training School for Girls, The O C P Memorial High School for Girls, Sokkikulam, Madura The Union Theological Seminary Pasumalai, The Lucy Perry Noble Institute for Women, Rachanya puram, Madura The Willis F Plerce Memorial Hospital for Men and the Hospital Memorial Hospital for Men and the Hospital for Women and Children, The Trade School, Pasumalai

The Sangam also nominates a person to be honorary superintendent of the Dayapuram Leper Hospital at Manamadura

Chairman—A Ranjitham, Mt, IT, Midura Secretary—D W Wilder WD, Madura Treasurer—G Chinniah, 211 S Marret St Undurn

AMPPICAN COLLEGE, MADURA -The American College, then located at Pasumalai, was affiliated with the University of Madras as a second Grade College in 1881 In 1004 the College Department was removed to Madura where for five years it was accommodated in

while new the Union Chieftian III head colling workers. The new 28 congression with building in 1900 the Colline was rerowed to it remembership of 1 d. of whom 44 re to 17 specific state in Tallakulam on the north communic at This result of Fundament and the control of the state of the Landau freer it we small teld as Trainal gatheois and 4 chool Homes. The I file n all schools numl er 6 3 First Grade College in 191

In 1934 at the time of the certen ry of the Mis ion the American College became or nicall independent under its own Go ern ne Council; it til In the same year it was granted affil ti n a an Honoura Collece

The present College site comprises about firty

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Scretary -- Miss Olha F Norcen La al Lat Al t h M h li R d 10 11gla Load handesh Cal utt

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ALL INDIA MISSIONS

The Christian and Missionary Alliagor.

All fives in the series of the s

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conducted at | The Missionary Intelligencer containing informa actical arts for girls are conducted at akleswar Evangelistic, Temperance and iblication work receive due emphasis

Secretary -L A Blickenstaff, 240, Hornov oad, Bombay

THE POONA AND INDIAN VILLAGE MISSION—
ounded in 1893, Mission Stations—Poona
lty, Khed Shivapur, Poona District, Nasrapur
ad Bhor (Bhor State), Poona District, Lonan'
S M Ry, Satara District Phaltan (Palt in
tate), Satara District, Pandharpur, Sholapur
listrict, Nateputa, Sholapur District, Akluz,
holapur District, Chipiun, Khed, Ratnagiri,
angola and Nandeshwar Sholapur District

The Staff consists of 32 Europeans and 60 ndian workers, including hospital staff, with a community of about 600 Indian Christians and heir families The main work is evangelising in the villages, women a zenana work, and prince direction and a baby both companying

nary education and a baby boy's orphanage dedical work is conducted at most stations with hospital at Pindharpur There is also a Bible School, Mission Headquarters, Nasrapore Poona Dist

Secretary -Rev S D Davidson THE AMERICAN CHURCHES OF GOD MISSION-Has three missionaries at Bogra, two at Khan

anpur, Bogra District, Bengal and two at Ulubaria, Howrah District, Bengal President -Rev H W Cover, Mr. Bogra, B A Railway

Secretary -Miss Eunice Catlin, Mission House-Ulubaria, Howrah Dist THE CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE MISSION -

Has its headquarters for India at Chikhli, Berar, where it has a Girls' Boarding School with primary and secondary departments In Buldana, 14 miles from Chikhli, there is a Boys Boarding School with secondary training At Basim, Berar, 70 miles from Chikhli there is a Day School a Bible Training School and the

Day School, a Bible Training School and the Reynolds Memorial Hospital—a hospital for women and children There are also other Day schools in the District At present there are but eight missionaries in India Numbers of

others are expected within the year There is an organized Indian District Assembly with about 22 churches The Indian Staff of preachers and teachers number 55 Mission Chairman Rev P L Beals, Chikhli, Berar CP

THE HEPHTIBAH FAITH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION—At present there are no foreign Missionaries and the native workers are in charge of Rev S N Hembrom is the Chairman the work

THE INDIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, TINNE VELEY (DORNAKAL AND THE HILL TRIBE MISSION)—Opened in 1903, operates in the Warangal District of the Nizam's Dominions as well as among the hill tribes called Paliars in the British and Travancore Hills It is the missionary effort of the Christians living in India and overseas There are now nearly 14,500 Telugu Christians in 180 villages and 550 Palia in Christians in the hills Annakkari in Travan core has become a well established colony of the

THL MISSION TO LEPERS-Founded in 1874 interdenominational and An Society for the establishment and maintenance of

Secretary-Rev D D Rajamani, Palamcottah

tion about the Society's work in both the fields Headquarters Palamcottah

Homes and Institutions for Lepers and of their untainted children, working in 20 countries but largely in India, Burma, China and countries in Africa Its work in India is carried on through co operation with 30 Missionary Societies In India and Burma alone the Mission

now has 32 Asylums of its own with upwards of 7 200 inmates and is aiding or has some connec tion with work for lepers at 22 other places in India Altogether in India and Burma over nearly 10,000 lepers are being helped The Mission also provides for the segregation of the healthy children of lepers from their diseased parents More than 900 children are

thus being saved from becoming lepers An important feature of the work of the Mission is the measure of successful medical treatment whereby early cases, both adults

and children are now benefiting Most of the Mission's income is derived from voluntary contributions Some funds are raised in India and Burma but the bulk of the money expended by the Mission in India and Burma is

received from Britain, although the provincial Governments give regular maintenance grants There is an Indian Auxiliary of the Mission to Lepers of which Mrs R G Crse, The Hon'ble Lady Hope, Lady Lewis and Lady Twynum are Vice Presidents Hon Treasurer — William McIntyre, c/o Macneill & Co, 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta

Hon Treasurer, Bombay —R C Lowndes. c/o Mesers Killick, Nixon & Co, Bombay The General Secretary of the Mission 18 A Donald Miller, 7, Bloomsbury Square, London, W C 1 The Secretary for India 18 Rev Wilfrld H Russell, B A, Fyzabad, U P

THE REGIONS BELOND MISSIONARY UNION,
—An interdenominational Society which commenced work at Motihari, Bihar, in 1900, and now occupies 7 stations and 6 out stations in the Ch mparan and Saran Districts, with a staff of 30 European and 3 Indian Missionaries and 25 other Indian workers The Mission main tains 2 Hospitals, 1 Girls' Orphanage, 1 Women 5 Home 1 Royal Orphanage and Royaling School Home, 1 Boys' Orphanage and Boarding School with a Carpentry industrial department, and 1 M E School with 150 pupils Communicants

number 200 Secretary -Rey S W Law, Motihari, Cham paran District, Bihar

SOCIETY OF

THE NATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF INDIA—Established 1905, started, financed and managed by Indian Christians, has a staff of 36 missionaries and 166 helpers and voluntary work of the companies of the Pun District (the Pun core has become a well established colony of the hill tribes. The nomads have began to do agricultural work. The Society publishes monthly distributed in the hills. Annakkari in Travan ers, operates in Montgomery District (the Punters, operates in Mont (Niama Boras) Trinpatter Tal & (A. At.) and Konayam in Tan ancore and D to prison. Direct examelati wave from 60 or tree 1 in a language areas friend nominations! Bir of Elementary from spr and for the Record with Thirds of the Proposition of the Proposition of the Proposition of the Proposition of the Proposition of the Third Control of the Proposition

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President —The Rt. Rev 4 K 3 odd beneral creary — x 3 lent lat v 3 t

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Brinth-day Adre that Mission—Western India (Lator F I by es Supe I bend of) Office Addr a mailstury lark Froma

et nthday Alventi t Mi industria (Partor F Mi Meleen Superi te d nt.) On a Add : 63 U Wisara ito i Langoon Burms Orre Addressed in J panese occup tion Sail ury lark Loona.

Seronth-day Adventi M Ion-vortheast India, (Iastor H O Woodwarf Superinten dent) O'N ddd st. Baragain Banchl Se enth-day Adventist M iton-vorth west India, (Pastor O O Mat ion S perioducint) O'Nes Addis : 3 Curron

Road New D Bij Serenthday Adventist Mission—South India (F. M. Melern, Superintendent), Offer Add is 9 Cunningham Road Bangalore

Alarge number of day and boarding v rn culls and Anglow the model and boarding v rn culls and Anglow the model are conducted in the part of the conduction of the period o

Fi e physici ns and a number of q alified nurses re employed r gula medic l work b ing conducted t thirty two stations

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Claires Secretary -Rev A P Fromman Ellict pur Berar C i

THE CRICON AND TYPIA GRANDAL MISSION — F tablished 180° or uple stations in Hysory State in the Colmb for and Annat pur Di tricts is in the United Fro Inces. Mission tand 21 Indian workers of Churches 44 Communicants 1 —34 Christian community 3 43 Orphanges 4 chools 4 Pupils 3 o

Headquarters - Mirpah Ri hards Town Bangalore

THE LOYS CHRISTIAN HOME Mission—The Bay Cirl tian Home Missi n b tt r known as th B C H Mi ton w to ni d by Albert > rion in 1800 who as set ref mine aw rith In i The H dquart ra of the Mi ion i D) ond loo x District

The main for the life sion is the care forph sanhat pretit is looking after 150 rich as or me dy children

It alloring a day a hool will his an attindance of north 80 hilden A little gricultural work is also being carrid on The Mission has a work centrate Oral UP where a fool for girl is conducted with an attendance of about 100

Ther re 6 ni lonaris in th Misin at pre ent and ne rly 60 indian wo kirs Ti Misin le ansitil i and doc ex naglisti wo k in many illage a ound ti ni nst tins I to lefect is to i p to I fi in peopl in a y w it can espe illy poor lid in Chritia Butter I be to the control of the

Ladies Societies

ZETARA BIBLE AND Medical Mission— Ihis 1 an interdenomi ational society with headq arters 33 Surrey Street London working among wom n and girl in 5 tations in the Bombay Pres dency 6 in Unit d Provinces and 4 in the Punjab There are about 45 worked on Indian lines and carried on by European Missionary ladies on the staff with Indian and European workers Evangelistic Assistant Missionaries, Indian teachers, nurses work is carried on in the surrounding villages Assistant Missionaries, Indian teachers, nurses and Bible women There are three hospitals supported by the Society—Nasik, Lucknow and Patna There are High Schools in Bombay Lahore and Panchgani and a number of City schools of which those at Benares are the largest At Lahore there is a University Department The Evangelistic side of the University work is largely do ie by house to house visiting

Hon Treasurer Rev Roland A Smith, MA President -The Lady Kinnaird Secretary — Miss N Lamport

Women's Christian Midical College, Lud HIANA with which is incorporated THE PUNJAB MEDICAL SCHOOL FOR WOMN In 1894 the North India School of Medicine for Christian Women was opened in Ludhiana in order to give a Medical Education under Christian influence to Indian women Doctor Edith Brown, DBE, MA, MD MOOG, etc, was its Founder and Principal until October 1942 when she became Principal Emeritus, and Dr A M S
Pollock, FROSF, was appointed Principal The and 3 on furlough, School is Interdenominational, and trains stuliving in the district dents for various Missionary Societies

The Memorial Hospital in connection with the College has 270 beds and 61 cots

1944 is the year of the College Jubilee and in these 50 years 476 medical students qualified as Doctors, 186 as Dispensers, over 300 Nurses and over 1,500 Midwives and Nurse Dais Nurses and Dispensers also do midwifery and are included in this last figure

There are at present 107 students, 5 dispensers, 52 Nurses, 1 Mothercraft Pupil, 18 Midwives and 52 Nurse Dais making a total of 235 women in training, besides 20 Indigenous Dais receiving instruction at the Health Centres run in connection with the Hospital are 3 City Centres

During the year 1943 there were 5,229 In-Patients, and 54,525 Out-Patients

THE MISSIONARY SETTLEMENT FOR UNIVER-BITY WOMEN was founded in Bombay in 1896 Its work is religious, social and educational The Settlement supplies a hostel for Univer sity students of all nationalities for educated girls are provided and teach ing is also given in pupils homes. The Settlement staff take part in many of the organised activities for women's work work The Social Training in the city for women is now an integral part of the work of the Settlement The course, lasting a year, includes both theoretical and practical work

Warden —0 М Kaae, B 90 (London), Reynolds Road, Byculla, Bombay

Warden —R Navalkar, B A, Uni Settlement, Sardar Modhar Road, Poona University

THE RAMABAI MURTI MISSION (affiliated with the Christian and Missionary Alliance Mission in 1925), the well-known work of the late Pandita established in Ramabai shelters about 700 deserted wives, only Hebrew widows and orphans, educating and fitting Hon Secretary Rev G F Westcott, B Sc, M A

of Kedgaon, Poona District

Secretary and Treasurer -Miss J I Craddock

Inter-denominational Missions

'THE CENTRAL ASIAN MISSION" Founded D2 Head Office, 47, Victoria Street, London, S W 1, Field Secretary, Bundipur, Kashmir Stations at Mardan, Bandipur, Shigar, Khapalu, Kargii and Zangskar Protestant, Evangelical, 17 European workers inter-denominational

Council, -The TRIENDS' SERVICE THE Friends' Service Council works in five stations of the Hoshangabad District besides two or ganized congregations in Central India

The Church, which is composed of 6 Monthly Meetings united in the Mid-India Yearly Meeting, is largely organised on the lines of the Society of Friends in Lugland There are 330 full mem bers and 1,562 adherents

There are 15 missionaries, 12 on the field and 3 on furlough, also 1 retired missionary

The principal activities are a general hospital with dispensary and nurses' training department a Primary School and an Anglo-Vernacular Middle school at Itarsi, a Boarding school for girls with Primary and Anglo Vernacular Middle Departments at Sohagpur, a Home for older girls in Sohagpur where toys are made for sale, a Boys' Hostel at Hoshangabad for boys attending Primary, Middle and High schools there The Council's work also covers two villages in the Seoni Tahsil of the Hoshanga bad district in one of which, Makoriya, there is a dispensary and a Primary School

A Settlement is maintained near Hoshangabad, where village problems are studied and work of an educational and social nature is carried Wardens, Donald G and Erica M Groom

There is also a Weavers' Co operative Society at Khera, Itarsi, where cloth is made on hand looms

A "Quaker Centre" has been opened at 772
East Park Road, PO Karol Bagh, New Delhi
People interested in the international service, carried on by the Society of Friends may com municate with the wardens, Ranjit and Doris Chetsingh

Mission Secretary Erica M Groom, Hoshan gabad CP Church Secretary, Dhan Singh, Sohagpur, CP

THE AMERICAN FRIENDS' MISSION—With Missionaries working in Bundelkhand, Hospital for Women and Children at Chhatarpur, Orphange, and school work at Nowgong Churches and Evangelistic work throughout the district. the district

Rev Everett L Cattell, Superintendent Chhatarpur, CI

THE OLD CHURCH HEBREW MISSION WAS established in 1858, in Calcutta, and is the

President -Rev B Γr Tilliander. BY. BD, Arasaradi, Madura

Leipzig Evangelioal Luthfran Mission -The Lutheran Mission work in India was com menced in 1706 by German Missionaries under the Danish Tranquebar Mission It was taken up by the L L L M (founded in 1836) in 1841 The LELM re entered into the work after the great war in 1927 It is located in the Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot and Tanjore The Mission co operates with the Districts Church of Sweden Mission and the Tamil Evan gelical Lutheran Church The L E L M maintains two High Schools for boys at Madras and Shiyali (Tanjore Dt), a number of Elementary Schools for boys and girls in different places, and various other institutions

Owing to the war, the whole Mission work has been temporarily placed under the Mission Council of the Church of Sweden Mission—The work is administered by a Special Committee The Northern I ield Committee'

Chairman Rev C G Dielil, BA, BD, No 1, Madavakan Road, Kilpauk, Madras

TAMIL EVANGFLIGAL LUTHFRAN CHURCH — Organised Churches (Pastorates) 52, Ordained Indian Ministers 49, other Indian workers 107, Baptised membership 42,056, Schools 183, Teaching staff 707, Pupils Boys—11,941, Girls-5 366

President —Rt Rev J Sandegren, MA, DD, LNO, Bishop of Tranquebar, Trichinopoly

MISSOURI EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN INDIA MISSION (M E L I M) Located in British India, Mysore, Travancore and Ceylon (1895)

In British India, in North Arcot (Ambur, Yanıyambadi, Pernambut), Salem (Krishnagiri, Bargur), Tinnevelley (Vallioor, Vadakangulam) Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad Ramnad Districts

In Mysore (Kolar Gold Fields)

In Travancore (Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Para sala, Balaramapuram, Aryanad, Nilamel, Allep pey and Shertallay)

In Ceylon (Colombo)

There are 41 American Missionaries, of which 10 are on furlough 2 are teachers in charge of school and home for children of missionaries (Kodaikanal), 2 Zenana workers (female), 1 nurse (female)

There are 3 High Schools, 2 Teachers' Train ing Institutions, 1 Catechist Training Institu-tions, 1 Theological Seminary, and 1 Hospital with 40 beds

Statistics, Nov 1, 1944 Christians 16,034, Indian Pastors 19, Evangelists 17, Catechists 152, M E L I M Teachers 231, Non Cathran teachers 33, Indian Doctors 2, Indian Nurses 4, Bible Women 9, Boarding Homes 10 General Secretary — The Rev Robert M Zorn, S T M, Nagercoil, Travancore, India

THE DANISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, established 1864 in South Arcot, working there and in North Arcot, on the Shervaroi Hills, in Madras and in Orissa, has a total staff of 365 Indians and 34 European Workers, Communicants 4,195, Christian Community 8,667, one High School, one Secondary school, 3 Boarding Schools, one hostel, 74 Elementary Schools, and 2 Hospitals, total scholars 5,035

President -The Rev P Lange, Tiruvan namalai

Treasurer — The Rev K Heiberg, 38, Broad way, G T, Madras

The Santal Mission of the Northern Churches (formerly known as the Indian Home Mission to the Santals)—Founded in 1867, works in the Santal Parganas, Birbhum, Murshidabad, Maida, Rajshahi, Dinajpur and Goalpara Work 14 principally among the Santais but also among Bengalis and the Mech people (Boro) Mission staff numbers 57 of whom 2 medical Indian pastors 51, other Indian missionaries workers 500, Christian community in organised congregations 27,000 6 boarding schools with 900 pupils, 130 elementary schools with 3,000 pupils, Industrial school with 60 pupils, 1 printing press, 1 orphanage with 30 orphans, 2 hospitals, 4 dispensaries, 2 leper colonies with 400 lepers, 1 tea Secretary Rev J Gausdal, Dumka, garden Santal Parganas

Methodist Church.

The Free Methodist Mission of North America—Established at Ycotmal, 1803, operates in Berar with a staff of 13 Missionaries and 40 Indian workers Organised churches 7, 1 Theo logical School, 1 Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, 5 Elementary Schools

Secretary -Miss E E Ward, Yeotmai, Berar

THE SALVATION ARMY

The work of the Salvation Army in India and Ceylon was commenced in 1882 by the late Commissioner Booth-Tucker, and was for many years under his control, with Headquarters in India For some time now, the areas occupied have been divided for administrative pur poses into 6 Parritorial cach under a Territorial poses into 6 Territories, each under a Territorial Commander, and one smaller Command

Northern Territory, with Headquarters at

Western Territory, with Headquarters at Lahore

Bombay Madras and Telugu Territory, with Head

quarters at Madras with Headquarters at Southern Territory, Trivandrum, in Travancore State

Territory, with Headquarters at Ceylon Colombo

Territory, with Headquarters at Eastern Burmah Command, with Headquarters at Calcutta

The Commanders are directly responsible to Rangoon

the International Headquarters in London Northern Territory — The area in this Territory is the Salvation Army work in the Punjab. Delhi and United Provinces The Territory is

Evangelistic work, especially among the "de pressed classes," is extensively carried on, both controlled from Lahore

in the Punjab and the U P

A number of Settlements for the reformation of "Criminal Tribes" are under the control of the Salvation Army in the United Provinces (where this important areas was (where this important reformative work was commenced) A special Settlement has also commenced) A special Settlement has also been opened in the Andamans during the last few years. last few years

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A land colony 2 000 acres in extent is in exist 1 ence in the Multan District where a population of 1 800 has been settled. The 1 nd will

ultimately become the property of the holders Medical work is carried on in two Hospitals one of which is in the Punjab and the other in the United Provi ces and also in one dispensary The Hospital in the U.P. has been "med to the Military for the duration of th

ther institutions include Day and Boarding cols Agricultural Colonies Solliers and tel Delhi Our Ho tel at Delhi is for H Forces only

Illage centres at which the S A Works 2 411

fficers and Employees

clat Institutions erritorial Headquarters -3 Que n s Road tore Puntab

Territors I Commander-Lt Colonel W

ter in charge Western India Territory -The Western

lla Territory comp ises Sind Rajputana str I In lia Rathiawar Bombay Pre Idency a Marathas M uritius

Fernional Headquarters-The Salvation Army rland Road Byculla Bombay

T rntorial Commander - Lieut Commissioner

Moffat Corps 316 Outposts 5 4 Societies 455 clai Institutions 18 03 Day Schools and 4 sarding Schools

Besides the distinctly evangelistic operations era are established large General Hospitals— Linery Memorial Apand Evangeline Evangeline with Ahmednagar several Dispensa les Day Schools 4 B arding Schools Indus lal and Rescue Hom for Women Released Released isoners Home the management of the

v Memorial Infirmary no ing George V Memorial Infirma adv Dhunbai Home for the Destitute a Schools I ctory for the making of Weaving id Watpi g Machines and a Land Colony wo Ped Shield Hostels and three Canteens for

true men Madras and Telugu Territory Emb aces foras City the Centr I and Northern Dit icts i the Preside cy as also Hyderabad and be Central Provinces, due to the lack of cronnel it has not b en possible to make If the advances desired or respond to the namy requests that continue to react th

In additi n to eve g lical educational and a upilit work earried on in jist n 400 llazes we have two Central Boardin School Taindag I stitutes for Men and Women elected for Officerable a Criminal Tribs elt ement with 500 men women and children allow of the August many of the duits work! th Toba co Factory durals while oth re work the land a Leper Ling Charge G neral Hospital for Women and Charge thou h men are also treated a al Services Department where wast paper All Strikes Department where wast paper and Strikes Department where wast paper and the its is carried in with two out-coultry factors and the strikes also been done with Red Shi id 7 miles also been done with Red Shi id 7 miles also been done with Red Shi id 7 miles also been done with Red Shi id 7 miles and 1 miles are have a Red Shi id 7 miles and 1

The Lady Hope Red Shield Cant er nearth Emore Rallway Station alo to M bile Canteens for Troops and Emergency Services

Territorial Headquarters -The 1 Salv ton Army Ma leng

Territorial C mmanler -It Colonel Edward

Walker Cluf Se retary -Brigadi r V ctor Thomason

Sathern I di T rotory -The Terri torial Headquarters is Tr v ndrum Travancore State

The work of The Army had its beginning among the Tamil speaking people of the souther part of the State ne rly flity years ago. The work develop d and ext need northward through the whole State of Ir ancore into Cochin and during the past trenty file by its eastward into the Bittsl dmini tered district of the southerr I rt of the M dr s Presidency More than 494 corps and ov r 1 18 officers

After than 494 corps, and over 1 18 officers labour amon at the filage populations. The Army has a member light us so the Inda of some 81 415. Hundreds of Siltion trmy b en e e ted in whi h g ther Sunday Halls ba after Sunday co gatio s of thistin men and women one is form among those who have been the not dipraced popule in the country now of the third see nd and first gatio s of th isti n men generations

This territory is divided for admini trative purposes into eventeen divi lons d Di trict seven among th Tamil spe kin p ople and ten amon st those who speak Malaya? m

Medical Work also the work f our Leper Hospitals take car of a vast amount of human The Catherine Booth Hospital at emfering The Catherine Booth Hospital at Nag r oll which has grown out of a tery am il beginning is now a fully equipped modern institution of m ny departments de ing with all manner of medic i nd sur, it classes Hospital is equipped with X in y radion long and spil add nursing; classification in from this Institution early liber is of the Ho pital to some of the most remote region de ling mong other things with mala is which has ray ed nd undermi ed the he ith of a whole popul tion in certain areas in South Traval core

181 645 patients were treat d duri the past year in the C therine Bootl Hospit i and past year in the C therine Booti Heapit 1 Am is see rail Bir hes and 1136 m jer op ration and 60 minor operations wr peri runed Two Leper coloni a ar run on on behalf of the Cochin Governm m d dth otter the Face Boot Leper Hospits in the there have combin d 40 p Henri There have combine 40 p Henri There two it title than carry of the wolk anding with the hi here traditions of Ciri tan ser i e

Workers in the T ritory co at t of 1 18 Omeers 96 employees Th e e457 0m red Corps and 1 8 Sort iter 139 primary d ye hood 2 Boarding 5 hot. 1 31100 100 1 iti 3 Boarding S hoal "S hool 4 Vielt Joel S hool 4 Vielt loot - Trainin G rri n 1 We nen a Industry and - Men a Ini ie

Territorial He dquarters -S Trivandrum Trav core State A Kondyar Terra rial Commander-Commissioner Ch

A. Mackenzle 5 cretary-Ident C 1 el THE BASIS OF MI.I.
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GOVT. SANDALWOOD OIL FACTORY, MYSORE.

Laws and the Administration of Justice

The indigenous law of India is personal and in 1894. These Codes as an or let from it dividile with reference to the two great classes; it is aronowing from the continuous and Maker-and and 18 was a crat and rike at its the continuous and th The indigenous law of India is personal and in 1829. Thes. Codes as an er let from it

delegated

Codification Before the tr nef r of India to the Crown the law was in a state of great confusion. Sir

ledd is the creation of statutory energing made for it either at Westminster or by ite authorities in India to whom the nec as ry law giving functions have from time to time been described.

be the tathets and the Rogith common law large relative relative to the tathets are the relative to the relative terms of the relative rel tion in reasing importance will attach here fter to the periodical examination and re islon of the Statute Book and the Government of I di hope that th Committee will take its place as a permanent feature of the legislative machinery of the country

European British Subjects

the law was in a state of grate sound to state the law was in a state of grate sound to state the large Camaningham described it as hope is me for all classes or train di tinctions of proleasily unwieldy entangled and contusing in the large state of the larg Whilst the substantive criminal faw is the law of British India is contained in the state of write the question of jurisdictio over Lucopean Codes. One of the most enminent lawyers who subjects in such way as to remove from the reason to India Bit James Stephen id the India In

with offences, and it left their position as ex-ceptional as before The general disqualifical jurisdiction in any dispute beta tion of native judges and magnetrates remains, more of the following parties, the but if a native of India be appointed to the post of district magnetrate or sessions judge, his powers in regard to jurisdiction over European involves any question (of law British subjects are the same as those of an which the existence or extent Englishman holding the same office provision however is subject to the condition the Court's jurisdiction over dis that every European British subject brought state is a party. In the exercifor trial before the district magistrate or sessions jurisdiction the Court can pro judge has the right, however trivial be the declaratory judgment. The Cc charge, to claim to be tried by a jury of which with appellate jurisdiction over not less than half the number shall be Euro-decree or final order of a Highpeans or Americans Whilst this charge India, if the High Court certification was made in the powers of district magistrates, involves a substantial question the law in regard to other magistrates remained interpretation of the Governmen unaltered "

After a discussion on this subject in the in Council either with or withou Legislative Assembly in September 1921, The Tederal Legislature is empor the following motion was adopted —"That in the appellate jurisdiction of the order to remove all racial distinctions between so as to extend to certain civil Indians and Europeans in the matter of their large stakes An appeal also lie trial and punishment for offences, a committee Court from a High Court in a I trial and punishment for offences, a committee be appointed to consider what amendments should be made in the provisions of the Code wrongly decided concerning the of Criminal Procedure, 1898, which differentiate between Indians and European British subjects and Europeans who are not legislative authority vested in the Reither subjects in original trials and respect to the restant of the Reithers and Europeans who are not legislative authority vested in the British subjects in criminal trials and proceed ings and to report on the best methods of giving effect to their proposals. As a result of the of the Act in relation to the adirecommendations of the Recial Distinctions the State of a law of the Federa Committee the law on the subject was further. An appeal may be brought to modified, and by the Criminal Law Amendment Act XII of 1923 in place of the old Chapter its original jurisdiction in any XXXIII (sections 443-463) the new Chapter concerns the interpretation of the XXXIII (sections 443-449) with certain supple mentary provisions were substituted. This of the executive or legislative at has in some measure reduced the differences in the Federation by virtue of an between the trials of Europeans and of Indians under the Code Since 1836 no distinction of race has been recognised in the civil courts throughout India.

The Federal Court

A Federal Court is, according to the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report, a necessary element of any Federal Constitution It is at once the guardian and interpreter of the Consti tution, and arbiter of the disputes between the Federal Units The Government of India Act 1935 accordingly provides (sections 200-218) that there shall be a Federal Court consisting of a Chief Justice of India and such number of other judges as His Majesty may deem necessary but the number of puisne judges shall not exceed six, unless and until an address is submitted by the Federal Legislature for an increase judge of the Federal Court is to be appointed by His Majesty by warrant under the Royal Sign Manual He shall hold office until he attains the age of 65 years, but is liable to be removed from office on the ground of misbeha-tiour or of bodily or mental infirmity, provided that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on a reference reports that the judge ought on any such ground to be removed The Federal Court shall be a Court of Record, and shall sit at Delhi or such other place or places as the Chief Justice may with the approval of Governor-General from time to time appoint

This depends Certain restrictions : or any Order in Council made t direct appeal in such a case lies virtue of the Instrument of Access or arising under Agreement made Council from a decision of the Fe Order in Council made thereunder Accession, or under an agreemer Part VI of the Act An appeal brought to the Privy Council when is granted either by the Federal Privy Council All authorities, civ throughout the Federation are en All in aid of the Federal Court the Federal Court shall be in language, and judgment must be open court in accordance with t the majority of the judges

The Federal Court was establish menced to function from 1st Octol Court in the first instance Chief Justice and two puisne judg Justice receives a salary of Rs 7, of the puisne judges Rs 5,500 p

Sir Maurice Gwyer, K.C., was be the first Chief Justice of I Shah Mahomed Sulaiman and Mr to be judges of the Federal Court

Sir Maurice Gwyer K C, retired Sir Srinivasa Vardachariar acted as from 25 4-43 to 7 6 43 when Sir I the present Chief Justice was ap other two colleagues are Justices and Zafrulla Khan

The functions of the Federal Co be affected in any way by the a emergency powers by the Gov under section 45 of the Act in case the Constitutional machinery

Bigh Courts

High Courts of Judicature were consti-tuted by the Indian High Courts Act of 1861 for Beng I Bombay and Madras and I t riortle United Provinces and the Punjab sup reedi the old supreme and Sudder Courts More recently High Courts have been con tituted for Patn and Rangoon as well The Judg s are appointed by the Crown they hold office during the pleasure of the Sov reign at least one third of their number are barristers one third are recruited from the judicial branch of the Indian Civil ervice the rem inlng places being avail ble for per on who have held ter tain Judicial Offices in India or lawyers quilded in Indi Civilian judges has now been abolished by Gov rament of India Act 193 T isl by ju is the rule in original criminal cases befo High tourts but ju les ar ne er employed in civil suits in Indi

For other parts of India High Courts have been formed under other ame The chief difference being that they derive their authority from the G vernment of India not from P it me t In Sindh N W P Province and th Central Pro I ces and Be ar the p inc pal I g I tribun l is known as the Court of the Judicial stroum is known as the Court of the Judicial Commissioner Quite reently th Secret ry of State for India h s approved the propos I for the establishm nt of a High Court in the Centr I Provinces nd Berar and Sindh and a High Court hus si ce Janu ry 1936 be n establi hed at N gpur

The High Courts ex rel e super ision over it the subordinate court Returns are regul re

explan tions as well as from the cases that Courts by the Insoftency Act of 1906 come bet re them in appe I to keep themselv s to some extent quaint d with the manner). Cotomers are appointed only for t in whi h the courts gen rally are di chargi g their duties

Lower Courts

The Code of Crimi | Procedure provides for the constitution of laterior estimatal courts styled courts of session and coarts of magistrates. Every profice outside the Presi dancy town, is di idel date for session and a session division has a court of ses in and a local division has a court of ses in and a local division has a court of ses in and a local division has a court of ses in and a local division has a court of ses in and a local division has a court of ses in and a local division has a court of ses in and a local division has a court of ses in and a local division has a court of ses in and a local division has a court of ses in and a local division has a court of ses in and a local division has a court of ses in and a local division has a court of ses in and a local division has a court of ses in and a local division has a court of ses in and a local division has a court of ses in and a local division has a loc

deal with ma isterial cases and benches of Ju t ces of the Peace or honorary magistrates dispose of the less important cases

before courts of sessi n are either Trial Trial before courts of sessin are chiler with sessors or juries. As s ors as it but do not bind the judg by their opinions on jurnes the opinion of the majority prevails if accepted by the presiding Judge. The Indian law llows con iderable I titude of appeal But there is no Court of Ciri mai Appeal and as the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council as the Judgent Committee of the Phys Council
has repeatedly disclaimed all Jurisdiction as a
Court f Orimin I Appe I there is no adequate
machinery for appeal or r visio available to
persons convicted of serious and even capital offences and sente ced by the High Courts n their original or appellate Crimin 1 Jurisdict ons The pr rogati e of mercy is exercised by the Governor General in Council and the Local Go erum at concerned without prejudice to the superior power of the Crown

The constitution and just dicti n of the inferior civil courts varies Broadly speaking one district and sessions judge is appointed for each district as D strict Judge he pr ides in its principal ci il court of original jurisdiction his functi ns as Sessions Judge have been de scribed For the e po ts members of the Indian Civil Service are mainly selected though som appointments re made from the Provincial Ser ice Next come the Subordin te Judges Ser ice Next come the Subordin to Judges and Munsiffs the extent of whose origin l infladiction varies in different parts of India establi hed at N spur.

The High Courts are the Courts of ppc | Judge are aims Invariably presided over by from the superior courts in the districts crimi | Indians | There are in addition a number of ball and civil, and their decisions are fund | Courts of Small Lourse with jurisdiction to try except in class show interface appear less to His bounds units and to the 500 in the trouble by Maje vi to Council and its hearth by the Judicial it was where the Chartered High Countil have been depended in Eagl and original juri dict in Small Cause Courts have Committee of the Privy Council in Eagl and original juri dict in Small Cause Courts dis The High Courts ex rele super Ision over 11 pose of money usits up to Rs 000 As In.

> Coroners are appointed only for the Pr si d ney Towns of Calcutt and Bomb v El e where their duties are discharged by the ordi hary staff of magistrates and police officer qualded by jurors

who are admitted to practise on the appellate appointed under Section 55 of the Gove side of the chartered High Courts and in the of India Act 1935 The Provincial Gover Courts subordinate to the High Courts (At-have usually their own Legal Rememb torneys are required to qualify before admission to practise in much the same way as in England The rule that a solicitor must instruct counsel prevails only on the original side of the Bombav and Calcutta High Courts Pleaders practise in the subordinate courts in accordance with rules framed by the High Courts The Bar Councils Act of 1926 arms at abolishing the various grades of practitioners, and under it each of the High Courts maintains a roll of advocates entitled to practise within its jurisdiction

Law Officers.

The Government of India has its own Law College in the Legal Member of Council All Government measures are drafted in this department after their substance is decided department after their substance is decided upon by the administrative departments confecer of the Council the principal law officer of the Government of India is the Advocate General of India who is appointed by the Governor General under section 16 of the Government of India Act 1935 At Bombay and Calcutta the Government of India have also confecer own solicitors. Each of the Provincial that the Governments has its own Advocate General either of the Judiciary or the State

have usually their own Legal Rememb and professional lawyers as Gove Advocates and Assistant Government Adv

Sheriffs are attached to the High C Calcutta, Madras and Bombay The appointed by Government, selected from officials of standing, the detailed work done by deputy sheriffs, who are offi Court

Law Reports.

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Mohammad Ibrahim Khan, M, KB, B, A, LLB	Kohat and Mardan Additional District & Sessions Judge, Peshawar, Kohat and Mardan (On								
Broadbent, R E C, ICS Mohammad Safdar Khan, M, KB, BA, ILB	leave) District & Sessions Judge, Hazara Additional District & Sessions Judge, Peshwar, Kohat and Mardan								
Abdul Ghafur Khan, M, KS, BA	Additional District & Sessions Juage,								
Abdul Latif Khan, M	Peshawar, Kohat and Mardan District and Sessions Judge, Dera Ismail Khan								
Gurcharan Das, L., B.A. Abdul Hamid Khan, Sheikh, K.S., B.A., LL.B. Mohammad Amir Khan, M. Mohammad Nazir Khan, Raja	Senior Subordinate Judge, Peshawar Do do Judge, Hazara Do do Judge, Bannu Do do Judge, Mardan								
Ram Chand, L, Gulatee, B A Jagat Singh, S, B Sc, LL B Birch, M	Sub Judge. 1st Class, Peshawar								
Mohammad Daud Khan, M, BA, ILB Mohammad Eusoph Havat, M, BA, LLB	Do 1st Class, D I Khan Do Charsadda								
Ram Lal, L , Kapur, B A , LL B Shakirullah Jan, Mian, Bar at Law	Additional Sub Judge, Peshawar Sub Judge, Nowshera								
Haji Mohamm id Khan, M , B A , LL B Faizullah Khan, M , B Sc , LL B	Do Mardan Do Bannu								
Ram Saroop, Dewan, B A , LL B	Do Swabi								
Qaisar Khan, M., B.A., LL B	Do Haripur								
Sher Bahadur Khan, M , B A , LL B Abdul Halim Khan, M , B A , LL B	Do Kohat Do Dera Ismail Khan								
Anand Prakash, Dewan, BA, LL B	Do Abbottabad								
Abdullah Jan, Mirza, B A , LL B	Do Peshawar								
Amirzada, M, BA, LL B	Do Mansehra								
High Court of Judicature at Lahore.									

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Trevor Justice	Chief Justice Puisne Judge
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HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT LAHORE-contd

Bhandari The Hon ble Mr Justice Pul ne Judge (Additional till 1.46) De a do. Achhru Ram Khosla do do do 30 do Do. KROMA GO GO
W P Pakenham Walsh I C S Barri ter at Law
G B C E ennette
Raujit Raj h ran Red tran Regi trar Deputy Registrar (Judicial Department) Deputy Registrar (Admini tration) Assistant Registrar Narwant Singh

United Provinces Judicial Department

MIOD COURT OF IUDICATURE AT ALLAWARDED

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE	AT ALLAHABAD		
Hon ble Sir Iqbal Ahmad B & LL B Hon ble Sir James Joseph Whittlesea Allsop Kt J P I C S	Chief Justice Puisne Judg		
Hon ble Mr Justice Kamal kanta Verma B A LL B Hon ble Mr Justice Henry Benedict Linthwaite Braund B r at Law	Do Do		
Hon ble Mr Justice Tej harayan Mulla Rai Bahadur HA LLB	Do		
Hon blo Mr Justice Archibald Henry de Burgh Hamilto	Do		,
Hon ble Mr Justice Robert Langdon Yorke JP, ICS Hon ble Mr Justice Bidhubhusan Malik Bar at-Law	Do Do		
Hon ble Mr Justice M Wall ull h Dr Bar at Law	Do		
Hon ble Mr Justic Sheo Pr sad Sinha B & LL B	Do		
Hon ble Mr Justice John Reginald William Bennett	Do		
MA (Oxon) JP ICS			
Hon ble Mr Justice Girlsh Prasad Mathur Ral Bah dur	Addl Put ne Judge		
BA LLB	l		
W Broom BA (Cantab) ICs	Registrar		
Ral Sahib Srl Kishen Das	Deputy Registr r		
Aripa Sh nkar Varm BA LLB	A I tant Registrar		
Bh k Saran M A (Oxon) Ba at Law	Govt Advoc t		
Vishwa Mitr B a LL B	Dy Go t Advocate		
Syed Ahmad Rafique Bar at Law	Asstt Govt Advoc te		
M Mukhtar Ahmad BA LLB	Law Reporte		
Brij Lai Gupta M A LL M	Junior Law Reporter		
Capt K O Ca leton MA (Edin) B rat-Law MLC	Adm i trator G neral Trustee	and	Official

CHIEF COURT OF OUDH AT LUCKNOW

: Chief Judg

Ghulam W The Hon ble Mr Justle B & LLB Misra The Hon ble Mr Justice Lakshmi Shanka B r t Law	Judge Do
Madeley The Hon bl Mr Justice William Yorke JP 108 Kaul The Hon ble Mr J tice Parduman Kish n Rai Bahadur Ba LLB	Do Additional Judge
Piare Lai Bhargay Rai Bahadur Bi Ll. B Gi dhari Kri ho A rain Ghosh Hemanta Kumar Bar at Law Rai Bahadur N Mrullah Bez Ba at-Law	Regi tr r Deputy Registrar Government Ad oc te
Er vasta Bi hambh rath Ba LLB	Asstt Govt Advocat I w Reporter

Thomas The Hon ble Sir George Kt Bar at Law

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20 0	(0)	607,590 212,265 19,834 142,345 111,903 8,729	82,717 82,717 36,719 6,713	985 406,471 155,011(a) 23,216 2,695	1,864,272 (a)	(b) 2,013,630* (b) 2,142,509* 2,387,163* 2,505,007* 2,504,187* (d) 2,787,633*	2,576,207* (c) 2,504,086* 2,510,151*	2,650 ln 1934, 3,
the vilue of which cannot be estimated	in mone)	568 47 17 36 413	106 106 46	4,692 269 8	6,734	6,691 5,919 6,437 6,537 6,701 6,217 8,406	5,779 5,613 6,307	1933,
Value above Bs 5,000	(7)	1,662 706 97 864 976 126	340 45	1,285 737 213 9	7,196	7,936 8,538 11,144 10,312 10,322 11,309 11,890	11,640 12,373 12,990	2,790 in
Value Rs 1,000 to Rs 5,000	(9)			*	34,499	37,498 48,334 55,546 50,546 59,755 69,755	63,956 66,296 69 898) in 1932,
Value Rs 500 to Rs 1,000	(5)			_	49,990	56,003 67,024 75,593 82,51 92,433 95,836		1931, 2,829
Value Rs 100 to Rs 500	(4)				375,249			# #
Value Rs 50 to Rs 100	(3)	92,361 38,264 4,390 33,761 29,061 2,179	2,909 16,456 8,305	215 215 30,230 4,745 4,745	319,349	!	496,126 491,899 488,856	of Burm, 1930, 3,304 38
Value Bs 10 to Rs 50	(2)				769,845	828,611 863,872 960,086 1,003,369 1,003,666 1,062,736	940,691 882,004 869,581	e inclusive suits in ,637 in 19; courts ;
Value not ex- ceeding Rs 10	(1)	142,972 52,331 1,124 5,192 7,169	1,620 10,445 3,480 197	63,871 10,239 1,886 1,886	301,410	300,615 202,062 317,375 321,773 315,810 322,188 302,230	288,661 270,296 272,604	to 1935 are inclusive of Burma Bombry suits in 1930, 3,304 in 1931 1937 and 2,637 in 1938 Superior Courts " In details
Province		nl r d Provinces 1b	n-West Frontler Province al Provinces and Berar	as as ay h Baluchistan	Total, 1939	.1938 1937 1936 1936 1931 107AIS < 1933	1931 1930 1929	NOTE —Figures for year prior to 1935 are inclusive of Burma. Details not given of 3,785 Bombay suits in 1930, 3,3156 in 1936, 2,788 in 1937 and 2,637 in 1938 (a) Excludes 2,260 suits of "Superior Courts". (b) Includes 2 suits not shown in details (c) 800 suits not shown in details
	1	1						5. 5. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6.
	Province Palue Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Taluo Value the value not ex- Bs 10 Rs 50 Rs 100 Rs 500 Rs 1,000 above of which ceeding to to to to Bs 5,000 cannot be Rs 10 Rs 50 Rs 1,000 Rs 5,000 estimated	Value Value <th< td=""><td> Province Province</td><td>Province Palue Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Instruction of State and Betar 10,445 38 250 1,000 4,000 1,000</td><td>$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td><td>$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td><td> Province</td><td> Province</td></th<>	Province Province	Province Palue Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Instruction of State and Betar 10,445 38 250 1,000 4,000 1,000	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Province	Province

THE INDIAN POLICE

Origins --Cornwallis was the first Indian administrator to take the burden of policing the administrator to take in nutrien of policing the country off the remindars and to place it on Government. He ordered the District Judges of Bengal in 193 to open a Thans (Police Station) for every 400 square miles of their jurisdiction and to appoint stipendiary Thana dars (Police Station Officers) and subordinates

In Madras in 1816 Sir Thomas Munro took a perintendence of police out of the hands of the edentary judges and placed it in the hands of the peripatetic Collector who had the indigenous viil ge police system already under his control In this way the Revenue Department controlled the police of the districts and still to some extent does so especially in Bombay Province

In Khandesh from 18 6 36 Outram of Mutiny fame howed how a whole time military commandant could turn incorri ible marau ders into excellent police, a d Sir George Clerk Go ernor of Bombay in 1848 applied th le son by appointing full time European Superin tendents of Poli e 1 many Districts

Madras had a torture scandal in 1853 which showed that 3 Collectors had no time for re police superinte dence in 1859 the prin iple of cult time European superintendence was introduced in a Madras Act of the tye rand the control of the Collector was removed

The Mutiny led to general police overh ul a d retr nehment a d the Madras Act was mainly followed in Indi A t V of 1851 An Act for the Regul ti n of Police which still governs poll working everywhre in I dia except Madras and Bomb y whi h have its own Police art (IV of 1890) own Police Act (IV of 1890)

Working -St ictly speaking th re is no India Police With th ex ption of the dvisory staff of th Intelligenc Bureau attached dvisory staff of th Intelligence Dureau statehed to the Home Department in Government of I dish a not a i give police offer relief event of the Home Act is posterior and the policy of the Act is posterior and the policy of the Local Government oncerned and in the own subject to the case i control of the Governor Gen at The cold in minor the Correlation of the Government of the Governor Gen at The cold in minor the Correlation of the Governor Gen at Correlation of the Mandanana and Nicobar I lands and Panth Fiplod and in other c att lys administered areas is dimid tered by the Off Commission oncerned or the head of the dministration oncerned the Correlation of the Correl the Central Government

Within the Local Government area the police are enrolled nd org nised in District, force at the head of each of which is a District. Superintendent of Police with powers of enlistment and dismiss 1 of constabulary

The D S P is subject to du I control The force he c mmands is bject to the general ontrol of the DI t ict Maristrate for the enforce-

and fliciency of the force is govern d by a dep rimental hierarchy of Deputy Inspector (eneral of Police and Inspector G neral of Police G nerally ape king ti D\$1 ts (entral of Police and Inspector i neral or Police G nerally spe king it DSI to to correspo d with his Di tri t M gi.t at n judi lal and magi terial topics and with lis d part ental chiefs on internal workin of the

The C I B—The Curzon Police Commission of 190 3 modernised police working by providing for the direct nilstment and training of I lucated Indians as Police Station Officers and by creating specialised police ag n i s ur der each Local Government for the inv stigation of specialist nd profes ional crim These agencies are known as Criminal Investigation Departments and work under

Investigation Departments and work under a Deputy inspector Ge all They collate information about crime cell; the Come Ge site information about crime cell; the Come Ge site it ramingation is into several jurifications at they centrol the workin of uch set niting police de loopments as the Fl yer I fint identification Bureaux There is also as Central Intelligence Bureaux under the Hom D partme t of the G vernment of Indi which e liets inf mation from all provincial Criminal In estigation Departments and works critimal in estigation Departments and works for I ter provincial il is n I thas it branches at various e ntres throughout Briti b I dl a d at Quetta in B luchist n The H ad of the Eureau kn wn as the Direct r Intelligence Bureau al o act s Advisor to the Home D p rim nt of the Central Government in polic matter

Headquarters and Armed Police -At the clief town of each District tie D S P has his office and al o l is Headquarter Police Lines and parade ground This is the main centre for cumulation and distributin to th centre for cumulation and distributi n to the Police Stations and Outposts of the District of clothing arms ammuniti and accounters is all ears the Stores and the Armoury Here also constabul ry recruits end it to by the D S P are taught delli deporture t and dutie and are tured out to full vacancia. The H ad quiter Lines also c stain in two lundred out of the properties reasures in the District and also provil p isoner of treasure sort Actu lly they form a small and mobil local army equipped with muskets (si gle locating) and bayo ets. The m st highly train d section of them contrough a m sket y course and are arm d with the section of the s mounted a d armed poli e

Thanas and Thanadars -Almost through out India the popul r terms for Police Station a d P lice Stati n Officer are Thana and Thanadar It is at the Police Station that th public ar m st in touch with the police and the police with the public Whether it b in a large city or i a moin sil hamlet the Thana i The force he of subject to the control isting city of a most an namest up ranact. The force he of subject to the control isting of the control of the Dit ist Mentstrate for the minor- and its representation of the minimum ment of law and the maint names of order or against a person r persons unknown in the District But the departmental who kind idealing with u he callers the Thansdar who like police of all ranks, is supposed to be always on duty, is chiefly guided by the Fourteenth Chapter of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the Second Schedule at the end of that Code This schedule shows nearly all penal offences and states whether or not they are "cognisable by the police" The fourteenth Chapter lays down that a cognisable complaint must then and there be recorded, visited, and investigated A non cognisable complaint is metely noted in a separate book and the complainant is told to go to court

Police Prosecutors—The complainant in a cognisable case not only has his complaint recorded but investigated without payment of fee. If the Thanadar succeeds in establishing a prima facie case against the accused, the prosecution in court is conducted free of charge by a police prosecutor, who is a police officer Personal inspection and supervision are the common means for the District Superintendent of Police to know whether his subordinates are doing their work properly

Out-Posts -When the Police Commission of 1860 devised the plan of police that still holds field, they laid down two criteria of the One was one policeman numbers required per square mile, the other was one per thousand of population. In towns it is well enough to of population. In towns it is well enough to have the available police concentrated at the police station But in the mofussil the Thana is very often fifty miles distant from portions of its jurisdiction. It is in such cases profitable to detach a portion of the police station strength under a head constable to man an outpost where complaints can be received and investigation begun without the injured party having to undertake a long journey to the distant Thana The secret of good mojussil police working in normal times is dispersion. A single policeman, however junior, represents the rule of law and is an agent of Government

The Chain of Promotion—A constable may aspire to become a Police Station Officer or higher officer. The directly recruited candidate who comes in through the Police Training School as a Thanadar is, it is understood, a graduate and may quite often rise to be an Inspector or a Deputy Superintendent, or exceptionally a Superintendent. The direct Deputy, an office reserved for Indians, has a good chance of becoming Superintendent, and perhaps Deputy Inspector General. The direct Assistant Superintendent, whether from England, or from India, is sure of a Superintendentship, and has chances of D I G after 25 years' service. The period of service for all ranks for full pension is thirty years, and if an officer dies in the process of earning full pension his pension dies with him. Members of the Police Force are eligible for the award of the King's Police Medal and the Indian Police Medal for long and meritorious services and for conspicuous acts of gallantry

Presidency Police—In the Presidency Towns there is unified police control for the Police Commissioner is responsible for both law and order and for departmental training and efficiency

The Commissioner of Police of a Presidency Town is not the subordinate of the Provincial-Inspector General of Police and he deals direct with Government, just as the Presidency Magistrates deal directly with the High Court The Criminal Procedure Code of India is modified in the Presidency Towns by special police Acts which prescribe police procedure Justice in criminal cases in Presidency Towns is some what rough and ready, not only from this cause, but also because Presidency Magistrates can give upto six months or Rs 200 fine summarily, i.e., without formal record of proceedings, and if only whipping or fine up to Rs 200 is inflicted there need be not even any statement of reasons for the conviction

STATISTICS OF POLICE WORK

The undestrability of a tacking under in the face unit the differences in the conditions portained to statistical results as a rest of the under which the pole work and it may be metric of policy work was a point upon added they can at the best illeated by make considerable areas was laid by the limp frietly the taree of arcress with with in Indian Police Committion whose certainty to the the process of the conditions of the contract of the c Takes believe the series of a land by the lamp effectly the egree of a received by this product believe to committee who return it to be the place earny out that import not be risk by to result from the prevail net it believe the strength of the control that the advancement o an off or would the advancement o an off or would be result of constitutes both to cates and by persons arrected and a low ratio of crime the objection as after the control of the cates and by persons arrected and a low ratio of crime the objection as a low so and the strength areas but the polity, and of the else differences between the cannot properly be used as a bat of control of the cates without their the cannot properly be used as a bat of control of the cates of the crime.

lalmbA	istrations.	Number pending from previous year	Number reposted in the year	Sumber of persons tried	convicted		log trial or vesti
Bengal		5 924	1 1 3	14	131 550	13 70	9 001
Bihar		386	53 60	0 93	110,-11	10 1 1	5 1
Orissa		3 63	10	6 99	5 13	1 639	1 160
United Provis	2009 /	18 154	165 54	110 504	10" 381	17 13	28 76
Punjab		14 61	4 3	6.01	4 6.0	\$1 9	15 417
North West F	ronti r Province	- 98	16 0 (0	15 _3	8 191	5 833	1 140
Central Provinces and Berar		7 006	65 759	41 600	4.0	463	8 00
Assam		1 800	1 094	10 113	631	374	n "00
Almer Merwara		505	4 444	3 33	3 000	5	89
Coorg		67	439	4.0		و	90
Mad as		3 46	347 315	833 zq	315 035	18 53	~ 48
Romb y		9 965	191 091	1 9 166	1 5 903	rs	1487
Sind		6 63	14 630	14 944	5 697	0 47	503
Baluchistan		15	4 831	4 327	3 972	\$35	3 6
Dhi		440	13 614	16 74	1103	ნ 0ა	4 t/0
	TOTAL 1939	07 9 9	1 153 808	998 46	840 480	147 93	100 00
Totals	193 193 19 6 1935 1934	80 715 75 776 7 688 67 897 70 84	1 044 7 1	94 572 9 8 939 900 13 957 319 97 548		1_8 633 116 866 11 617 113 267 136 11	86 46 *6 741 1 _59 8 870 78 11
	1955 193 1931 1930	74 346 73 453 63 396 70 755	938 041	913 198 883 696 819 38 705 4 0	783 171 670 885	143 176 146 010 144 7 3 134 1 6	8 096 83 969 8 309 71 45

of .- Figures for years prior to 1935 are inclusive of Burma No later figures than the above are avail ble

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	House trespuss nd House-break- ing with intent to commit Off ne.	Convic- tion obtained	2,892	1,980	7,750	, (2) (3) (4) (4) (4)	2,039	801	1,99,1 1,99,1 1,99,1	550	97.316	20,018	20,653 20,766	23,554	22,693 21,0 33	21.451
	House trespuss and House-break- ing with intent to commit Off uc.	Reported	37,673	26,011	1,477	3,114	13,760	8,233	9,329 11,216 1,77	304	184 088	167,000	146,359 147,408	168,861	167,939	165,582 able
	Theft	Convic tion obtained	6,721 1,632	2,701	1,031	326	1,151	1,251	3,000 1,157	709	40.111	11,511	32,940 32,940 35,55	37,160	33,171	aro avail
	Ordinary Theft	BedrogeA	26,835	14,516	26,311	2,323	34,192	6,620	20,721 10,650 5,356	3,151	174.800	151,772	128,026	138,021	138,863	the above are available
-	beft	Convic- tion obtained	452 352	344	1,164	10	639	100	2,139 607	567 4	7,526	0,200	6,817	7,410	7,861	es thun
٠	Cattle Theft	Reported	1,217	1,000	5,021 1035 1035	467	1,676	55.	1,922 1,323	2,111	22, 167	20,176	17,630	21,316	22,122	No later figures than
80 80	ilty	Convic- tion obtained	130	7.1	C4		₹	ມລ	10	12	675	481	125	1.267	1,388	No
Cases	Dacolty	Reported	801	502	Ħ,		110	34	200 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500	139	1,068	2,290	3,154	4,170	0,594	201
	rious rganst rson	Convic- tion obtained	2,048	956	3,067	134	1,643	687	2,284 1,720 431	575 31	18,396	18,280	18,254	23,044	21,856 20,769	ırma
	Other serious Offences against the Person	Reported	8, 199 863	4,707	9,356	427 3,365	1,232	2,523	7,703 4,626 1,266	2,785 162 188	62,290	61,555 57,961 56,130	54,097	67,983	67,347 65,733 64,303	prior to 1935 are inclusive of Burma
	er	Convie- tion obtained	70	32	200 432	193	140	8 6	404 156 11	120	•	1,771				are inclus
	Murder	Reported	638	433	1,471	46 759	355	140 5	1,220 505 11	415 11 15	7,583	6,659 6,211 5,489	6,002	6,827	7,320 7,833 6,762	to 1935
	ces the and ic uility	Convic- tion obtained	726 48	643 92	797 920		416	202	481 334 125	102 8 16	2	4,382 4,527 201	4110	101	~ 0 ~	
	Offences against the State and Public Tranquillity	Reported	2,271	2,195	3,920	387 259	1,197	1,046	1,767 940 216	401 14 45	17,928	15,683 14,475 13,061	13,770	15,553	17,466 17,095 18,519	es for year
	Administrations		Town and		ov inces	Frontier	ovinces and		Province Town and	n :wara	TOTAL, 1939	1938 1937 1936	1935 < 1934	1933	1931 1931 1930	Note —Bigures for years
	Adminf		Bengal Calcutta Suburbs	Bihar Orissa	United Provinces Punjub	N -West Province	Central Provinces Berar	Assam	5 2 2 2	Sind Baluchistan Ajmo"-Merwara	Tol		TOTALS			

JAHS

penas servicus rigorous imprisonment (which may include short periods of solitary confine ment) and simple imprisonment. Accom-modation has also to be provided in the julis for civil and under trial prisoners

Since the introduction with effect from the 1st April 1937 of the Government of India Act the administration of J ila i a provincial matter and the power of legislation in respect of prison ments the Contral Government exercising only concurrent legi lative Powers with the Irovin cial Governm nts in the matter of the transfer of prisopers and accused persons from one unit

to nother

The origin of all jail improvements in India and origin of all jan improvements in India in recent years was the Jail Commission of 1888 The report of the Commission which consisted of only two members both officials servi g und r the Go rnment of I dis is extremely long and reviews the whole question of jail organisation and administration in the minutest d tall In most matte a the Com mission recommendations have been accept ed and adopted by Pro 1 cial Governments but i various matters mainly of a mi or character their proposal have eith r bee rei cted rei cted ab initio as manifed to local conditions aban doned as unwork b! after careful reerim nt or scoepted in principle but postponed for the

present as Impossible The most imports t of all the recomme da tions of the Commission the o e that might in fact be described as the corner stone of their fact be described as the corner stone of their riport is that ther should be in each Fresi ducey three class a of 1 Us in the first place large control lails for convicts sentenced place is the control laid of the condition of the condity, district in the beadquaters of districts and thidly subsidiary jails and lo k ups fr under trial prisoners and convicts between the condition of the convicts of the control of the convicts of the control of the control of the control of the convicts of the control of the cont

The condu t of converse to particular proportions of the conduction of the conductio of thes post being a strong inducem at to good

The Jails Committee —The obvious advisa bility of proceeding along certain general lines as convict officers

Jall administration in India is regulated of uniform application led to the appoint general by the Prisons Act of 1804 and by ment of a Jalla Committee which conducted makes the under he yet by the Covernment of India the first comprehensit, survey of Indian prison and the Irottneial Governments. The punish administration witch had been made for thirty ments authorsed by the Indian Pen I Code for years. Extress was Jalla morning and increasing convicted offenders include transportation upon the occurrency increasing penal serviced ringous mythosoment (witch bestuding Jall accommodation of recruiting a existing fall accommodation of recruiting a better class of warders of providing educa tion for prisoners and of det louing prison industries so as to meet the n eds of the con suming Departmens of Government Other important recommendations included the sepa ration of civil from criminal offenders mation of that from criminal ovenders the adoption of the E glish system of release on il case in the ca of suclescents and the cre tion of children's courts. The Committee found that the reformative side of the Indian system needed particular attention. They system needed particular attention They recommended the segregation of habituals from ordin ry pri oners the provision of a parate accommodation for prisoners under trial itic institution of the star-class system and the abolition of certain practices which are liable to harden or degrade the prison population

Employment of Prisoners—The work on which convicts are employed is mostly eartied on within the jail walls but era mural employment on a large scale is some time llowed as for example when a large number of convicts were employed in excavating the Jhelum Canal in the Puniah Within th walls prisoners are employed on jail service and repairs and in worksh ps. The main principle if id down with reg rd to jail manufactures is ind down with reg hi to an instituteurs is that the work mut be penal and industrial The industries are on a large scale multiarious empl yment being condemned while care is taken that the jall sh ill not compete with local traders As far as possible industries are adapted to the requirements of the consuming adapted to the requirements of the consuming public departments and printing tent-making and the manuf cture of clothing are among the commonest employments Schooling I con fined to juveniles the experiment of teaching adults has been tried but literary instruction is unsuitable for the class of persons who fill

an Indian tail

magatrace. In tax unner the open tenseuring the nears of remain primorers and the horizontal neighbors and incides in large central pials a Deputy Support In The latter which was apparently much pear tendent to supervise the jall manufactures that of in Dombay was described by the Commis and in all central and district, lais one or more slot as indicting a quality corner Punish subordinate medical officers. The executive ments are now seek dul dang granded into major ments are now sen dul dand graded into major tail consi ts of lilors and warders and co vi t and minor. The most difficult of lil land praded into major petty officers are employed in all entral and bloms is the internal maintenance of order district jail the prospect of promotion to one among the warders we combine of order order to the control of among the prison is for which purpose paid warders and convict warders at employed With this is bound up the question of a special class of well behaved prisoners for employment

ful offenders"-1 e, those below the age of 15 operation The Bombay Children Act has been -the law provides alternatives to imprisonment, and it is strictly enjoined that boys shall not be names, addresses or other details of children or sent to jail when they can be dealt with other wise. The alternatives are detention in a reformatory school for a period of from three to neven years, but not beyond the age of 18, discharge after admonition, delivery to the license and to raise the minimum term of parent or guardian on the latter executing a detention in the Borstal School from 2 to 3 years bond to be responsible for the good behaviour of the culprit, and whipping by way of school discipline These are but general principles which have been variously given effect to by various Provincial Governments

The question of the treatment of 'young adult' prisoners has in recent years received

much attention

Children's Acts and Borstal Schools Acts for the special treatment of juvenile offenders have been passed by several Provincial Legislatures

The Madras Children Act, passed in 1920, is the earliest and has been largely followed in the other provinces. It classifies as "children" boys and girls under the age of 14 and as " young persons those between the ages of 14 and 16 It enacts that a child or young person convicted of any offence, may as an alternative to the usual punishments of fine, whipping or imprisonment be discharged after due admonition, committed to the care of a parent, guardian or relative, or of a person named by the court, or sent to an Industrial School set up or certified under the Act It further enacts that no offender under the age of 16 may be sentenced to transportation, nor under 14 to imprisonment Offenders between the ages of 14 and 16 may be sentenced to imprisonment in very special circumstances Provision is made for the committal to an Industrial School or to the care of a suitable person of neglected, ill treated or uncontrollable children under the age of 14 The Act empowers the Government of the Province to establish juvenile courts consisting of a stipendiary magistrate and one or two Honorary Magistrates who shall, where possible, be women and directs that, where such courts have not been established, young offenders shall be tried in a different room or at a different time from those at which the ordinary sittings are held

The Bengal Act provides for the committal to an Industrial School of children under 14 found begging or destitute and of children living in immoral surroundings It further provides for the punishment of cruelty to children, of causing and abetting the seduction or prostitution of guls under 16, and of accepting articles in pawn

from a child

The Bombay and Central Provinces Acts, which are practically identical, go further and provide for the punishment of persons found drunk in a public place when in charge of a child under 7, or giving intoxicating liquor or drugs to a child under 14, or meeting a child to gamble They also empower police officers to confiscate tobacco in possession of cilparen The Bombay Act has blen extended through-

out the province with satisfactory results and it will not now be necessary to send any children to

prison except in very exceptional cases

Juvenile Prisoners - As regards "youth-| Society is in existence which offers active coamended mainly to prohibit the publication of young persons involved in offences, to provide for a system of true probation as distinct from supervision, to empower the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools to release youthful offenders on

These provisions of the Bombay Act which relate to youthful offenders, the maintenance and treatment of persons sent to certified schools or committed to the care of relatives or other fit persons and the establishment of industrial schools and juvenile courts were applied to the

province of Sind in March, 1936

The Factories Act in Bombry was amended in 1940 so as to abolish the employment of child labour in Factories

The Bombay Children Act with some modifications has been extended to the Delhi Province The operation of the Bengal Act which was passed in 1922 is at present confined to the town,

port and suburbs of Calcutta, Howish and to certain portions of the District of the 24-A Central Children Court has been established in Calcutta, which has jurisdiction over the whole area to which the Act has been

extended

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, UP, Punjab and the Central Provinces have also enactedProbation of Offenders Act which allow of the release of young offenders on parole under Similar legislation is under Probation Officers contemplation in Assam

The provisions of the Borstal Schools Act are practically the same in the provinces where such

Acts have been enacted

In provinces where there is no Borstal Schools Act juvenile offenders are sent to the reformatory schools established under the Reformatory Schools Act, or confined in juvenile or ordinary jails, but are not allowed to mix with adult prisoners In the Punjab a Reclamation Department has been established the main function of which is the working of the Punjab Good Conduct which is the working of the Language Act, 1926
Prisoners Probational Release Act, 1926
Officers of the Department visit jails for the selection of prisoners on probation release The probationers are usually sent to special farms

Reformatory Schools —These schools have

been administered since 1899 by the Edu cation department, and the authorities are directed to improve the industrial education of the inmates, to help the boys to obtain employment on leaving school, and as far as possible

to keep a watch on their careers
The N-W F P (Adolescent) Prisoners Release
on Probation Act, 1940 (Governor's Act II of
1940) was introduced in 1940 in the North West Frontier Province whereby adolescent prisoners after completion of Ird of their sentence are released and handed over to their guardians who are required to look after their conduct and welfare and generally to act in loco parentis

Commission of Enquiry, 1919—A committee was appointed to investigate the whole system of prison administration in India with special reference to recent legislation and ex Its report There are several certified schools estab perience in Western countries Its report lished under the Bombay Act and there are published in 1921, was summarised in the anumber of other institutions which co-operate Indian Year Book, 1922 (pages 670 671) A with different juvenile courts A Children's Aid number of reforms were advocated but, owing

to fina cial stringen w it has not yet been was reached possible to introduce some of the more im

portant of them

Fines and Short Sentences -Those sec-tions of the Indian Penal Code under which imprisonment must be awarded when a convic tion occurs, should be amended so as to give discretion to the court Sentences of Imprisonment for I sa than twenty-cisht days

should be problisted The Indeterminate Sentences -The sentence of every long term prisoner should be

brought under rev sion as soon as the prisoner brought under rev sion as soon as the prisoner has a reed half the sentence in the case of the non habitual and two-thirds of the sentence in the case I tie habitual remission earned being counted in ea h ca.e. The revision should

be carried out by a Revising Board composed I the In pector General of Irisons the Ses sions Judge and a non official In all cases the release of a prisoner on parole should be mad subject to conditions breach of which would e der him liable to be remanded to undergo the fell original sentence The duty of seeing that a prisoner fulfils the conditions on which he was released should not be imposed upon the police or terester anoma not be imposed upon the points of upon the filling headman but apecial officers to be termed purole officers should be appointed for the purpose. These parole officers should possess a good standard of education though not necessarily a university degree and should both protect and advise the released prisoner and

report breaches of the conditions of relea e Transportation and the Andamans -The futur of the Denal settleme t of Lort Blair

It was then decided that hence forth only those convicts should normally be sent to the Andamans who voluntered a comthat the old restrictions on life in the settle ment should be sensibly relaxed that convies should be encouraged to settle on the lang that in certain conditions they should be entil d to rele e to obtain occupancy rights o er the land which they had cultivated and that the importation of wives and families should be The object of the chang s an noure and to promote the development of a free colons of to promote the development of a free colony of persons who would after the terms of their s atences had expled make the Andama s thir p rm aent home The Islands have inc been occupied ly the Japanese

Criminal Tribes —The first essent; 1 of success in dealing with the criminal tribes is the provisio of a reasonabl degree of economic provisio of a reasonant degree of economic comfort for the pc ple It is therefore of paramount importance to locate settlements where sufficient work at remunerativ rates is avail Large numbers of fresh settl r chanle ne er be sent to a s them nt without first as certaining whether th re is work for them Commitment to settlements should as far possible be by gangs not by individuals. It private agency for the control of settlements

Political Offenders—Much controversy rag s round the classification and sp clain te timent of with a rae popul rily known as political offenders Governm in do ot a cept in to offence are distinguit hable as political r non politic i but, h ve adopted system of classificati in dividing convicts into it? cl s as adur of the penal settleme t of 1 of Biari in tourned are distinguinance as was contiau liy under the consideration of the in po politic i but he va dopted Gov rument of India f om the time of the dissistant in dividing convicts into the Jalis Commission r port but it was not till 1926 that a definite decisi n life ad the character of the offe ce ac ording to their standa d of livin in civil

LAWS OF 1944

1-Th Centr IE or and S lt.Ar 1984-1 S 6 portides that no pr son sh I engage i. This Act consolidates and ments the i with production or manufe turned training to centr I duties of ex ise in goods ex lable good o of saltpetre in the whole at manufactured or p. dueed in British lindi and purchase or s 1, o, the story go of any excit site manufactured or p duced in Britth I Indi
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The purchase yet the purchase of the purchase o sale day on the one hand and the other cent all excise duties on the other s poi ted out by the Federal Court in the ca e of Lah re Municipality e D ulat Ram 194 FCR 31

Excisable goods i d fi ed as meaning goods pecified in the First Schedule to the Act as being subject to a duty of excise and include

S 3 provides for the levy and coll ction of S is provides for the levy and coil cuton to dies of excise on all excisable goods, oth rthan alt which are prod eed or manuf ctured in Diets India and duty n alt manufa tured in or imported by I nd I to any p the of B litish India as nd t rate et for in the First Sch duf For this purpose the C t all Govern me t may fix tariff v I as of artil tes cumerated me t may fix tariff v 1 s of arti les enumerated in the First Schedul

By a 5 th Central Go eram at may impoon my excisable goods ther than a it brought value excitable goods ther than a it brought if the of contriband ex isable goods lind in Ridikh India from the territory of any \ x thous sarch s and setzur without and s s to for the Indian Tariff Act 1934 to be forder are made n offence punishable with fine for an interrogal day of the statement of the Indian Tariff Act 1934 to be forder are made n offence punishable with fine the other contributions. fore gn territory-a duty of customs

S 8 impo s a re triction n pos.e-sio of excisable goods by any p rson in excess of such quantity as may be p e ribed S 9 provides for puni hm nt f r contraventio

of the for going p ovisions of the A t and a 10 empowers the Court to order to feiture of the goods in espect of which an offence has been

S 11 provides for the recovery of any duty due and p yable to Gove nment

S 1 pro ides for th application of the provisions of the Se Customs Act VIII of 1878 to C tr l excise d ti s

Sections 13 to 3 deal with the powers of exci e officers to arr at persons mak searches and make enquiries and impose a duty on owners or occupiers of 1 nd a d to report manu

ztending to Ps 2 000

pass has been granted in respect of any excisable goods or where such amount of excisable goods are exempt on the ground that they are carried for consumption by the crew or passengers or animals on board any vessel

I or contravention of s 24, power is given for stoppage of the vessel, search and arrest and for confiscation of the vessel and cargo

S 30 gives to the Central Government power to exempt the carriage of any excisable goods from the operation of \$ 24

Sections 31 and 32 enact special provisions relating to salt S 31 recognises the special and perminent rights of manufacturing salt and provides that the proprietor of a private salt factory to whom a sanad has been granted for a permanent and special right to manufacture or excivate silt, shall on application, be entitled to a licence and the renewal thereof from year to year for carrying on the manufacture of salt

S 32 entitles every proprietor of an existing private salt work other than a private salt factory to a license and the renewal thereof every year for the purpose of his salt work

S 33 gives to a Collector of Central Excise powers of confiscation of any thing and levy of penalties on persons without any limit subject to an appeal to the Central Board of Revenue A limited power of confiscation of goods not exceeding Rs 500 in value and imposition of penalty not exceeding Rs 250 is also given to an Assistant Collector of Central Excise

S 34 empowers the Excise officer to give an option of fine instead of confiscation of goods

S 36 gives power to the Central Government to reverse or modify any decision or order passed under the Act or the rules made by any Central Excise officer or by the Central Board of Revenue

S 37 empowers the Central Government to make rules to carry into effect the purposes of this Act and in particular for the assessment and collection of duties of excise, for the prohi bition of the production or manufacture of excisable goods, the bringing of excisable goods into British India and for regulating the removal of excisable goods

S 40 enacts that no suit shall lie against the central Government or against any officer of the Crown in respect of any order passed in good faith or any act in good faith done or ordered to be done under this Act and that in any event no such suit shall lie after the expiration of six months from the date of the act or order complained of

Under the First Schedule the excise duty on Kerosene is fixed at the same rate at which Customs duty is leviable under the Indian Tariff Act 1934, on matches in boxes of varying sizes at the rates ranging from ten annas per gross of boxes to rupees four per gross of boxes, on mechanical lighters at rupees three per lighter, on motor spirit at fifteen annas per imperial gallon, on salt at the rate fixed by the Indian Tinancial Act 1943 and at the rate fixed annually by Act of the Control Torolaters. by Act of the Central Legislature, on silver at the rate of three annas and seven and one fifth punishes per ounce Troy, on steel ingots at four vision

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S 24 prohibits transport by sea of excisable rupees per ton, on sugar other than Khandsari goods except in a vessel of the burden of three or Palmyra at three rupees per cwt, on hundred tons and upwards, unless a permit or Khandsari sugar at eight annas per cwt and no excise duty on Palmyra sugar, on tobicco of different kinds and for different uses at the rates ranging from one inna to one rupee and twelve annas per pound, on tyres at ten per cent ad valorem and on vegetable product at five rupees per cut

This Act repeals the whole of the following Acts The Transport of Salt Act 1879, the Indian Salt Act 1882, The Madras Salt Act 1889, the Bombay Salt Act 1890, The Indian Salt duties Act, 1908, The Motor Spirit (Duties Act) 1917, The Indian Finance Act 1922, The Silver (Excise Duty) Act 1930, The Indian Finance (Symplementery and Extending) Act. The Silver (Excise Duty) Act 1930, The indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act 1931, The Sugar (Excise Duty) Act 1934, the Matches (Excise Duty) Act 1934, The Mechanical Lighters (Excise Duty) Act 1934, The Sind Salt Law Amendment Act 1938 The Tyres (Excise Duty) Act 1943, The Vegetable Product (Excise Duty) Act 1943

2—The Coffee Market Expansion (Amendment) Act, 1944 —Under sub section (1) of s 16 of the Coffee Market Expansion Act, 1942, the Central Government has the power to fix the wholesale and retail prices at which coffee shall be sold in the Indian market and sub section (2) provides that no registered owner or licensed curer or dealer shall sell coffee at a price or prices higher than the price or prices fixed by the Central Government A registered owner or licensed a licensed curer who sells coffee at a higher price or prices in contravention of the above provision can be punished under s 36 (1) but this section does not include the dealer. This Act therefore defines a dealer as meaning a person carrying on the business of selling coffee, whether wholesale or by retail and the word "dealer" is added in s 36 (1) after the words "any licensed curer" so that a dealer can also be punished

3—The Coal Mines Safety (Stowing) Amendment Act, 1944 —This Act is intended to remedy certain defects disclosed in the working of the Coal Mines Safety (Stowing) Act, 1939

The Coal Mines Stowing Board is called upon in an emergency to take protective measures in the working of mines, eg, when a mine is abandoned or its owner is not in a position to Specific provision had take protective measures Act Hence a new been lacking in the section 10A is inserted in the Act of 1939 which empowers the Board where it is necessary or desirable to execute or cause to be executed such protective measures including stowing as may be required in furtherance of the objects of the Act. For this purpose the Board is given the right for itself and all persons employed in the execution of any work under this section to enter upon any property in which the work is to be done and to do therein all things necessary It further for the execution of the work prohibits any person from obstructing or inter fering with the execution of the work or from removing or tampering with any plant or machinery or any stowing or other material used in the execution of the work and provides for punishment for contravening the above pro-

Unders 10 of the Act of 1939 a colliery own reabroad in the development facition in India is required to carry out p ote tive meas it s as ord red by the Chief Inspector or any o her I spector irr spective of the fact that he has appealed from such order under the ri ht of ppeal give to him This Act ins ts a proxi o to a 10 gt i g power to a spend the operation f an order pending the appe 1

4 -Th I dan Companies (Amendm t) 1944.-Certain unde irable fe tures in t) A t the structure a d management of banking con p ni s have recently come to notice such as the appoint m t of managing directors or man gers on long term contracts on payment of remuneration by ommi sion or sha e in th profits the fixat on of the authorised capital at a very high figure as c mp red with the ubs ribed and pa d

figure as c mp red with the ubs ribed and pa a p capital a d the poces ion of 1 rge voit g his to an individual or a small group of 1 dividuals u lly pa tly p id ordin rv or deferred sh r holders. This vet is intended to remo these objectio able fe ture by suit ble amendm ats in it e Indian Companies Act 1913

A new section 77H is added after a to the Act of 1913 whereby it is provid d that o banking comp y wh ther incorpo ated in or outside British I di which c rries on business in British I dia shall after thirty of two ye is from the comme cement of this Act emply or be managed by a man ging agent or any person whose remun ration t k a th form of ommis sion or a shar of p ofits r any person ha ing a co tract with the c mpany for its m n gement period exceeding five years t my one time

ew section 77I is substituted in place of th old secti n 77I of the Act of 1913 whereby it i pro ided

(1) that no b kin comp ny incorporated afte th 15th January 1937 shall comme th 15th January 1937 shan commit amount sufficient to yield a sum of at I ast thousandr pees sworking capital and unle a decl atl n to that effect h s been filed with the re i tra

() that n b nki g company shall carry on that it is no bound in a company snan carry our business in B itish India unless it at first () that it sub c ibed apital i not I s than half the ith i ed capital and the p id up capit i is n t le s than half th s be ib d capital (b) that the capital of the e mpany capital (o) that the capital of the company consist of ordinary here only or ordinary shares and such p fe en e sha es as may h e been is ed bef e the commencement of the Act of 1944 only and () that the votag fights of ii sh reh id as at stictly oportionat to the contribution made by p oportional to the contribution made by the shareholder whethe a pref e ce sha holder or an ordinary he holder to the p id p capital of th C mp my

p m p expitat of th U mp my 5-Hb I data Aurer ft Anneadm t) Act 1944—Th Indian Airer ft Act 1934 does no contain speed provision for cont ol and contain speed provision for cont ol and Little curve field developme t of air t asport. Little curve in had be ng inde of the syt m of ileanang a had be ng inde of the syt in the contained by the contained the contained to the containe

Plans for the establishment of air tr asport s rvices are being prep red fo con deratio of ernment This has n c itated the making of pro tion in the Act of 1934 for it control and regul tion It i propo ed to establish n Air Tr nsport Li ensing Board and to prohibit tle op ratio of air tr nsport se ices without tie op ratio of air tr nsport se lees without a clience. For this pump two new sub clau (aa) and (b) a c insert d aft r claus () is sub s c () of sec of th Indian Aircraft ict 1931 Clause (a) provides for the regul tio of air tr n port er lee's and the probibitions of th u e of aircraft in such ser ices except under th authority of and in acc d nce with a licence authorising the establishment of the se vice nd class (b) tro ides for giving i formation by an appli ant for rthe h ider of a li ence authorisin the tabli lm nt of n ir tran port se vice to uch authorities as may be special d in the rules

A new snl s tion (3) is also dded after sub ee () of s 5 of the A t f 10% p o iding th t v ry rule mud nd se 5 sh li bel id b fore each of th Chambe s of th Centr i Legislatur a dif both Chamb s ag ce in making any modification in the release that the rule held not be made the rule held not be made the rule held the rafter has a ffect o by in such modified

form or be of no ff ct

6—Th Trnfr fPrperty (Am ndm t) At. 1944.—Thi Act i intend d to m k speil p ovi ions for the simme t of pol c of m in insurance Then tur of mari insuran controt is uch as to requi the minimurance polici shold be ass gnable insurance polici In the United Lingdom assignability after loss of m rine i sura ce policie afte loss is pla b youd do bt by s 50 or the M rine In an At In th absence of a simil pro islon pro islon in India it is doubtful wh the the Courts i B itlsh Indi wo ld h ld that they are so as ign able Henc th amendment of the Tr n fer

of Prop rty Act became neces ry By this at a new section 1304 i add d to the Tra fr of Property Act 188 p oid g that a policy of main insurance my b transf red by a ig m nt unles it contais te ms expr ly prohibiting from nt nd my be as i ned eithe before or fir los It my be ssioned by endors m at the eon or i oth r ustomary ma er Where how ver the insured p ron has parted with r! st his interest in the subject matter insur d and has not b f o or t the time of so doing expressly or impliedly agre d to assion the policy any subsequent assignment of the policy is inoper ti e but vithout aff ting the assignment of a policy fter loss

Further this 4ct alt rs s 1 5 of the Act of 188 by omitting from it all r f renc to marine in ura ce policy so as to make it cle r that the in ura ce poncy so as to mass a cre r that the rules and pri ipi governi ga marin insurane policy a quit differ at f om those gov rai g a fi e in ur a e poli y in th matter of assi, a ment A new 135A is inserted for a f nm at recently be not troduced by the Mith Badd ment A new 133A is inserted for a 1 nm in America to alrol the unpreced aired boom in transport aired the unpreced aired boom in transport and the superced aired boom in transport and transport and transport and the second of the second aired the preceding of the second aired to the rights and remedies of the insured person, notification. The 1ct further cures some minor but where the insurer pays for a partial io-s, he defects in sections 15, 28, 31, 126, 215, and 216 acquires no title to the subject matter insured of the Act of 1924 or such part of it as may remain but he is there upon subrogated to all rights and remedies of the insured person as from the time of the casualty causing the loss

This Act further enacts that the provision that a mere right to sue cannot be transferred, in clause (e) of s 6 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, thall not in any way affect the provisions in the new sections 130A and 185A

The Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1944—Section 46 of the Insurance Act, 1938, provides that the holder of a policy of insurance issued in respect of insurance business transacted in British India shall be entitled to receive payment in British India of any sum secured thereby and to sue for any relief in respect of the policy in any court in British India according to the law in force in British India

It was found that the application of this section to policies of marine insurance seriously interfered with the normal business of marine insurers in as much as marine insurance contracts are international in scope and are effected mostly for the benefit of the consignees abroad who have the option of stipulating the place where the contracts are intended to be carried out

This Act therefore adds a provise to s 46 that "nothing in this section shall apply to a policy of marine insurance"

Under s 48 (2) of the Insurance Act, 1938, employees and agents of insurance companies are eligible for appointment as policy-holders directors. This is destructive of the object of s 48 because a policy-holder who is an employee or agent cannot be expected to safeguard the interests of policy-holders where those interests conflict with those of the shareholders

This Act therefore amends a 48 by disqualifying such persons from becoming policy holders directors. After sub sec (2) of a 48 a new sub sec (2A) is added whereby it is provided that a person shall be ineligible for election as a director under sub sec (1) of any company if he is a director, officer, employee or legal or technical adviser of that company or of any other insurer or is an insurance agent or employer of insurance agents and shall cease to be a director under sub-sec (1) if after election he acquires any disqualification specified above or no longer holds the qualifications required by this sub section

applicable to marine insurance business as being after consulting the Coconnut Committee, may more suitable than Form "E'

The Cantonments (Amendment) Act, 1944.— This Act amends s 3 of the Cantonments Act, 1924, by adding a new sub section (4) to it

make against the assignor of the policy. It also to such extent or subject to such modifications provides that where the insurer pays for a total or that any authority constituted under any loss, he becomes entitled to take over the interest such enactment shall, exercise authority only of the insured person and is subrogated to all the to such extent as may be specified in the

The Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1944—The first proviso to a 209A of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, relieves shipping companies of the liability to mike payments for the return journey of pilerims as provided in a 2001 in the event of war disturbance and at present this liability is practically suspended

This Act amends & 200A, subsec (1), by inecrting therein that the sum of rupee one is to be paid by a shipping company for each day for the return journey of a deck pligrim and a sum of rupees three for each day is to be paid in respect of a cabin class pilgrim

As however the liability is at present suspended owing to war, this Act will come into force when normal conditions are re established on such date as the Central Government may appoint

The Indian Cocoanut Committee Act, 1944.— Even before the outbreak of the present war the supply of cocoanuts and cocoanut products from indigenous sources was in sufficient to meet India's growing requirements and a large balance had to be imported Owing to enemy occupation of some of the world's coconnut growing countries, an increase in the production of principal coconnut growing immediate cocoanuts in India became necessary for the purpose of meeting India's increased demand for cocoanut products

I or this purpose and with a view to speed up the productions this Act has been enacted to establish an Indian Central Coconnut Committee, on all-India organisation on lines of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and similar bodies concerned with coffee and lac, with an independent source of income for the improvement and development of the growing marketing and manufacture of the cocoanut in India and for promoting and safeguarding the interests of all branches of its production and manufacture from the producer to the consumer

An exception has been made in respect of coir and coir manufactured goods which are excluded from the purview of the Committee in deference to the wishes of the Government of Travancore the largest producer of these commodities. commodities

This Act extends to the whole of British India S 3 of the Act provides that there shall be The Act provides for meeting any temporary levied and collected as a cess, on all copra embarrassment caused by the changes introduced consumed in any mill in British India, a duty in the Act of 1938 This Act also amends the of excise at such rate not exceeding four annas Third Schedule by making Form 'F" per cwt as the Central Government

S 4 provides for the constitution of a Committee which is to receive and expend the proceeds of the duty collected under this Act providing that the Central Government may by The Committee shall consist of the Vice Chairman, notification, direct that in any place declared a cantonment under sub sec '1) the provisions of any enactment relating to local self-govern ment other than this Act shall have effect only oil industry, three persons representing the The Committee shall consist of the Vice Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, nine

Provincial Government of Ma ira the Gov ra ment of the State of Travancore and the Government of the State of Mysor, one person nominated by the Tra ancore Chamber of Commerce one person appointed by the Centr I Government and six other persons of whom two shall be from the elected members of the two shall be from the elected members or tage Legislative Assembly one from the electel in mbers of the Council of State and three nominated by the Government of the States of Travancore Mysore and Cochin This committee will be a body corporate with a perpetual succession. The Act makes provisions for filling in vacancies appointment of ch irman secretary and officers to carry out duties und r the Committee

- 8 9 provides for the functions of the Committee to p omote the improvement and development of the cultivation and marketing of cocoanuts
- S 10 provides for calling upon the owner of every eccount mill to furnish to th Collector every month a return stating the amount of copra consumed in the mill.

11 provides for the collection of duty by the Collector from every mill

- S 12 makes an as essment order mad by the Collector as final and provides that it shall not be questioned in any court but it gives a right to an owner who is aggrieved by the order to pply to the Central Government to cancel o modify the assessment.
- S 19 empowers the Collector or any officer prointed in that behalf to in pect any mill and to h ve free access at all reasonable times to ABY mill
- S 15 provides that the proceeds of the dity collected by the Collector shall aft r deduction of the necess ry expenses be handed over to the Committee The Committee is empowered to apply the moneys so received in meeting the expenses of the Committee and the cost of such measures as it may decide to take in the exercise of its function.
- S 16 provides for the keeping and auditin of account
- 8 17 provides that the Central Government may dissolve the Committee and declare all the property vested in the Committee to vest in Hi Majesty for the purposes of the Central for the purposes of the Central Government
- S 18 empowers the Central Government to make r lea fo the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Act
- S 19 gives pow r to the Committee to make regulations with the previous san tion of the Central Government for certain specified purpose mentioned therein
- The I duan Income tax (Am dment) Act 1944.—The main object of this Act is to provide fo advan a payments of tax on I come whi h is not liable to deduction of tax at ource under section 18 of the Indian Income tar Act 19 The income mainly affected is income from nd f om bu iness prof sslon or The other povision of the Act are designed to corr ct certain defects in the main Act or to give relief to the tax payer
- S 2 amends 2 7 of the Act of 19 2 by omitting certain words from Explanation 2 to sub sec (1)

of sec 7 so as to preven payments from un recognised Provident Funds fr m escaring tax tl ercon

5 3 amends s 14 (1) of the Act of 19 providing that an a sessee who receit a a st or of me cy as a member of a joint Hinda family but which sum does not form part of the i c me of the joint family is not exempt from a yment of tax th reon. The exemption given under s 1f(1) is in respect of money receive tas forming part of the income of the family

5 4 introduces a new sub sec (A) to s 1 of the Act of 19 with a vi w to put a stop to a tax e asion device which mainly takes if form of a one very policy. This am adment follows the Unit d kin dom law

inserts a new section 184 in Act of 19 pro iding for advance payment of tax

This section enacts that the incon tax officer Ann section enact that the incon tax oncer may on or after th lat thrill in ny final lal year by order in writin require n ass se to pay quarterly : on 18th June 15 Sep ember 1 th December and 18th Varch one quarter amount of the incom t x and siper tax payable in respect of his total income of the latest pr vious year if su h total i come exceeded six ti us nd rupees An option is given t the a sessee to pay tax quarterly either on his 1 st a sessed income or on his own estimate. The s ction The s ction income or on his own estimate The sciton provides for paym at of interest at per annum by Government on ad ance payment while penal interest at 6 per annum will be payable by the assess whr the adv repayment on his own estimate fails stort of 60 per cent of tr tax payable on recult reassessment It is at 0 provided that if an assessment It is at 0 provided that if an assessment at the above the desired provided that if an assessment at the above the order of the second of th of s 46 will then apply

B 6 amends 6 4 of he Act of 19 by addin a proviso Under 2 14 () profits which accru and arise in Indian State are exempt from tax while corresponding losses can be against British Indi n income or carried forwa d under a 24 The new provise provides that such losses can only be set off or carried forward against correspondi g exempt profits

8 7 amends sub-sec (1) of a f of the Act of 19 by bringing sub-sec (1) into lite with sub-sec (3) in connection with an asse sun at in the per of discontinuants on businesses assessed under the 1918 Act

S 8 amends s 29 by including in the notice of demand the penal i terest under the povisions of the news 18A above

8s 9 and 10 introduc am adments in sections Bs B and 10 introduc Am ndments in sections 30 and 31 of the Act of 10 for giving a right of appeal against a refu i or a c n liation of registration under a 23 (4) a d aiso in the case of a person denying his liability to d duct tax under the provisions of s 18 (33) (33) and (3C)

9 11 amends s 83 by giving to the Appellat Tribunal the power given to the Appellate Assistant Commissioner by s 31 (4) to a tho 1 the in ome tax officer to amend any as e ment mad on any partner of a firm or member of a association

B 12 amends s 47 with a view to provide for the recovery of penal interest imposed by the new section 18A above

S 13 amends s 56 with a view to prevent the proviso to sub sections (3) & (4) of s 25 from providing for washing facilities in all factories being nullified by the provision in s 56 that the total income for the purposes of super tax shall be the total income as assessed for the purposes of income tax

S 14 amends the Schedule to the Act of 1922 The first amendment gives an increase in the amounts allowable to Life Insurance Companies for management expenses under the proviso to rule 2

The second amendment is in rule 3 providing that only income tax and not super tax shall not be paid on the interest on tax free securities It also secures the inclusion of the interest in the

The third amendment is in rule 5 which provides that profits on the realisation of securities are excluded by the provisions of rule 5 (11) from 'gross external incomings' This amendment extends this provision so as to exclude also profits on the realisation of other assets

The Delhi Muslim Wakfs (Amendment) Act, 1944—This Act is intended to clear difficulties arising from the ambiguity in the true interpretation of the Delhi Musiim Walis Act, 1943

Section ? (1) of the Act of 1943 defines "wakf" as meaning the permanent dedication of any property moveable or immovable, etc. This property moveable or immovable, etc. This Act amends sec 2(1) by adding that such property includes mosque, idgah, imambara, dargah, khankah, maqbara, rauza, grave, graveyard, orphanage, madrassa or any other religious or charitable institution

This Act also amends sub sec 2 of s 25 of the Act of 1943 by the addition therein of the words 'all the assets and movable or imor properties, buildings, articles, instruments, movable property houses, premises, articles, instruments, machinery, furniture, books, accounts, deeds, exhibits, relies, and other public properties under the supervision control and management of all the above said committees and the said Anjuman Moryyed ul Islam shall vest in the Majlis after its establishment"

The Protective Duties Continuation Act, 1944 -The protective duties on sugar, wood paper, cotton and silk manufacturers. pulp, gold and silver thread and wire and iron and steel manufactures which were extended for a period of two years with effect from 1st April 1942 by the Protective Duties Continuation Act, 1942, expired on 31st March 1944 to the present unsettled conditions this Act extends the existing protective duties for a period of two years more, 20, upto 31st March 1946. The Act also extends the existing duty on wheat and wheat-flour for a further period of two years

The Factories (Amendment) Act, 1944—This Act is intended to remedy certain defects and meet some difficulties in the working of the Factories Act, 1934

It amends s 9 of the Act of 1934 by adding in sub sec (1) a suitable clause requiring more comprehensive particulars to be sent before commencement of work in a factory

It also amends s 19 of the Act of 1934 by without the restriction which was originally in the Act of 1934

It also amends s 23 by making it clear that the rules providing for "means of escape" as precautions against fire, which have been made by Provincial Governments, should continue to

Under the provisions of sections 45 and 54 of the Act of 1934, no woman or child shall be allowed to work in a factory except between the hours of 6 a m and 7 p m and the limiting hours can be varied by a Provincial Government to cover a span of 13 hours between 5 a m to 7 30 p.m. This Act amends sections 45 and 54 so is to extend by an hour the limiting hours in the evening from 7-30 pm to 8 30 pm for the duration of the war

The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1944—This Act aims at enlarging the rights of Government Depart ments to use inventions and designs as has been done in the United Kingdom by sec 2 of the United Kingdom Patents and Designs Act, 1942 For this purpose s 21 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1911 is amended Section 21 as existing provides that Government Departments may use or exercise an invention for the services of the Crown on terms to be agreed or failing agreement, settled by the Court

By this Act sub-section (3A) is addded to s 21, and empowers officers or authorities administering any department of the service of His Majesty under sub sec (2) or sub sec (3) to make, use, exercise or vent an invention upon such terms as are mentioned in sub sec (2) or (3) for any purpose which appears to any such officer or authority necessary or expedient for the efficient prosecution of the war or for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community and the terms of any such agreement or licence as is mentioned in sub sec (2) shall be inoperative

This Act is operative only during the period of the war and for six months after the cessation of the present hostilities

The Coffee Market Expansion (Second Amendment) Act, 1944.—Under sub sec (1) of sec 32 of the Coffee Market Expansion Act, 1942, all sums realised by sales of coffee from the Pool by the Indian Coffee Board have to be credited to the Pool Fund There is however no provision in the Act to provide for transfer to the General Fund any excess in the Pool Fund after the requirements of the clauses of sub sec (2) of sec 32 of the Act have been met sub sec (2) of sec 32 of the Act have been met

This Act therefore makes the necessary amendment in sec 32 by inserting a proviso for transfer of any excess to the General Fund The amount so transferred will be applied for promoting agricultural and technological research in the interest of the coffee industry in India

The Delhi Joint Water and Sewage Board (Amendment) Act—In connection with proposals for extending the drinking water supply system in Delhi certain questions have arisen regarding the interpretation of the Delhi Joint Water and Sewage Board Act, 1926 The view has been taken that the phrase "urban area of the City of Delhi" in the preamble n in jurisd cuto of it four continuation in the bless it in mails in it is mention in in directly of it seconds it in all in formity a let in the fourth of area out its the jurisdiction of the fit series of the bases of the three tends in spleed its assault fit it its two or to expert the off of the board he beer supply series it it just of the forth of the forth of the forth of the fit is the fit of the forth of the fit is the fit is the supplementations of the fit is the fit is the supplementation of the fit is the fit is the fit is the fit is the fit is the fit of the fit of the fit is sews of m Lijokri

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The Public Debt (Cent 1 G. (nm 1) t) A t I w relative to to eram at securities ! by the Central Covern at an I to !! ri ! m at by the fewerve liank of inch of the pattle lebt of the testral Covernment

It extends to the whol o Brith Irdia 8 df ea gov mm t security a m ning seculity or t darfi ued by th Centric vernment for the purpose of rili publi loan in the form of stock tra stratt b) red tration in the books of the Bank ie th Reserve Bank of India or a pronting the payable to order or a bearer to 1 of rm prescribed in this behalf 1 pr ml A pr ml som note to ludes a tr asury bill

\$ 3 pro id s for transf r of government securiti s in the ma n r pr scribel and en cts that no transfer shall be a lil if it doe not purport t convey the full titl to the security or liftised u ha nat reaston that n in which the scurity was expressed by the Central Go ernment to be hill

5 4 provide that no tran f for ah il ty reason o ly of hi h vi g tran f fred a go ern m t security be liable to pay any money deith r as pri cipal r intere t ti ere nder

5 5 pro ide that a governme t ecurity in th form of stock or pror 1 vor; note may be hid by hol lers of public offices it the n is of the files a 1 that it shall be 1 mel to be t nef rred without any or fu tl er endor em nt from ea h l lde of the office to tl hold rofth office

S 6 en. ts th t no notice of any tra t in respect of any go ernm at security shall be respect of any go ernm at security snau ter r i blo by the Centr I Governm t no hall th C trai Go rament be bound by any u i not hall the Central Go ernm at be re ard d's such tru tee

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O provides that if the Bank rec is a from a ort in British In ii an ord r to stay the m hi g of a et i g orde the Bank sh ii hold the ce nity with y int re t thereon until the furtier o d r of the Court



- 8 1 provides that before making a ve tin order th Bank may cancel any proceeding air ady taken for the purpose 8 2 provides th time person shall be entitled
- 8 2 provides the top person shall be entitled to claim interest on any govern ment security in respect of any period which has elapsed after the earliest deep on which demands to lide have been made for the payment of the amount due on the security.
- S 3 en cis that the Central Government shall be discharged from all liability on a berr bond or on any interest coupon of such bond payment to the holder thereof on or after the date when it becomes due
- S 4 fixes the limitation period of six 3e rs after which the liability of the Central Govern m at for payment of interest on a government security reases
- S 25 provides that no person has a right to inspect books and documents in the post citor of the Central Go enament in relation to Govern ment securities except in such circumstances and on such conditions as may be yers ribed
- 8 7 provides for puni hment with imprison me tif any person f r the purpose of ol taining for himself or for any other per on any till to a government security in kes to any authority under the Act as I see taigement
- 8 28 gives power to the Central Government to make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.
- 8 9 nacts that th I dian Sect itles Act (X of 19 0t shall cease to apply to governm at s curities to which this Act appli s and to all matters for which provision i m de by this Act
- The Indian Finance Act 1944.—This Act imposes by S 2 for a further period of one ye r the duty on salt manufictured in o import it by land into British India t the rate of o crupee and nine annas per standard m und. It continues by S 3 fo a further period of one year

- I the inland postage rates as fixed by the In lie a I linance Act 1043
 - 5 4 provides for the continu nr f the altition I duties of custom on goot 1 rg able with a duty of cust ms impo elt x 8 e f tite In lian I inanco Act 104 sul fect to 1 littlonal lins to be levice and colle telefo per t in tead of 0 per ent, on in port 1 littl to dacco clears and 1 rettes
 - S 5 provides for certain i crea es i tie existing excise duties on not co on 1 tot o products. It all o imposes excise duties on telmuts coffeean ties at two nams per point F rthi purpose mendments are made in lat II of First to dute and in lat II of Second Set edule of the Central Ex I es and Salt Act (I of 1914).
 - S 6 read with the Second Schedule provides for the continuan for a further period of one ye r of the exiting basic rates of income tx and asper tax and for cert in graded increases in the sur h rgo on income tx and super tx It iso growid a acciling f63 pies of income tax 1 super tax on lift insurance but juses
 - S pro id for the continuance of the exc as profit tax at the r t of 664 per cent

Labour in India.

A HISTORICAL SURVEY OF THE GROWTH OF THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

India is and always has been a predominantly agricultural country and over sixty five preent of her working population are dependent on the soil for their principal me are of livelihood Agriculture by itself, however does not always afford, either to the agriculturist or to the agricultural labourer, the wherewith all for keeping body and soul together. It is necessary, therefore, for both the smaller cultivators and the agricultural labourers to migrate frequently to the towns and cities in search of additional work in order to keep the wolf from the door, but, the migration is generally always of a temporary character, and the agriculturists contact with his land is seldom, if ever, permanently broken

Up to almost the end of the nineteenth century there was no State control over condi-tions of employment in any industry in India I'mployers were free to do what they liked with the result that Indian labour was exploited to the fullest extent possible Hours of labour were inordinately excessive, rates of wages unduly low and other conditions of employment as bad as they possibly could be. There was as bad as they possibly could be There was no regulation of the age at which children could be employed, there were no periodical or weekly holidays, and there was no legislation to safe guard factory workers from injury through accident caused by entanglement with unfenced machinery in motion. With the growth of factors organisation in India and the rapid development of her industries, the minds of certain men, notably the late Mr Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali of E, however, began to be awakened to the existence of evils which by the standards of to day would be considered intolerable, and unceasing efforts at securing some improvement in conditions of work in factories resulted, not withstanding strenuous and universal opposition at the time from all employers, in the passing of the first Indian Factories Act of 1881 This Act gave a limited measure of protection to children, firstly, by prohibiting their employment in factories if they were under seven years of age and also in two separate factories on the same day, secondly, by restricting their hours of employment to nine per day, and thirdly, by requiring that they should be granted four holidays in a month and also rest intervals in accordance with rules to be framed by local governments The Act contained no restrictions in connection with the employment of adult labour but provision was made for the fencing of such parts of machinery as would be dangerous if left unfenced and for the reporting of accidents Owing to an almost complete lack of adequate inspection, the 1881 Act became a dead letter in most provinces Most days were usually working days and, if they were holidays, they had to be used for cleaning There were no proper intervals for rest or meals Both women and children were worked for excessively long hours. Northetten in most face cessively long hours Ventilation in most fac tories was extremely bad and sanitation left much to be desired

A lactorica Commission was appointed in 1590 and on the basis of its recommendations, a new Lactorics Act was passed in 1591. The qualification for registration was the employment of 50 y others as against 100 in the 1891 Act and local Governments were empowered to notify concerns employing as few as twenty. The main features of this Act were (1) a compulsory rest interval of half an hour, (2) a weekly holiday, (3) non employment of a child under nine and a 7 hour day for children between nine and fourteen, (4) a 11 hour day for women with a 14 hour interval if they were required to work for the permissible maximum hours, and (5) p m and 5 a m.

Apart from the mars meetings of workmen which were organised in the eightles by humanitarian social reformers for the purpose of memorialising Government for improvement of conditions of work in factories, Indian factory labour was almost up to the beginning of the twentieth century, a silent and unorganised factor in the huge industrial organisation that was rapidly coming into being in India Trade unionism was non existent and there was no channel through which the Indian workman could ventilate his grievances and ask for their redreer. The strike as a weapon of defence against oppressive conditions was almost unknown and such industrial disputes as did occursoon terminated in favour of the employer owing to the unfettered power which he enjoyed of replacing all men who downed tools with blackleg labour

The last decade of the nineteenth century saw the advent of two new factors in the field of industrial labour in India which were destined, for the time being at any rate, to worsen conditions in Indian factories. The first was the introduction of electricity for purposes of factory lighting and the second was the widespread epidemic of plague. By 1900, the majority of the cotton textile mills in Bombay City and almost all the jute mills in Bombay City and almost all the jute mills in Bengal were lit by electricity, and by the end of that year the ravages of the great epidemic of plague which first broke out in Bombay City in 1896 and soon spread all over the country, resulted in the reduction of the labour force in most centres to a third to a half of its normal strength. The immediate effect of these two events was a considerable increase in working hours. Many of the larger textile mills resorted to day and night working and evidence is not wanting that some mills worked their operatives continuously for stretches of fifteen to twenty hours per day. In Bombay City there were actually auctions for labourers at street corners. The weaker of both the cotton and the jute mills, however, began to be alarmed at the competition from the mills which worked day and night and many of the millowners were not unwilling that Government should step in and prohibit night working altogether.

more widespre d nd concerted characterlispute which resulted in a general all round into force with effect from the 1st of July 191 improvement in wages

There was no further ad ance in factors legisla ti n in India for twenty year afte 1891 The period 1891 1911 wone of the ng ng condition in the e facto res increased from 316 818 to 91 944 over the same period. The result of the sear ity of labour was to increase the interact of the employer. In making condition that the condition of the search of ed xcessive by tho who wo k d

Conditions of work in factories in India during the period wer inquired into by the F eer Smith Committee whi h was appoitted in 1906 a d by the F cto y Labour Commission which was appointed by the Home Gov rame tin 1907 The Commission endorsed the abu sand the val na of the 1881 and 1891 Act in conn cti n with the employm t of child n and were unanimo ly of opinion that's m limit ti n in he rs f work of opinion that's m limit it in nors s tweet was es it I but the majo ty were oppo d to any direct limitation. A f r s w men s hours were co cerned they proposed the the statutory maximum hould be i creased from 11 to 12. It is notew rity that o ly on member (Dr. Nair) re ommended a limitation in the hours of adult. re commended a limitation in the hours of adult male workers to twelve p r day and a c nifunation (the 11 hour day fo women with less power to local 60 eram at so to grant exempt as A new F ctories Bill w s 1 t oduced in the Gover or Ge crul a Legistal e Council in J 1, 1000 in drafting the Bill the Go erament of the first of th

The reages caused by the plague were how was reduced. This was done in order to limit over not emitted when the form good eff ets the spr adorer. Children a hours in textile The heavy mortality e used by it had the med factor is were reduced to it per day and more the ranks of agricultural workers and the stringent measures were provided fo inspectio inequality between the demand for and the land certification. A compulso y rest interval supply of labour nature liy 1 d to a mark d of half an hour in the middle of the d y.w. supply of the line agricultural wages. The provided for all operatives except to those between the twentieth century hence aw the 1 ployed in continuous poses if cories A at an kend ge of a sen e of cl. s con cloud number of provisions was made for the health mess mong indu trial workmen. They were is a daskety of the operatives and see all chang. cer raug to numbt to the old conditions on design die military and see all chang where milerer milerer strict to force them on design die military conditions on design die military condition to effect and littless upon their workmen they were met by were into port eld but at the same tim wid opposition. E riy successes led to digutes of powers were obtained to the same tim wid more widespread and conditions.

THE ADVENT OF THE GREAT WAR AND ITS AFTERMATH.

iti tion and th re was an immedi te ex

pansion in e ery sphere of her industrial cti ity N w factories been t spring up everywhere There was wo k for everybody who want d it a d more employers wer clamouring for exemption and relaxations of the existing t tutory restrictions in h urs of w k Indian Labour still un g nised ws ho eve no longer th t dumb and in ril ul te p rt of f ctory plants which it u d to be if mor f ctory plants which it u d to be

t nons work for longer h u s was demanded f it it was equally insiste t in demanding higher wages and bette onditions of employ m t in return As the War progres d price so red and with every jump in prices there were d m nds i creases in w ges and for the grant of a or de mes allowan es—d m ds which w re not always granted without strikes were not always granted without strates Line ploy is wee howev r m king phe omen I profits and rath r th n llow p oductio to s fir the demands made on them by thei labo r wee gradgingly conceded Ex est e labo r w re grudgingly conceded Ex e si e hours of wo k however still continued to be the feature in all branches of indu try and conditions inside the f ctori had worsened Owing to th influx of large bodies of p rsons into the towns hou ing becam hopel say inadequate ud rents soared to h ights which forced se ral local Goy ernments to pass legislation to control them.

The successful em rgence of th I di f llow d the proposal m d by Dr. Nairl Empires a dits Allies f win the biar of 101:130 mether than by them in cliff it the commission of the control of Empire a d its Allies f om the War of 1914 18

factories and for the exploitation of nineral desire to improve conditions in their own resources were flowed. Heatic building activity countries." In order to establish universal was evident everywhere and this was naturally followed by heavy demands for all types and hinds of labour. The Utopi in hope, which most to questions affecting labour which were to men had built upon were, however, destined to evaporate into thin air sooner than the vortice of special and upon timediand. The order to propose that he were the International Labour bloomers but also pessimists could have imagined. Two entirely unioneseen factors intervened to blast these hopes. The first was the worldwide epidemic of influenza which broke out in the year following the end of the War and which was responsible for then which was to be controlled by a Governing a total death roll of over eight million person in Body consisting of members representing Govern India alone. The second was that prices instead ments, employers and labour from all countries of falling, rose more sharply than ever before - of chief industrial importance, and from other of falling, rose more shurply than ever before due, in a large measure, to the unprecedented depreciation in the currencies of most Europasn countries

Similar to the chance which Indian Indus trialists had secured at the outbreak of the war j was the one which Indian labour secured at the end of it. The great influenza epidemic had left large gaps in the ranks of available labour especially as the age groups between 20 and 40 had suffered most heavily. A situation very similar to that which followed the great plague of the inhetics was created, but, on this occasion, there were no auctions of mill workers ed and were, in many cases, paid Wages, in the more organised industries, however, lagged far behind the rapid rise in prices and real wages were not enough to maintain the pre war standard of life of the workers The beginning of the year 1919 therefore saw the outbreak of industrial strife on a scale previously unknown Although sporadic strikes had occurred prior to and during the war, strikes on any organised scale upto then were rare and the employers were not giving anything away unless they were absolutely forced to do so Prices, however, continued to rise and it was becoming extremely difficult for the workers to meet even their most necessary expenditure on relating to a number of subjects including the the existing rates of wages

The post war boom was short lived Demo bilisation and the closing of munition factories Rising swelled the ranks of the unemployed the representation inflation hamstringed the reorganisation of industry and stocks of all kinds of manufactured articles began to accumulate Production had consequently to be eased off and duction had consequently to be eased off and the trail was laid not only for a reduction in employers. The Conference therefore agreed to employers the conference therefore agreed to employers. swelled the ranks of the unemployed factured articles began to accumulate Pro-would be duction had consequently to be eased off and country an the trail was laid not only for a reduction in employers hours of work but also for reforms of a world granta spec wide and far-reaching character which were it was decided that a beginning should be made to be introduced in all countries as the result by the introduction of a 60 hour week in factories of the formation of the International Labour subject to the Indian Factories Act Organisation

THE INFLUENCE OF THE INIERNATIONAL LABOUR **ORGANISATION**

brought into being the International Tabour, Organisation which was entrusted with the task of securing, as far as practicable, the observance of these principles. The duties of this organisa countries by rotation, were to collect all possible information regarding conditions of employ ment in all countries and to present reports of such enquiries to the International Labour Conference which was to meet periodically Lach subject was to be discussed at first at one and later at two sessions After a first pre liminary discussion, the views of various Member States were to be invited on tentative proposels The International Labour Office would then re examine these proposals in the light of the a mai Report with a Draft Convention or Re commendation to the next Conference for a commendation to the next Conference for a final discussion and decision. It was laid down try wide expansion in transport services labour that it would be obligatory on all Member standing this, fancy rates of wages were demand ed and were, in many cases, paid Wages to deal a the countries to deal a the criticisms and opinions received and submit for a Member State to adopt a Recommenda

> The First Session of the International Labour Conference met at Washington on the 20th October 1919 India, as an original member of the League of Nations, was among the 39 countries represented. The Indian delegates were Sir Louis Kershaw and Sir Atul Chatterjee representing the Government of India, Sir Alexander Murray representing Indian employers and Mr N M Joshi representing Indian labour. The Conference was asked to consider proposals cight hour day, unemployment, night work of women and young persons, employment of children, maternity benefits and industrial diseases. The Washington Conference adopted the Hours Convention, but as far as India was con cerned, her delegates were able to impress the grant a special relaxation in the case of India and

EVENTS I FADING UP TO THE PASSING OF 1HL FACTORIFS ACT. 1922.

The winter of 1919 20 saw the recrudescence of The Preamble to Part XIII of the Treaty industrial strife of a greater intensity than that it Versailles refers to the fact that "the failure of the year before. The principal cause again it any nation to adopt humane conditions is was the fact that cash wages were lagging far in obstacle in the way of other nations which behind the continued rise in prices and that real of a ten hour d y broke the b ck of all opposi-tion to reduced hours of wo k in Indian f ctories and an easy pa sa e for the necessary legislation

Prior to 1920 there was little co-ordination between the Centre nd the Provinces in matters connected with I bour and the e were no pro vincial or All India enquiries into wages or conditions of employment in industrial establish ments Official effort at mediation in indu tri I di putes was practically unknown and the policy of Gov rament in this matter was to settle all di putes between the matter was to settle all di putes between themselv s The ricipation of India in International Conf ences and the increasing intere t taken by tle Indian public in que tions connected with ladish public in que tions connected water 1 bour m le it nee ry both for the Govern ment of India and the Governments of the more industri lised provinces not only to con ider the question of the rep escatation of labour in Bureau in the year 19 0 and the Governments of Bengal and Madras created special appoint ments of Commissioners of Labour in the same year The Labour Bure u of the Government of India publi hed a series of builetins on certain phases of factory wo k but before its utility could be establi hed the office was abolished in M rch 10 3 on the recommendation of tie Ind! n Retrenchment Committee The le. d and h Actrenoment Committee 100 is of the matter of the creation of a proper and stable d p riment of Governm nt with inv sil. States and an adeque is sattled staff to delay committee the committee of the commi In co nection with this Office and other m t ter dealing with Governm nt dmini tration of labour a bjects will be found in a s p rat hapter at the e d of this s ction

THE FACTORIES ACT OF 1922.

consol d ted by the Act of 19 The m i provisi ns of i ctory legisl tio as it now stood werea follows (1) the qualification fo r gistra tion wan to propose to the various and tall the historic development of the various of the vario tion wa th

wages were again falling. On this occasion four I ours work and prohibition of the em however the workmen did not limit their ployment of a child in two factories on the same demands to increase in wage rates alone and day. (3) restriction in the hours of work of their leaders were proposed to be a small day of the same of their leaders work concerted strikes in the cotton mills of the same of the proposed of the same work. Concerted strikes in the cotton mills of both of the proposed of the same of the s overhauled in 19 4

NEW LABOUR LAWS

Up to the end of the year 10 the only important law rel ting to labour in Indi was th t regulating th conditions of employment i factories The infl ence of the Intern tional Labo r Organisation was howe er soon felt nd industrial strife w s mo cover on the 1 crease Little attempt had so far I een made for the peaceful and amicable settlem nt of for the peaceful and amicable settlem in of trade disputes. Su h attempts a wer made we hampered by the absence of reliable and accur te data regarding wages de of ditions of employment. The Bombay Labour Office conducted an inquiry into wages in cotton textile mills in the Province of Eombay in 10 1 and anoth r inquiry into family b idgets of indu t isl the question of the rep escutation of about any word en in Hombay Unty in the sum of the central and provincial legislatures but and the state of th ppo nted an Industrial Disputes Committee in 19 under the chairman hip of Sir Stanley Reed MP th n Editor in Chief of the Times of to c nsider and report on the practi Ind bility or oth rwise of creati g machinery for the preventi n and early settlement of trade disputes This Committee submitted a com p hensi e report on the subject of indu.trial strife and made variou r comm nd tion to the prev ntion of di putes and their settlement when they ares Among its main recommenda tions w one for the tit g up of an J dustrial C art The Go erament of Bomb y d wu pellin on the subject a d this w s introd c d in th local Legislative Council in the witer of 10 3 '4 This Dilli was subsequently withdrawn on the Governm to d Indi Oramiating promise the covernm of the Council of the covernm of the covernm of the covernm of the covernm of the covernm of the covernm of the covernm of the covernm of the covernm of the covernm of the covernm of the covernm of the covernm of the covernm of the covernment of the c when they ares Among its main recommenda It w s not until 19 9 that the Trade Disp tes Act was placed n the Statute Book Much dway had howev r been made in the mean while in the frami g of new labour laws Among th more important of these were the Workin n

EFFECTS OF THE POST-WAR DEPRESSION.

A period of acute depression set in in all industries towards the end of the year 1922 The cost of living index compiled by the Bombry Labour Office showed that prices had risen steadily for two years after the end of the war The annual average of the monthly index numbers for the year 1920 (1911=100) was 183, for 1921 this average fell to 173 and for 1922 in 1921 than in 1914. The Ahmedabad Mill owners' Association, thereupon, made the first organised post war move in India for wholesale reductions in wages A cut of 20 per cent was announced with effect from 1st April 1923 The strike of the Ahmedabad cotton mill workers which followed was by far the largest and the most disastrous that had ever occurred in that and resulted in a total time loss of nearly two and a half million man days. A compromise was eventually arrived at by the terms of which wages were to be reduced by 15g per cent instead of by 20 per cent Labour received a rude shock and it was felt that the turning of the tide had set in

Cotton textile millowners in Bombay had met demands for higher wages between 1917 and 1920 partly by the grant of dearness of food allowances and partly by the payment of an annual bonus of one month's pay dependant on profits. In 1924, the Millowners' Association, Bombay, decided that the profits for 1923 would not justify the payment of the bonus. The workers of all mills in the city struck work. The Government of Bombay appointed a Committee of Enquiry under the Chairmanship of Sir Norman Macleod, Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court. The Committee's report was entirely against the workers. The Bonus Dispute Strike in Bombay in 1924 was by far was entirely against the workers The Bonus Dispute Strike in Bombay in 1924 was by far the worst that had ever occurred in the country until that year and resulted in a time loss of nearly eight million working days

The depression which set in in 1922 continued for several years. In the year 1925, however, the Government of India came to the rescue of the Cotton Textile Industry and the workers employed in it by abolishing the excise duty of 3½ per cent, which had been levied on cotton manufactures in India for many years past In that year, millowners in Bombay announced a cut of 12½ per cent in wages This announce a cut of 121 per cent in wages. This announce ment was followed by a general strike which lasted for over two months and which resulted

illiteracy and inadequate organisation, they were able to take concerted action and to offer a stubborn resistance against any attack on their wages"

As compared with the period which has just been reviewed, the years 1926 and 1927 were one of relative culm and peace in Indian industries Labour, with a singular unity of purpose, had conducted many hard battles for the mainten ance of the standard of life which it had secured but it had paid dearly for the victories it had won owing to the wages it had lost during periods of protracted stoppages of work caused by strikes The two years 1926 and 1927 were spent in a quiet consolidation of their respective positions both by the employers and the employed and also by Government who had completed a heavy programme of labour legislation The time lost through industrial disputes during these two years amounted to just a little over three million man days as against a loss of five millions in 1923, 8 7 millions in 1924 and 12 6 millions in 1925

disastrous that had ever occurred in that I The year 1928 witnessed the outbreak of It involved nearly 45,000 workpeople industrial strife of an intensity which has been exulted in a total time loss of nearly two in India at any time before or after that million man days. A compromise that year Two causes were directly responsible ventually arrived at by the terms of which for this The Indian Triff Bord (Cotton Textile Industry) constituted by the Government of India in 1926 had made a number of recommendations aiming at a more efficient conduct and management of cotton textile mills in India A group of these recommendations concerned the introduction, by the mills, of "rationalised" methods of work by which is meant the asking of workers to mind more muchines The second was the formation of The Workers' and Persants' Party the members of which secured appointments on the executives The main of many trade unions in the country object of this group was to foment widespread discontent with the existing structure of society and this they did by preaching revolutionary doctrines of class hatred, the uprooting of capitalism and the smashing of stable govern ments The industrial strike was the chief weapon in their armoury Following the recom weapon in their armoury Following the recommendations of the Tariff Board, Messrs E D Sassoon & Co, Ltd, who at that time owned eleven large cotton mills in the City of Bombay, introduced certain measures of rationalisation in their Manchester Mills This was at once met by a prolonged strike in that mill Early in the year 1928, 2 few other groups of mills announced their intention of securing greater efficiency. This was the opportunity which the Communists were waiting for and they took it by the forelock. The strike of cotton textile mill operatives of 1928. in Bombay City was the most disastrous that had yet taken place in India All the mills in the City were affected and there was complete stop page of work for over six months The time loss lasted for over two months and which resulted in a time loss of nearly eleven million working days. Both sides were adamnt but the Millowners had given an undertaking to Government to drop the proposal for a wage cut if the excise duty was abolished. The strike, therefore, ended as soon as the Viceroy's Special Ordinance announcing the suspension of the excise duty was published at the end of November 1925. This strike 'was a great victory for the workers and showed that, in spite of their ment assuring the parties put up different sets of demands. The time loss to the industry amounted to twenty two and a half million man days. Both parties put up different sets of demands. The millowners, proposed a cut of 7½ per cent in the wages of weavers and drew up a set of, standing orders for the enforcement of discipline A Joint Strike Committee prepared a list of Seventeen Demands. Various discussions were held but to no avail. Finally, the Joint Strike Committee agreed to call off the strike on Government assuring the parties put up different sets of demands. The millowners, proposed a cut of 7½ per cent in the wages of the enforcement of discipline A Joint Committee prepared a list of Seventeen Demands. Various discussions were held but to no avail. Finally, the Joint Strike Committee agreed to call off the strike on Government assuring the parties put up different sets of demands. The millowners, proposed a cut of 7½ per cent in the wages of the enforcement of discipline A Joint Committee prepared a list of Seventeen Demands. to the employer and it still co it is t be imigrat a from India to the tea a d other pi need the standard works of refer n on and it ation in Assam have sale of yeven implement at tions of employment in otton till mill in by me nding or con clidating Acts Acts and the control of the control n xion with lithe i d st iai di n tes in ludi i the year 10 8 re as follow Numb r of disp it

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APPOINTMENT OF A ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN LAROUR

Se n years administration of the labour I wa enacted during the ye rs 10 _3 had brought a ve i defects to light Moreover it was it that as comp red with similar legitation in other countri's much f the labor I gilt in which had been en cted in India was of very which had been en eted in India was of very (Gov meet of Indi it the Prox); I dovern halting charter and that it did not got I in mist'r a ministion and opinion, insome case nough, Labour and easy who I distinct the late who will be the week of the late of t India at the time mad complet rv 3 d investigation by an imp rtial body inevit ble and 1 the middle of the yea 19 9 the Government of the covernment of the ment of Indi announced the ppoi tment by ment of indi announced the ppot tment by His M j sty the king Emperor of a Roy! Commission on Indi n Lab ur to enquir into and port one is ti g conditio sof! bour in 1 dust 11 undert king nd plant tlons 1 B iti h India n the health effi i y and standard of ii of the w rkers and on the isto and port one say a country and the second property of the secon

appoint an imparital Committee to I quire into and report on all the points in di pute. The d flower the port of this Committee (The Domb y Strik In ditherprov me to thee sti A sterletting I quiry Committee—Ch timan Sir Ch ries to conditions and hours of work. In fatt ries Fweet So etary Mr A A in ho I and mines workmens compe sation and to the employer and it still to the still state of the contribution of the contributio as 1860 for the speedy d termination of disputes rel ti to wages of certain cl. ses of w ke s employed on the construction of rilw ys can is and other public works and which had been almost a d ad letter was epe led in 193 been almost a da letter was ere ind in 100 Acts t pre ent the piedgi of child en and tof cilitate the a quisitio of 1 d for ind t 1 I ho in wr pa...ed in 1033 Legisl tion on the ll es of th British Truck Act to control the ded tion which employers may mak f om ded tion which employers may mak 1 om
w ges in respect of it es and to pr 'ide for the
e rly paym t of w ges w s p s ed early in
1936 Many other recommend tions f the
Roy I Commission w re forw ded by the
Gov nment of Indi t the Prosi ! I Govern
m misf r x mination and oplishon in som cases opinion in I di as xp ess d in the legislatures of ti vari u Pro i ces sho ld be allowed to determi the questi n as to wh ther legisl tion I ould b acted or not in parti ul r cases

SUBVERSIVE LABOUR PROPAGANDA.

seven million working days. The Government of Bombay appointed a Court of Inquiry under the new Trade Disputes Act with Mr Justice Pearson as its Chairman. The Court came to the conclusion that all the blame in connexion with this strike rested with the Bombay Girnl Kamgar Union.

We have, so far, in this brief historical survey of the growth of the labour problem in India, occasionally reterred to the activities of certain labour leaders, str he committees and unions We deliberately refinined from amplifying these casual references because we are dealing with the subject of 'Trade Unionism in India' in another Chapter We may, however, in order to complete the chronicle of the important events of the year 1929, refer briefly here to the split brought about in the Trade Union Congress as the result of the subversive propaganda of the Leftists Voting in the Annual Sessions of the Congress was on the basis of the membership of the As a result of the affiliation affiliated Unions of certain communist organizations, the Communists had secured a majority vote at the Tenth Session of the Congress held at Nagpur Resolutions were accordingly in that verr passed for the boycott of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour and the International Labour Conference, for the affiliation of the Congress to the League against Imperialism and for the appointment of the Workers' Welfare League, of the Congress in Great Britain This led to the bierkaway of the moderate elements in the Congress who set up a new central trade union organization under the name of The Indian Trades Union Federation

Another important event which occurred in the world of Indian Labour during the year 1929 was the strike of the employees of the B B & C I Railway's Loco and Carriage Workshop at Dohad The rulway administration had transferred a number of operatives from their big workshops in Bombay to the new workshop which they had built at Dohad and had given them certain allowances on reduced lates of pay. The men demanded a continuation of the old rates plus Dohad allowances and failing a restoration of the cut they struck work. After the strike had proceeded for some weeks, the Government of India appointed a Board of Conciliation under the Trade Disputes Act and this Board upheld the workmen's claims. Mention should also be made of the initiative taken by the Government of Bombay in that year by passing the first piece of provincial labour legislation—The Bombay Maternity Benefits Act

Statistics of industrial disputes in India have been maintained only since the year 1921. The tremendous dislocation which the subversive propaganda carried on by the communist elements in the trade union movement was responsible for in Indian industries during the two years. 1928 and 1929 can best be judged by the fact that the industrial strife of these two years alone was responsible for a total time loss of 43.8 million man days as against the loss of 40.4 million man days in the seven years from 1921 to 1927 and the loss of 16.9 million man-days in the seven years from 1920. After the

The Government of Inquiry under with Mr Justice thoroughly discredited Except for Court came to the n connexion with organised by the communists in centifications of a comparatively minor character who organised by the communists in centifications which had not been affected and 1929, there were no general strikes particular magnitude in any centre of it for the next four years

No event of any particular signification importance occurred in the world of Labour during the three years between and 1933 Both Capital and Labour set representatives annually to the Interr Labour Conferences held at Geneva Conventions and the Recommendations at these Conferences and the recommen made by the Royal Commission on Labour were subjected to careful scruti examination by the Central and the Pre Governments in close consultation wi associations of the employers and the em After the bitter struggles of 1928 and employers were not only anxious to allow ing dogs to lie as far as wages were cor but many of them, in anticipation of the tion which they knew was coming, endea to improve conditions of employment w possible The cost or living was filling wages, expressed in terms of purchasing were rising. The beginning of the year however, saw the intensification of a der which had set in a year or so before continued fall in prices, the purchasing of the agriculturist had worsened and consequence, stocks of manufactured on the hands of the industrialists were a lating in spite of the introduction of 'ra methods of work wherever possible and loss accounts were showing adverse by Employers now felt that the only after left to them were to close down, to re short time working or to reduce wages mills had already resorted to short time working or to reduce the short time was a short time with the short time was the short time was a short time was the short and many cotton mills and other factori been compelled to close down

CONCERTED ATTACK ON WARATES.

The first beginning at reducing wa organized industry was mide in cotton mills in Bombay. The Millowners Assoc Bombay, give a free hand to its Membe in the matter. Many mills closed down few months and reopened with offers of reates of wages. There was little night wand there was a considerable volume employment. Workers had no option accept employment on the reduced. Other mills taking advantage of the situation was response two years of the stating advantage of the situation was some mills imposed another within the space of a few months. Employers in other industries all over India also began to be alarmed at the turn things taking. Many representations and men

were s bmitted to Government but no Pro in there was much le sin lustrial strife in the cotton of I Government cept Bomly took and mill industry in Joombay City than ther I dection in the mattr In Mar 1934 tre been prior to the Lycar Co exampted of Bon bay instructed its Labor 7 Office to in titute a Departm t | Inq iry it to INSIII UTION BY THE GOVERNMENT the extent to which wages had been red c | INSIII UTION BY THE GOVERNMENT drig they r 1933 34 in the varies cut s f he otton textile indu try in the 1 so in ca d lso to ascertain thee t nt of un my loy in at pre lactoascertain thee tentotum minosum nives within in the industry Loom yant Shoi jur affin nives and the produce of the since of the si ills was called off imulta eo ly Tie results
of the Inquiry showed that as compared with
he gen rail vels of 19 6 wa es i 1934 were fie

Associ tio Bombay adopti g imple sci me of stand rd rates for unr tionalised occupations m time r tes of w ges for affiliated mill tu Bom pay City a d they | greed in cases where the week on the 1st January 193

OF BOMBAY OF A GENERAL WACE CENSUS

of the I dinini tration ports of the verking of the I dian I cto is Act Tiel I C mis sion n I din Labour tirou i ut the Report any Citys a they] greed in cases where the sion in 1 an almour (from 1 at the Report learn as allowance for was ers and f liet of a slad seption of the be seed it bles a cut to than 40 per cent to r iso this allow nee to that data regardin ways for lor once out of than 40 per cent to r iso this allow nee to that data regardin ways for lor once out of than 40 per cent to r iso this allow neet to that data regardin ways for lor once out of than 40 per cent makes the constraint of the constraint er m le rial Bomb; thy i d no er m le riai recomm ndatins ret rid it en atton of mi imum rat s of v g in ind tri viero wag s we i w lut it y h i s accested that before any levi latin on ties bje t w sat vi d, ce ri, sut c). W rat s and carni Towards the end of they ar 1933 the Al meda bad Millown as As cell containing and the success of the profit a result of the success the prince of the cell sut containing the success the prince of the cell sut containing the success the prince of the cell sut containing the profit as a fact of the cell sut containing the success the prince of the cell sut containing the success the prince of the cell sut containing the success the succ one reduce d below Rs 41 40 for 6 works of the serior of the serior of the serior of the Bombay Departmental Paquiry was the pair Ry fa the m st important rull of the report of the Bombay Departmental Paquiry was the pair Ry fa the m st important rull of the report of the Bombay Departmental Paquiry was the pair Ry fa the many Departmental Paquiry was the pair Ry fa the many Departmental Paquiry was the pair Ry fa the many Departmental Paquiry was the pair Ry fa the many Departmental Paquiry was the pair Ry fa the many Departmental Paquiry was the pair Ry fa the many Departmental Paquiry was the pair Ry fa the many Departmental Paquiry was the pair Ry fa the many Departmental Paquiry was published fry in Man of the fact of the partment Ry fa the partment Ry fa the partment Ry fa the partment Ry fa the partment Ry fa the Paquiry was published fry in Man of the Commillator to whom the Labor of Gener could bring I lie as in which he could not partment Ry fa the partment Ry fa the partment Ry fa the partment Ry fa the partment Ry fa the partment Ry fa the partment Ry fa the Ry fa the Paquiry Ry fa the R and o dition in f ct ry i dust les

LABOUR UNDER PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

With the advent of the new reforms under the Government of India Act, 1935, full provincial autonomy was established in all Provinces in India with effect from the 1st April 1937 Indian National Congress contested most and won the majority of the seats for the Legislative Assemblies in the Provinces of Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Orissa The Libour Policy of the Irdan National Congress, as set out in its election manifesto is "to secure to the industrial workers a decent standard of living, hours of work and conditions of labour in conformity as far as the economic conditions in the country permit, with international standards, suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes between employers and workmen, protection against the economic consequences of old age, sickness and unemployment, and the right of workers to form unions and to strive for the protection of their interests" The earlier resolution of Congress on fundamental rights, generally states in addition, that "the State shall safeguard the interests of industrial workers" and makes special reference to women workers and children Congress Ministries, for reasons set out elsewhere in this volume, accepted office in July 1937 but resigned in all Provinces in November 1939 owing to the alleged failure of the British Government in defining clearly the war aims of Great Britain with special reference to India Whilst the Congress was in power its Labour Policy was amplified by responsible Ministers in various Provinces either by the issue of Press Notices or by statements made in public speeches For example, in addressing a meeting of the representatives of the workers on the 19th February 1938, the Honourable the Minister for Finance in the Central Provinces declared that 'the Congress Policy in regard to labour will be uniform in all Congress Provinces and it will be the conditions of the Congress Provinces and it will be the aim of the Congress to secure vou your rights without any struggle as far as possible." The most comprehensive statement with regard to this policy was contained in a press note issued by the Government of Bombay in August 1937 from which certain of the more important passages were reproduced at pages 521 and 522 of the 1940 41 Edition of this publication

In Bengal, where a popular Ministry was formed with representatives from the Proja, the Muslim League, the Independent Hindu and the Independent Muslim parties, the policy of the Government with regard to labour was contained in a statement made by the Honourable Minister in charge of the Department of Commerce and Labour to representatives of the Press in September 1937 He stated that some of the important items which the Government of Bengal were considering for the amelioration of labour were the establishment of industrial tribunals, employment exchanges, decasualisation of labour, schemes for health insurance, adequate housing, regulation of employment in shops, conciliation of debts, penalising of illegalgratification and the institution of enquiries into conditions of living by means of collecting family budgets with a view to ascertaining whether it

would be possible to introduce minimum wage fixing machinery and schemes of unemployment insurance

We have during the course of this historical survey made an endeavour to mark the outstand ing milestones in the development of the growing consciousness of their rights among the tolling masses of the country. This development was never so rapid as that which took place during the years immediately following the advent of Provincial Autonomy The Governments of Bombay, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Berar and the United Provinces appointed Committees of Inquiry to examine existing levels wages and conditions of employment, and to make recommendations In Bompay and in the C P these enquiries were to relate to labour employed in cotton textile mills In the United Provinces and in Bihar, labour in all industries was covered Government of Madras, following a pro-longed strike of cotton mill workers in Coim batore, appointed a Court of Inquiry under the Indian Trade Disputes Act Fortunately for labour all these various enquiries were conducted during a period when the textile industries in India were, after a fairly prolonged period of depression, showing signs of revival owing mainly to the Sino Japanese war Prices of The margins between costs of produc of 1937 tion and selling prices had widened to the advantage of industry and it was consequently possible for employers to accept the recom mendations made by various Committees and Courts of Inquiry and Boards of Conciliation for increases in wages and for certain improvements These acceptances in conditions of work These acceptances were, however, not made by employers entirely of their own free will In some cases the Govern ments concerned issued resolutions and notifications accepting such of the recommendations made by the Committees which they concurred in and recommending their adoption by the employers It was obvious that non acceptance of the recommendations made would be followed by legislative coercion if necessary

During the year 1938 the Government of Bombay put through the Bombay Legislative Assembly after a record debate of nearly 150 hours going at a 22 days than Bombay Indus hours going over 33 days, their Bombay Industrial Disputes Act They also issued to the various interests concerned for opinion draft proposals for the conditions to be fulfilled for the recognition by employers of unions of their workers, for the grant of holidays with pay during periods of sickness, and for the regulation of hours of work, rest periods and the grant of holidays in commercial offices, shops, hotels, theatres, cinemas, etc As far as the last is concerned, the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act was passed on the 31st October 1930 1939

There was a spate of activity for legislative measures for the amelioration of labour

Coltas Prochass and Bener [10] were drawn up, occurred, during the a ten years from 1939 to for (1) the collection of statistics () is nameworking [130]. The actual numbers of disp is an 10.8 the Indian Eastories Act 1334 to provide and 1939 were 599 and 499 srepect! I was a sin t for the registration of all fact rises and for the gain In-9 and [14] in 19 9. All outh the payment i registration fee in man er to disputes of the inter period we not so intense be prescribed by Covernment and (3) to m. Less if see of 13.2, and 13.1 when a 13. million. provi lon for relief or benefits to workers in industrial occupations who re rendered unem ployed and co equently destit the The first has been passed into law The second was has been passed into law. The second was en cted in 1939 nt I tou ht I to force with effect from I t April 1910 beales of regi tration fees depe di g upon the maximum numb r of persons employed a ni on d y in they rh v been prescribe! The Go rnments t Be g! Pun! b nd S! d have dopted legi lation for Ann) in de stammer confece lega action one [] à trial Di jutes Act. 1938 by suru or normal stammer de la confece d will feet from 1 t M reh 1941 the B rall and seed of the transfer of the trans freedom of mo ement of tea gar len l bo rers in that Fro lone but this was abseq and wit! decided on uniformity in drawn The Ob erment of the U ited 1 in the Courts in all the I rowines Provincial Legisl it o Ascendib, hat without when the more in the Courts in all the I rowines Provincial Legisl it of Ascendib hat without Amon the more in the Court of Asserting the Market Amon the more in the Court of Asserting the Market Amon the more in the Court of Asserting the Market Amon the more in the Court of Asserting the Market Amon the more in the Market Asserting the Market Asse He is no with a view to ite introd iton loccur red in it will of Indi n Labor chuir go a freeh Bill on the lines is the Nombay the y ns 1917 to 1929 must be mentioned I dustrial Diep tes Act 1928 Private members the Vilt paid 19 Mr. H. r. Il Dutter Di ctor Bills introduced in the different. Inc. is also of the 21 m tional Labour Office to India Leel intro Assemblies du ing the period imme. Copion 18 Lays and the N there in India Leel intro Assemblies du ing the period imme. Copion 18 Lays and the N there in India Leel intro Assemblies du ing the period in the Copion 18 Lays and the N there in India Leel introduced the period in India Leel introduced the India Copion 19 Mr. India Leel introduced the India Leel introduced the India Copion 19 Mr. India Leel introduced the India Copion 19 Mr. India Leel introduced the India Copion 19 Mr. India Leel introduced the India Copion 19 Mr. India Copion 1 eff ts in th matter to secure r cognition by the employers of Il unions which h d been regis te ed und r the Indian Trade Unions Act

The tempo of industrial trif in Indi which ad I wn a ma ked slowing d n for a en years it r the catastrophic strikes of 19.3 and to the Committ's of lengthry appointed by 19 b b g a to show r pliq licenia aft rich the Go c ame ts f Bombay the United Pro and c b of P ovincial Ant omy B til Labour, it case Bift at and til Cent il Ir vinces and c b of P ovincial Ant. and its lead as b liev d th s popul force u e mi ethe eriting levi si v res a d con m (s) tielrosi ces would do litheye idt ditions of empl ym at i the citon test many control and the collisions of empl ym at i the citon test limps of the st athart liles at d to collisions and empl ym at i the citon test lipped to the collisions of emply mat i the citon test lipped to the collisions of emply mat i the citon test lipped to the collisions of emply mat i the collisions of emply mat i the citon test lipped to the collisions of emply mat i the collisions of the collisions of emply mat i the citon test lipped to the collisions of emply mat i the collisions of the collisions of emply mat i the collisions of the citing the collisions of the collisions of the citing the collisions of the citing the citing the citing the collisions of the citing the to then the of the unit likes we study on the first ne and the m re 1 portant the recommendum of the at the During the middle mend than m d by them have been given in a considerable to the string. I be made to the string in the string of the string is the string of the string in the string in the string is the string of the string in the string of the string in the string of th

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The strike 1 provedially a two-ed cd me pon Whire strestrikes 1 193 and 10.8 may Is e brought about a I me amount of ber eficial conces I as to Labour they were al o ber endal concer i is to Latour they were at or respon libe inalarien sure to the pas in by a popular Co gress to mment of the B mbay 1 d trial Di jutes Act 1938 by wirth of which all triks r pr 1918 d in the indu tries

in india with was hillin Poo i Augu t 1939 decided on uniformity in Trade Di putes legis lation and on the e tablishment of Industrial

n the more important events that ed in ti w rid of Indi n Labo r duri g rs 1917 to 1939 mu t be mentioned in Labour

LABOUR COMMILLES APPOINTED BY CONGRESS GOVERNMENTS

In a preceding paragraph w made a ref rence ties we through the refer ac and the m rel portant I the recom-During the middle mend thom m d by them h we been given in the most stiking some detail at pg 531 to 535 of the 1911-4

Members—Sir Sorabji Saklatvala and Mr Sakarlal Balabhai representing employers and Messrs Khandubhai K Desai and R A Khodgilar representing workers' interests, Secretary—Mr S R Deshpande, M B E, Assistant Commissioner of Labour The Committee published an Interim Report in February, 1938 This Report mainly recommended an immediate increase of about 12½ per cent in the wages of all cotton mill operatives in the Province of Bombay Government published the Report with a Resolution stating that the Committee's recommendations were entitled to the weight and authority of an award of a Court of Arbitration and as such should be accepted both by employers and labour All cotton mills in the Province accordingly gave the recommended increases in wages with effect from February 1938 This increase has come to be regarded as the "Congress Inam" The Committee dispersed for some time after completing its Interim Report Mr Doulatram, the Chairman, fell ill and Mr Deshpande, the Secretary, proceeded on leave Government, thereupon, appointed the Honourable Mr Justice H V Divatia, Chairman and Mr N A Mehrban, M B E, F S S, Secretary The reconstituted Committee commenced its work in Bombay in November 1938 and submitted its Final Report to Government in July 1940 This was published in June 1941 It is a document of over 500 pages containing 485 conclusions and recommendations and is priced at Rs 1-50 per copy

Committee -LabourInquiry Immediately after the advent of the Reforms, Cawnpore was a storm centre of conflict between Capital and Labour In July 1937 industrial strife culminated in a complete stoppage of work in almost all cotton textile mills in the City and several units in many other industries were also A settlement of the strife was reached rffected in August by virtue of one of the terms of which the Government of the United Provinces agreed to appoint a Committee to examine and report on the conditions of life and work of labourers employed in factories in Cawnpore Chairman— Snyut Rajendra Prasad Saheb, Members— Mr B Shiva Rao and Professor S K Rudra The Committee's Report covering a wide field of subjects and including a host of recommendations closely following those made by the Bombay Committee was submitted to and published by the Government of the United Provinces in April 1938

The Central Provinces Textile Labour Inquiry
Committee — The Government of the Central
Provinces and Berar appointed a Committee
under the Chairmanship of Mr N J Roughton,
108, Financial Commissioner, in February 1938,
to examine and report on the wages question

of Labour Minister
We shall deal w
which have happy
Labour since the
the next chapter

D R Gadgil and S A Brelvi, Associate Members—Sir Sorabli Saklatvala and Mr Sakarlal Balabhai representing employers and Messrs Khandubhai K Desai and R A Khodgilar representing workers' interests, Secretary—Mr S R Deshpande, M B E, Assistant Commissioner of Labour The Committee published an Interim Report in February, 1938 This Report mainly recommended an immediate increase of about 12½ per cent in the wages of all cotton mill operatives in the Province of Bombay Government published the Report with a Resolution stating that the Committee's recommendations were entitled to the weight and authority of an award of a Coult of Arbitration and as such should be accepted both by employers and labour—All cotton mills in the Province by the employers and labour—All cotton mills in the Province of Bombay Resolution stating that the Committee's recommendations were entitled to the weight and authority of an award of a Coult of Arbitration and as such should be accepted both by employers and labour—All cotton mills in the Province.

The Bihar Labour Inquiry Committee —This Committee was appointed in March 1938 to inquire into the conditions of labour in industry in the Province and to make recommendations, for their improvement Chairman—Mr Rajen dra Prasad, Deputy Chairman—Mr R R R Bakhale, Members—Professors Abdul Bari and S K Saran, Dr R K Mukerjee, and Messis M P Gandhi, Jagat Narain Lal, H P Chandra and G M Hayman This Committee's Report which runs into nearly 300 pages and contains over 150 recommendations was submitted to Government in June 1940 and was published in August during the same year

With the exception of the Central Provinces and the Bihar Reports, the Reports of the two other Committees dealt with above were sub mitted to Government after the resignation of the Congress Governments by whom they were appointed. The more important of the recommendations made by these Committees cover a wide field of social legislation which can only be put through by popular Governments and which cannot be made the subject-matter of Governor's Acts. All the Governments concerned have, however, taken administrative action in connexion with such of the recommendations as could be given effect to either by the issue of departmental orders or by circulation to the interests concerned. Quite a number of the interests concerned. Quite a number of the recommendations made by all these Committee have been taken up for consideration by the Central Government in consultation with Conferences of Labour Ministers with a view to the passing of uniform Central legislation applicable to all Provinces. The questions so far discussed and those on which action has been initiated will be dealt with under the heading of "Conferences of Labour Ministers"

We shall deal with the more important matters which have happened in the world of Indian Labour since the outbreak of the present War in the part chapter

SECOND WORLD WAR-ITS EFFECTS AND REPERCUSSIONS

all o er I dis w re again consilering ways and means of redu i g costs of prod ction. The outbreak of War I wer stemmed the tile There w a lig worll wide dem ni for jute textil s in consequence of the widespread of sandbags for the protection of public a der aupplies

REPERCUSSIONS

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We gave the main oill of it various it is a point of the limit the varying. In those created as it with the varying. In those created as it was a gree linth in the line was a point of it? I not it in the line in the line was a point of it in my to date on the many of the linth of it. I not linth of the line was a linth of the li the of another force of the business of the protection of publication of the business of the publication of the business of the publication of the business of the publication of the business of the publication of the publi c n 1 by the covernment f India in 1910.
The Government of I di has pres re la st
number of informatis but configntial nemo-Wien Japan started ratiling the sair towards the dof 1910 and it ough ut the ye r 1941 it to be to do 1910 and it ough ut the ye r 1941 it to be to make the dof 1910 and it ough ut the ye r 1941 it to be to make the dof 1910 and it ough ut the ye r 1941 it to be to make the document of the Lazal in the beam of the total in the lazal in the l completing their plans for post-war security for wages by securing to the workers adequate labour. The objects which Dr. Ambedkar has detriness allowances to enable them to maintain been aiming at cannot be described better than the standard of life which they had at the in his own words which we take from the opening speech which he delivered as Chairman of the Second Tripartite Conference

"Ever since the basis of social life was changed from status to contract insecurity of life has become a social problem and its solution has occupied the thoughts of all those who believe in the betterment of human life. There has been in enormous energy spent in enunciating the rights of min and the different sorts of freedom which must be regarded as his inclien-All this of course is very good, What I wish to say is that there able birth right very cheering will be very little security unless and until, to use the words of the Report of the Economic Group of the Pacific Relations Conference, these rights are translated into terms which the common man can understand, namely peace, a house, adequate clothing, education, good health, and above all the right to walk with dignity on the world's great boulevards without the fear of a

The quinquennium 1940 1945 has seen an expansion in Indian industries which not even the most optimistic of persons would have ever dreamt of as even possible before the War started To day (July 1945) India and her workmen are producing commodities, articles and munitions of War which, five years ago, were the special prerogative of the highly industrialised countries of the West There has occurred an unparalleled rise in employment Women have come into industry, commerce and trade in increasing numbers. There have been bitter struggles and disputes between employers and labour for bigger wages, for higher rates of dearness allowances, for greater participation in War profits These would be too numerous in character to deal with here Many of these disputes were solved without actual stoppages of work by referring them to Courts of Inquiry and Boards of Conciliation created under the Trade Disputes Acts and to Adjudicators appointed under Rule 81A of the Defence of India Rules Quite 2 number were, however, solved only after bitter and prolonged strikes Among the more recent and prolonged strikes Among the more recent of these big strikes was that of the cotton mill workers in Nagpur and other textile centres of the Central Provinces and Berar who downed tools for nearly three months in connexion with their main demands for a 40 per cent increase in wages and for a bonus equivalent to three months' wages. The latter was secured before resumption of work. We regret want of space will not permit us to deal even briefly with others

DEMANDS FOR DEARNESS ALLOWANCES.

One of the earliest repercussions of the War was the panic it caused in the commodity markets in India Prices of all foodstuffs and con-sumable commodities shot up and, as far as Labour was concerned, the authorities were at once faced with two major problems of prime pre war standard of life. During the earlier importance (1) the devising of measures to stages of price control, prices varied within check profiteering by controlling prices, and check profiteering by controlling prices, and controlling prices and for Bombay City with prices in 1922 24 as the

the standard of life which they had at the commencement of the War With regard to prices, the Government of India had taken power under sub rule (2) of Rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules both to make provision "for controlling the prices at which articles or things of any description whatsoever may be sold "and to delegate these powers to Provincial Governments n ell Almost all Provinces Controllers of Prices at Headquarters and empowered Revenue Officers in charge of Districts to act as local controllers in respect of the areas within their jurisdiction Advisory Boards or Price Control Committees were set up to help these authorities. A considerable amount of good and effective work was done when these price control schemes were first initiated because the immediate problem then was to prevent the exploitation of the bona fide consumers at the hands of both the profiters and the hoarders. The great defect of the system, however, was that each local price controlling authority took independent action without any Provincial or Central co ordination of policy As time wore on, therefore, and the laws of demand and supply began to assert themselves in relation to world markets and the difficulties of securing tonnage for both export and import of con sumable commodities, the work of effectively controlling prices began to grow more and more difficult. The original measures of control ranged over a wide field of commodities. The number of articles under control had, however to be gradually reduced as different sets of economic forces began to assert themselves in The work relation to particular commodities of the Controllers of Prices began to be mainly confined to a close study of the diverse economic factors that were in play with relation to particular articles and to the periodic issue of lists of fair prices at which certain controllable commodities could be sold. A detailed description of the measures adopted when the Prices Control'scheme was first launched was given at pages 535 to 537 of the 1941 42 Edition of this publication and it is not necessary to traverse the same purely historical background over gain here. Consequent, however, on the introduction of rationing in Bombay City with of the Controllers of Prices began to be mainly introduction of rationing in Bombay City with effect from May 1944 and its extension to other towns and areas, most Provincial Governments in India have set up large establishments to deal with questions connected with food supply Control has been extended over a wide field of commodities and everything possible is being done to keep down prices

A recent development has been the appoint A recent development has been the appoint ment, by the Government of India, of Controller Generals of Civil Supplies These Officers, with their large staffs of Inspectors, control almost all imported manufactured articles many of which cannot be purchased without securing permits from the authorities concerned and all of which are sold at controlled prices

One of the most vexed questions in Indian industry since the advent of the second World War has been the mintenance of the workers'

b se stood at 105 for A "ust 106 for Sept mb 108 for October 109 for November and to e to its member mill in the c tton textile at dicather 113 for D comber in the year 1999 Th limit industries! to see ma er; nps-under its 10 station in the mo tity ind x numbers in per doubt from its 10 a d and r.R. and this series during the whole 't they re 1910 was on up to 18 5 m dup to R. 150 Dearness with 1x p i to only 110 for 8 is and Artill Bowances run it to the womants in the run of 115 for the many in the run of 115 for the r d the sailo a ces in Indi n indust y wer first m de in Bomb, in D ber 1339 nitt e
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made by cotton mill workers in the Lits i Bom
b y was referred by the Government I II 1 3 by was referred by the Government of the base of the cili tion pp i telu der the B mbay I de tital Disputes Act 1938 p sided ovr by Sir S jb Ha gnekar Conciliation fauled be the Milliowners Association Bomb y cepted the recomm ndations m de by the Board and ctioned the payment of a d ness allowance ta fiat r te of t o anna per d y of ttend nce with ret ospecti e effect from 1st Dearmen Dearme the index as c migrate with the signs I rA use.

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M ny employe si B mbay a d els whe e in Indi waited to ee as to wh t action the Mill mn rs Associ ti n Bombay would dopt in the mattr f z nt g de e allow nc s t was ra Associ un Diombay would dopt in the matt r [8] at g at g de e allow ac s it the earn to g at g de e allow ac s it the dem not by cott mills where is his holest cott n mill workers in the City of Bomb y A of s the dem of the state of the cott of the state of the cott of the state of the cott of the state of the cott of the state of the cott of the state of the cott of the state of the cott of the state of the cott of the state of the cott of the state of the cott of the state of the cott of the state of the cott of the state of the cott of the co

for earning to the lower band comma do n'to rest pies in the rupee for the w ge group R 59 to e R 5 we granted in Ja nary 1940 The d lithe t spe g o p got nothing at the time m The India Jule Mills As cition sancti d the grant of a uniform ince so of ten per ce to er pre var w g to tle employee of all jute mills in Calcutta with effe t from Aovember 1939

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Court of Inquiry a d in con ltati with the
All Ind Railwayme s led rati di ided i w

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appeared that the limit of 10, to 1231 ild down tion the Bomber ters Co. Itd., has also adopted by the Ranguel ir Lorid of Conciliation for the silding with a degree a allowance but the prement by cotton mill in Bombay of a flat rate of dearness allowance of two annas for each day a though amounts paid are somewhat less than of dearness allowance of two annas for each day a though amounts and the Millowners' Association, work would soon be parted. The Government bombay of Bombay took up the que tion of the revision. of the rate of dearness allowance hitherto paid by the member mills of the Millowners' As ocial in India are those that obtained in cotton Bombas, with the As ociation and as a textile mills in Ahmedabad. In an earlier paraceult of the discussions which followed the graph we have stated that in awarding an addition of the discussions which followed the care of allowance. It is a second to the control of the area of the control of the contro varying with fluctuations in the cost of living of one point over the figure of the official cost of living lindex between 124 and 14. The allowance was living, index for Ahmedahad for the month of to be at Rs. 18.0 for 25 worling days rising by successive stages of four annas and three anna for each rise of one point in the index to Rs. 9 for 26 working days upon the lader stage of the astrology of the extent of 66 for per cent of the astrology of the astrolog for 26 working days when the index stood at 143 The Government of Bombay issued a compre hensive Press Note on the subject in August 1911 in the course of which they expressed the fervent. These were started but great difficulties were hope that employers in all other industries in experienced in connexion with their running Bombay would fall into line with the Millowners Association Bombly, and pay diarness allow of the Industrial Court. In alea, however, of ances to their workers accordingly. Between the continued improvement in the condition August 1941 and the time we go to Press for this of the cotton textile industry in Industrial august. Ldition (Tuly 1915) the Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association, success bomory, revised their sliding scale of dear-fully pressed a demand on the Ahmedabad ness allowances on several occusions, the list Millowners' Association in the middle of the year revision according for the pressure of th bomory, revised their shaing scale of deal large processions, the last ness allowances on several occasions, the last Millowners' Association in the middle of the year revision covering fluctuations in the index 1941 for the uncompensated balance of 33 33 between 204 and 223 for which dearness allow ances ranging from 23 8 0 to Rs. 28 per month of 26 working days were payable. The cost of the two Associations reached a further agreement of 26 working days were payable. The cost of the two Associations reached a further agreement of 26 working days were payable. ances ranging from 23 8 0 to Rs 28 per month of 26 working days were payable. The cost of living index for Bombay City for the month of April 1913, however exceeded the limit of 223 and stood at 225 The Millowners' Association decided not to issue any further extensions of its sliding scale but to announce the amount of dearness allowance payable as against the cost dearness allowance parable as against the cost of living index for any particular month as soon observe that on the basis of this agreement the ons the official figure for the index for that month is available. In accordance with this decision the dearness allowance for cotton mill workers in May 1945, was announced at Rs 28 11 0 for each mention that the highest peak in the dearness allowances paid to cotton mill workers allowances paid to cotton mill workers in Bomb 13 City was reached in September 1944, when the index for the cost of living for that the profit when the index for the cost of living for that the profit of the industry had been City reached 250 against which an amount of making capacity of the industry had been 1944. Rs 34 6 0 for 26 working days will large employers in the City of Bombay such a General Motors (India) Ltd, Messrs Lever Brothers (India) Ltd, the Bombay Garage, the Soonderdas Saw Mills, Messrs Godrey and Boyce Manufacturing Co, Ltd, and a host of others are paying dearness allowances a host of others are paying dearness allowances of the articles of that submission the dearness of the Millowners Association, Bombay As allowances awarded by the Industrial Court allowances awarded by the Industrial Court were to be paid up to the end of the European war involving England and for a period of three months therafter if prices continued to three months therafter if prices continued to three months therafter of Germany on the beautiful of dearness almedabid Millowners. City reached 250 against which an amount of Rs 34 6 0 for 26 working days was paid Most large employers in the City of Bomb is such as of the Millowners Association, Bombry As the result of adjudication proceedings in a recent dispute between the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co, Ltd, and its employees the adjudicator (Mr E M Nanaatty) awarded the Bombry Millowners' scale of dearness allowances to the employees of this company supply & Tramways Co, Ltd, and its employees the adjudicator (Mr E M Nanatty) awarded the Bombly Millowners' scale of dearness allowances to the employees of this company as well A group of large engineering firms in Bombay such as Messrs Richardson and Cruddas, the Mazgaon Dock of Messrs Mackinnon Mackenvie & Co, Messrs Alcock Ashdown & Co, Ltd, and a few others have laid down a sliding scale of dearness allowances based on

official cost of living index for working class, an increase of one per cent, over earnings in Bombay City touched 12L for the month of from existing least rates of pay for every manufactural that the for prices to rise still further and it is limited. The Silk and Art Silk Mills Associations of the silk mills and the silk Mills Association of the silk and Art Silk Mills Associations.

The highest rates of dearness allowances paid the actual rise in the cost of living at any particular date. Part of the balance was to be made up by opening a number of cost price grain shops and the Scheme was abandoned with the consent of the Industrial Court In view, however, of on the 12th August 1941 by virtue of which the on the 12th August 1941 by virtue of which the dearness allowance for any particular month would be increased by 45 per cent with retrospective effect from July 1941. This agreement was ratified by the Industrial Court in an award dated 15th September 1941. It is of interest to observe that on the basis of this agreement the dearness allowance for cotton mill workers in Ahmedabad for the month of October 1943, allowance payable to cotton mill workers in Ahmtdabad on the ground that the profit making capacity of the industry had been considerably worsened during the year 1943 was reported by the Court The original award

Industrial workers in no cent e in I di outside Bomb y and Ahm d bad are paid dearness As far railw y serv ts and employee in allowances as high a the e rned by otton mill the ind trial u d rtaking of the Central workers and others in these two centres. In the c tton mills in the Cent. I Pro i ces and Berar dearness allow noes are paid n the b sis of th recomme dations m de in the matt r by the Mah 1 ohis and the J yaratnam Committees ple per day of attenda e for ery ri e of one ple per day of attenda Flor ey re of one of the control of the cost of living ind x for ti ent e concerned it raid to eah ork r The Jdl Jute milloy d int w sof ov r 50 Mills Association 1 addition to the all w mee

1945 The Industrial Court mad an order Rs 10 per month for those drawing less than ac ordin by The Associ tion further set ed Rs 100 per month Es 13 for those drawing another notice on the Ahmedabad Millo nees between Rs 100 nlR 10 and Rs 16 fo those Association demand a c utinu tion of the payment of the exiting seals of de nees setting tensen Rs 00 and Rs 20 p 10 nth payment of the the thing seals of the nees Rath long was in oduced 1 Jam bey r with all wances until s h time as the Cost of Li ing left of fr m (thu y 1944 Even with rationin, and Ryun of 3 No d (sison had been rected in this matter by the time we went to Press sators food or ins supply chem

Covernment re c peern d the Go ernme t of solventies as man a low set the control of the cont pe month to get Is 14 per m th (3) pe s s employ d in t w s of ov r 50 000 inhabitant but not m r th n 50 000 inh bit nts hose often perce tofe ain swhill the das noticed pay wa not more than Rs 1 5 per month to get fright mills workers in Cal utt and Howrah R 11 per mantle a d (4) persons in all the ability association of administration of the property of the p District Section 10 bit 2 no 5 pp. per in the representation of the free piles (e.g., 12 pp. pp. per in the prices obtain 13 for these riticiens the Ra 14 per in with especial 19 of the percentage dates when the dr in as llows a in c h were per to per in the proper in the control of the cost of the grade that the control of the contr



of Bombay were aware of the increasing equivalent to two and a half months wages desire of textile workers to be given an adequat from ball rate of pay to all perma nt and described in workers to be given alta deposits. From hat, rate, or pry to all perma it and define of the workers to be given alta deposits. From hat, rate, or pry to all perma it and define of the war and thy in the fore took up them there again with the was in didtion to be pid w thout any Millowers A sociation Bombay towards the dor took up them there again with the was in didtion to be pid w thout any Millowers A sociation decid of the tist of the property of the propert sixth of the tot I earnings accruing to him fr m

his basic rate of pay d ring the year in two equ l instalments on the 3rd January and on the 1st March 1943 subject to the pro iso that the ist march 1943 subject to the pro-iso that the mame of the worker was on the must roll of the millico erned o the 31 t December 194 do et al. of the millico erned o the 31 t December 194 do et al. of the secondition of the bonus was paid Substitute or bodd wo kern addition to a tify it please condition a week related to the secondition of the seconditio owners Associati n B mbay s cti n d imila b nuses for c tton mills k s in B mb y for the years 194? and 1944 and decid d that all

the years 1144 and 1644 and decid d that all workers who I ad be n retre ched d ring ch ar should is get the bown p owided that they entered into agreement with their m [loyers regard] g the term of retr nehmet Th Bomb y (I mi hamgar U nion (Red 1sg)) early i th yar 1944 pon ored a demand for a b nu equiv len to thre months w ges to be payable in one lump um without ny conditions 1 s cured support from th my conditions 1 a cured support from the we kers of n rly 60 mill in Romb y for this dema d a d a number of i tim tio in the matter were sent to the Labou Offic r B mbay Meetings w re i id i al g n mber of mil a dan mber of ca e w t ken into concilia tion but the Millowners Associ tion refused t m ke any furth r concessions I the matter

In August 1941 th Te tile Labour Associ-tion Ahm dabad put up a d mand to the Ahmed bad Millown rs A ociation for n tion Ahm caused put up a d manu to the Ahmed bad Millown is A ociation for in increase of 5 per cert in wages. After pro-longed and protract d in gitait is and dis-cussions the two prities greed to refer the matter to the I dustrial Cort on the biss of textile wo kers in the City of Almedabad Sasert d that most of the lead of firms or creet ed a bonus equi alent to that secred by long installons in India has a pild or nan its of their conferres in Bonub y. The ward of the lib. Payment by thir members of a bonulativisi court i this matter has been repro-quivale t to one to two months pay to their deced t pages 374 to 3 S of the December wo keep the control of the control

the subject on 2rd D cember 1911 in ac rd specified in the T xtill Labor A cell tion are with the decision reached a large majority send that the three months we should be subject to three months we should be subject to the subject TXI Lat ur Associ tion erved an tion agene I strike in Cotton Mill in Ahm d b d on this j sue Th Go ern nent of Bomb y thereup n nd r th pov rs e.ted in th m und r s ction 404 f the Bomb y Industrial Disputes Act ref rred the disput to the compilery rbit tion of the Indust all Court Lombay Oemill I Ahm dbd cting on behilf of its If a d other m mber mill of th Ahm dab d 118 118 of other m mber mill of th Ahm dab d Millowners A ociatin fild in applicat in the Bomb y High Co. i praying fo the setting the bomb y High Co. i praying for the setting that the control of wa. I do not not n ind t ial matter within the m. ing f the Act. The Court dimbsed the petition in the gound th t the pa tie were outsid its original jurisdict in.

Since th begi in of the yea 194 hundreds of disputes hav arisen il over India in conexion with demand m de by ind tril work rs fr the paym tof w r bo uses simil r to those paid to cotton mill workers i Bombay and Ahm d bad Labour Departments of the Irovi 11 Governm of hav bee inundated with reque ts for mediation in the matter 'nut ipating truble many employers non need their lint nition to pay such bonus a befor d mands frth mw ep tup to them by their workers A number of others agreed to do so immedi tely on i t ry tion in the matt r by Gov rament Conciliators In a I rge number of other cases white the employe were at first ad m nt on not con eding this d mand the workers in sist atonce it eatment the thormater re it d to direct cti b I the wast m jo ity of the ca es where strikes occ rred o this issu the employ rs w r c mp lled to limb down and to pay the bonus a ked for In some es wh. demands fo a war bonus were linked up with se eral other d m nd. the diputes w re referred by the Pr vinci I G rum nts c n cerned to dj diestigo u der Rule 51A of the Def nee of India Rules No exa tinformati ni matter to the I quartant to N on the D say of referred Norther D wind | To min at a n are to the say of the sa

Imployer A diction of worth in Indica did all the posers of Civil Courts for enforcing the bonn is for the year 10, and 10% which trendence of witness, production of document enquiry dent to approach of the error of men's recording of evidence on ooth, etc., and the worler during each various by a rate of the office of inspection and the carrying

mechanics and briefly ers and brief moulder. All technical per onnel who are I ritish Indian subjects or Aslatic immigrants from Malaya Burma, Repal and Portugue e and I rench India and who are over the age of 17 and under the age of 50 are, under he was penalties for default, hable when called upon to do so to undertake employment in the Autional Service.

The Central Government has power to declare any factory which is engaged in the production of munitions or other war supplies or in work which is likely to issist the efficient prosecution of the war to be a factory engaged on work of national importance and on the declaration of a factory as such it becomes a "notified factory"

The Ordinance gives powers to the Central Government to constitute for such areas and in such places as it thinks fit National Service Labour Tribunals to exercise such functions as have been assigned to them by the Ordinance Each Tribunal is to consist of a Chairman and not less than two other members all of whom must be servants of the Crown at has the right to associate with itself in its deliberations such other persons as it thinks fit Every notified factory has the right to apply to a Tribunal or to the Central Government for technical personnel An important function of a Tribunal personnel An important function of a Tribunal personnel An import int function of a Tribunal is, therefore, to find the necessary personnel for such notified factory. With this object in view, National Service Labour Tribunals have been given power to ascertain particulars of the technical personnel employed in all industrial undertakings, the suitability of such personnel for employment in national service and the capacity of the undertaking to release such or in a technical post under the Crown can be capacity of the undertaking to release such or in a technical post under the Crown can be capacity of the undertaking to release such or in a technical post under the Crown can be capacity of the undertaking to release such or in a technical post under the Crown can be capacity of the undertaking to release such or in a technical post under the Crown can be capacity of the undertaking to release such or in a technical post under the Crown can be capacity of the undertaking to release such or in a technical post under the crown can be capacity of the undertaking to release such or in a technical post under the crown can be capacity of the undertaking to release such or in a technical post under the crown can be capacity of the undertaking to release such or in a technical post under the crown can be capacity of the undertaking to release such or in a technical post under the crown can be capacity of the undertaking to release such or in a technical personnel to the crown can be capacity of the undertaking to release such or in a technical personnel to the crown can be capacity of the undertaking to release such or in the crown can be capacity of the undertaking to release such or in the crown can be capacity of the undertaking to release such or in a technical personnel to the crown can be capacity of the undertaking to release such or in a technical personnel to the crown can be capacity of the undertaking to release such or in a technical personnel to the crown can be capacity or in the crown can be capacity or in the crown can be capacity or in the crown capacity of the undertaking to release such or in a technical post under the Crown tall or any part thereof for such employment. In order to enable the Tribunals to dis charge these functions they have been given previously obtained the permission in writing

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Once a notified factor, applies to a Tribunal or to the Central Government for technical per connel it is obligatory for such concern to take into employment such personnel as may be sent to it and on such terms and conditions is the Tribunal or the Central Government my direct Appeals against the decisions of a Tribunal lie with the Central Government

No person employed in any industrial establishment which is either a notified factory or a factory which has sought the protection of the National Service Labour Tribunal against the Codus of technical personnel under Section 13 of the Ordinance who is despited under one of the the Ordinance who is classified under one of the capa itles included in the Schedule annexed to the Ordinance can leave his employment unless he has previously obtained the permission in writing of the Tribunal Correspondingly, no employer in any industrial undertaking can discharge diames or release on person so discharge, dismiss or release any person so classified unless he has given 15 days notice of such intention to the Tribunal

Whereas a Tribunal can control the engage discharged from or leave his employment unless

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of the Centr I Go ernment All employe's in: non notified factories are compell d to rei state men who may be r turn d to their or po ts on the same term a obtained when th ir servi e w re fir t requi tioned but the c may be modified or compensation given on and after appeal to a Tribun

Pe alties of imprisonment up to ix months nd a fine up to Rs 1000 re provided for infringements of the Ordin nce

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TECHNICAL TRAINING SCHEME

About the c d of the year 1940 the Cov rn ment of India in tituted a T choical T alg Scheme d i ned to prov d for the it sivo training of a large number of killelt ad anem requir d for the te hene! I tranches of the required for the tennel transfers of the Defines for toes and from it of the instances of the first tennel for the new first into the nine for of pers not be trained with at 15 000. This wait need to 44 000. The selem cores not only specify 1 n 1; the tions while he was a compared to the purpose but all of land number of extractories and work hops. The total number of the control of the con of ex tin of trami g e ntres in Ind t 30th April 1345 training contres in ind to the print 1945 was 163 of vice 30 we in M dr in Ben ! 14 in the Pro ince of Bomb y and 3 in I dam St te The act 1 number of trainees t all the centres at the tide to was

1 66 out of a p ibl c 1 its f 30 636 se ts The tot in mbe ftr nee h h d p lout The tot in mbe ftr nea h h dp lout of the vro stril cet rs it 10 it was first sted up to 3001 April 1045 ws first narms 60 °C of 11 d n n v 6 100 ladin A rk. 1940 Od an kattol Indin Ark 1940 0 415 Cil Indisty 3590 d Civil Pi nee Lo ce 19

The qualification r quired of c did tes ar the thym t be b t r n the ages of 17 and 30 they mu t conform t cert in standa d of So they flux conform terr in Beauta a unit height nd ply ie i fit nd as a se the rule they must be there to the xt at of the knowled, of Fragil. 1 equired ve according to the trades fr hill he tell gleshret be the the trades fr hill he trades fr

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clothins, and medical attendance. Men sont and rath Scheme and to advise how overson are entitled to inexpitationallowenes by adjusted to meet the prisent day and being it authorized. Promorlous depend on in lestry and (2) to advise Governu chicknes. A scheme his recently been adapted to ensit trainers to y be utilized for to ensit technical personal directed to the top to all up radial, so that skilled and his improvement in the national personal directed to the up to all up radial, so that skilled and his improvement in the national personal directed to take in more can be rate is d for non important to the the home one axe in the area dilled men are unable to months' national personal who have completed 12. I work in the near inlied to the influence of the home when the near in their families to place of to be who are in complete carries of training to the area illowed setual radial recently of the area illowed setual radial radial reconstruction with and both. and back

At the earlier states of the scheme efficiency has to one extent socialism for the levels of six industry. This is need. Recent policy has to desire the entitled to entration on the improvement of training and representatives of the production of a better article in some set in the Ordinary factors and the shift numbers. Penalty trade texting panels contration on the improvement of training and the production of a least matter the production of a letter article in some nat smaller numbers. Pecular trude testin, panels have not been formed at most he adquirter industry and to senior Chairmen centres. With a view to impro in, the train variously Services Labour Aribunal. centres. With a view to impro in, the train ing stimilities of instructors classes for instructors have also been started in all training centres. Hindust mill being timelit with the object to universally training in this language throughout the country Recruitment of a better type of trainer is being effected by requiring e indidates seeking admission to training centre to pass intelligence tests on the lines of the psychology tests given in other countries. I measure adopted to improve the physical standard of the trainers is to give sharl oil at the rate of two terspoonfuls a day to under developed men. A total quantity of 15 000 lbs of this oil was bought from the Government of Madras for this purpose. In order to enable trainces who have not passed the prescribed trade tests qualifying for industrial employment. it the date of conclusion of hostilities, the Government of India have decided to continue their technical training scheme on a diminishing baris for a period of 18 months after the War Trilnees will continue to receive free instruction shilled worlers which a nation or a wind the usual stipends and concessions. A nations of the New Instrument Mechanics Training Centre was started at Handupur near Bangalore with 275 sents in the year 1914 for truining boys in the manufacture of precision tools which at concessions with the manufacture of precision tools which at concessions with the first property of the production of tanks, in the field of the production one time was considered unsuitable for India The tride is open to voung men who have reached Matriculation Standard and are between the ages of 171 and 30 They are trained under the guidance of a British expert Trainees get a scholarship of Rs 59 4 0 per month with free food, lodging and clothes

The Technical Training Scheme has demonstrated that, with intensive training semi-shilled men can be trained for all industries and that the standard of such men, after from six to eight months' training, is at least up to, if not above, the standard reached under ordinary peace time apprenticeship schemes of two to three years duration. The Government of India felt that if the training imparted under the Technical Truning Scheme is supplemented by further binssed' training, the final product would be more acceptable to imployers With a view to adjust the scheme to the wartime needs of civil industry they decided to set up an Advisory British Minister of Labour, made a scheme twhose functions are (1) to review the existing methods and syllabuses of training

pl n of industrial reconstruction with werether in the Labour Defortment is man and the Director of Trilning, Di of Iabour, is the Vice Chaleman of militer. It a regent meeting of this ! held in Rombiy in Lebruirs, 2015 ft w to start a training scheme designed crifes nea for the post war needs of citro in India and to aim at a nation of training including a National Cer Cristish inship on the completion of t

The immense possibilities which the Trafning Schonic holds for Indian sout industrialisation of the country after have not set been realised in India norkers are at any time an asset of gr to a nition and it is generally admi one of the most serious setbacks to the ment of Indian industries in the past the ab ence of trained workers. With the ab ence of trained workers breik of War and the vitil importal mechanisation quickly assumed, the r also to build up an army of skilled which after the war will enable India to on equal terms with other highly indi-countries that the Technical Irainin of the Government of India has been c

It would be of interest to observe ! a view to secure an adequate supply of personnel to meet the demands of the trative services and industrial develo the country in the post war period, the ment of India have appointed a Spec mittee with N R Sarkar as Chairman der the question of the establishment grade technological institute in India on the lines of the MTT to provide instruction and training in technology

THE BEVIN TRAINING SCH

Caditates for the scheme are chosen of the first runn to India the services of the two lains lasts preferably 1 cm to the first runn to India the services of the two lains lasts preferably 1 cm to make a first runn to India the services of the two control of the Engineering trades 1 cm less are at the disposal of the National among mone of the Engineering trades 2 betwee Labour Thinhunka originally concerned fitters turners millers and grinders drawing with their selection and these Tribu als wages offs 8 to 1 ns of the mount of intelligent and such as the services can be utilised, must have had three yr as experient of facto y be in g rance 1 cm | yment | gen A work and have pix n point | gen A merchand a later 1 aming to enable kind of 18 h ithy intelligent able to 4 write and a smple cloud thom and poses mann 1 detectly and a me knowled or of English hee selected a ds at to ti United Ki gd me fixed by the selection of the control of t

Indian w rkers in factories and workslops in allov a c s in E gl nd are (a) d ring prelimin Indian w rkers in factories and works ops in allo a c s in T gi nd are (a) d ring prelimin E giand Th object of the cheme wa to ary training—Ir e board ag and loiding in a ce clerate munitions production in India and special bastel pins pocket mon y at the rate of asthese same in the function in the men of all the still us per standing of the control of co-operat. In between employers and w rkers in Ir equir dto pay 31 shilling per week! It is and the value of sound t ade union [r1] ples board and loid_ing In addition to the above a Details of the proposed a hence we published sep r flom allow no of Is 44 per month is by the Government of India in De ember 1949 p | I dia India to the fully of a maried m n

neat of recent vecin tion and past it is and the second of recent vecin tion and past it is and the second of recent vecin to a direct from a yilling of the cust could recent particles. The courses of training cover not end in the course of training cover not end in the course of training cover not end in the course of training cover not end in the course of the c

Manner in which the Exchanges are operating -Workmen wishing to register themselves at an exempted from this duty employment exchange are asked by the exchange | for which this fund will be utilised are defined in staff to supply such particulars about themselves as age, technical education and experience, willingness to serve away from their homes, etc. This information is recorded on specially designed envelopes, within which is placed any other correspondence which may later develop in regard to the individual's placement On registration, each workman is given an identity card containing his registered number, address, identification marks, signature or thumb To make identification impression and trade easier, the identity card may also bear a photograph Employers may notify vicancies to the exchange in person, by telephone, or on a specially prepared form which may be obtained from the exchange manager It is not incumbent on employers to supply all the information as in the application form, but evidently, the more de tailed are the particulars supplied, the easier it will be for the exchange staff to submit the right Particulars about vacancies type of personnel are also recorded on envelopes, and these as well as the envelopes containing information about workmen in need of employment are maintained on the card index system Each envelope forms a complete record in itself When a vacancy is a complete record in itself When a vacancy is notified, the exchange staff goes through its records and selects the most suitable person or persons and directs them to interview the employer Persons so directed are supplied with introduction cards to be presented to the employer at the time of interview A duplicate of this card is sent simultaneously to the employer The form sent to the employer has space in which the employer is requested to state whether the candidates appeared for interview, whether they were taken into employment and if so on, what wages, and if rejected, the reason therefor When an exchange finds that it cannot fill a vacancy locally or place a certain workman, it will notify the fact with full particulars of the vacancy or workman to the Central Exchange, Simla, for circulation to other exchanges Detailed information is not available regarding the members of registrations at and placements from all the Employment Exchanges which have so far been opened in India but it is of interest to note that these figures for the Exchange in Bombay amounted to 6,337 and 3,521 respectwelv since the Exchange was opened early in 1944 up to the 31st May, 1945

CREATION OF A STATUTORY COAL MINES LABOUR WFI FARE FUND.

With a view to meet expenditure incurred in connection with measures which in the opinion of the Government of India are necessary or expedient to promote the welfare of labour employed in the coal mining industry, the Government of India, under the powers conferred by Section 72 of the Government of India Act, promulgated the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Mallick, representing the Indian Mine Managers, Association, Mr W M Burch, nominee of the National Association of Colliery Managers, Wesses H Ghosal and P Bhattasali of the Welfare Managers, Mrssali of the Mrssali of the Managers, Mrssali of the Mrssali of by Section 72 of the Government of India Act,
-promulgated the Coal Mines Labour Welfare
Fund Ordinance, 1944, on the 31st January 1944
By virtue of Section 4 of this Ordinance, a Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund has been created which will derive its revenue from a cess or a

Specified classes of coal or soft coke may be exempted from this duty

The principal objects the Ordinance These are (1) the improvement of standards of living, including housing and nutrition, the amelioration of social conditions and the provision of recreational facilities for the benefit of the labour employed in the coal mining industry, (2) the provision of transport to and from work, (3) the provision of improve-ment of educational facilities, (4) the provision of improvement of supplies of water, and (5) the improvement of public health and sanitation, the prevention of disease, the provision of medical facilities and the improvement of existing medical facilities The Ordinance makes provision for the appointment of an Advisory Committee consisting of Government Officers and equal numbers of members representing colliery owners and workers employed in the coal mining industry of whom one has to be a woman and it contemplates the appointment of Welfare Administrators, Inspectors and other officers to supervise or carry out the activities financed from the fund. The func activities financed from the fund The functions of the Advisory Committee are to advise the Central Govt on all matters which the Ordinance requires Government to consult it and on any other matters arising out of the administration of the Ordinance and the fund Both the cost of administration of the fund and the salaries and allowances of the Officers appointed in connection therewith are to be defrayed from the fund itself

The Rules framed under the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Ordinance were published in the Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1944 These make provision for the composition of the Advisory Committee, the collection of the excise duty or cess levied under the Ordinance and its administration The members of the Advisory Committee are as follows Mr H C Prior, Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Labour, Chairman, Mr V K B Pillai, Coal Mines Labour Welfare Commissioner, Vice Chairman, Mr P C Young, Coal Commissioner Mr W H Kirby, Chief Inspector of Mines, Mr R S Nimbkar, Labour Welfare Adviser to the Government of India, Mr A Hughes, Labour Commissioner with the Government of Bengal, Mr A G Bunn, Additional Deputy Commissioner, Dhanbad, Sardar Bahadur Ishar Singh, Labour Commissioner with the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar, Messrs J Latimer and S F Tarlton, nominees of the Indian Mining Association, Mr M N Mukerjee, nominee of the Indian Mining Federation, Mr R D Rothore, President, Indian Colliery Owners Association, Mr Boothroyd, nominee of the C P & Berar Mining Association, Mr Mono Gopal Sen Gupta, representing other Colliery Owners, Mr S N Mallick, representing the Indian Mine Managers Association Mr W M Burch nominee of the its administration The members of the Advisory Committee are as follows Mr H C Prior, Indian Federation of Labour, Messrs Nirpada Mukherjee and Chapal Bhattacharva of the Trade Union Congress, Kulada Bibi, a woman World of the Congress of the C duty of excise at such rate, not less than one worker of 45 years of age who has been employed anna nor more than four annas per ton as may for the last 30 years as a coal cutter and Mr from time to time be fixed by the Central Gov ernment by notification in the Official Gazette Barari Jalgera Colliery in the Central Provinces

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SOCIAL SECURITY INVESTIGATION AND PLANNING The T in rtite Labo r Conf re ce at its meet

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WAR INJURIES (COMPENSATION INSURANCE) SCHEME.

A War Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Scheme was enacted by the Central Government under the War Industries (Compensation Insur ance) Act, 1943, which was brought into force on the 16th November 1943 The objects of this Act is to impose an obligation on the employer Act is to impose an obligation on the employer tions of service, grain shops, housing, medical to pay compensation in respect of war injuries to workmen covered by the Essential Services on scales of wages and dearness allowance. The (Maintenance) Ordinance, 1941, factory workers, mine workers, workmen employed in the major ports, and to workers employed on any estate where cinchona, coffee, rubber or tea is grown The amount of compensation is roughly the difference between the amount paid by Govern ment under the War Injuries Scheme and the amount which would have been payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act if the war PAYMENT OF FAMILY ALLOTMENTS injury had given a right to compensation there There is no limit as regards the monthly salary of the workman as in the Workmen's Com-pensation Act Insurance has been made com pulsory for every employer covered by the Act who has to take out a policy of insurance from the Central Government on payment of an advance premium at the rate of annas four per Rs 100, subject to a minimum of Rs 8, on the wage bill for the quarter ended 31st December 1943 if the employer was an employer for one appointment quarter before the 1st January 1944, otherwise for any subsequent quarter during which he became an emp oyer for the first time, provided the quarterly wage bill has exceeded Rs 1,500 All the premia received from the employer go to make the War Injuries Compensation Insurance Fund from which all payments of compensation, The fund cannot be utilized to etc, will be met pay compensation to Crown employees as the Crown is not required to pay insurance premia in respect of its employees The same machinery in respect of its employees as administers the War Injuries Scheme is to be utilized for the purpose of the War Injuries Compensation Insurance Scheme

UNSKILLED LABOUR SUPPLY COMMILIES.

During the earlier stages of the War the supply of unskilled labour had been satisfactory requiring no measures for its control or allotment the end of the year 1942, however, there were indications that the problem of supply of such labour was assuming importance in a few areas The Government of India therefore decided to set up both Provincial and Regional Labour Supply Committees for areas where serious shortages were being experienced or were likely to be inticipated and a beginning was made by the setting up of such a Committee at Jubbulpore where the needs of the Central Government establishments predominate

Government establishments predominate

Committees have no statutory powers

They are ordinarily, under the chairmanship of the Chairmen of the National Service Labour Tribunals of the Provinces in which they are establishments are to be

Their recommendations are to be

The trade dispute with which such body of persons employed and prevention of a Produced in the provincial in any place of employment is likely to take part in, or is taking a part in, a hartal, then, without prejudice to any other proceedings which may be taken in respect of such hartal, the Provincial articles in respect of such hartal, the Provincial articles in respect of such hartal, the Provincial articles in respect of such hartal, the Provincial articles in respect of such hartal, the Provincial articles in respect of such hartal, the provincial articles in respect of such hartal, the provincial articles in respect of such hartal, the provincial articles in respect of such hartal, the provincial articles in respect of such hartal, the provincial articles in the provincial a followed by the local undertakings of the Central be taken in respect of such hartal, the Provincial Government—any differences to be decided by Government may by order in writing require that Government at headquarters The functions of Unskilled Labour Supply Committee and place of Committee and place of the committ that Government at headquarters The func-tions of Unskilled Labour Supply Committees such place of employment to take, within such are as follows (1) to co ordinate the recruitment time as may be specified to secure that the hartal

of unskilled labour for all Government undertakings in the area, (2) to arrange a priority of utilization of any other recruited labour and of existing labour forces in accordance with any priority orders that may be received from competent authorities, (3) to advise on any measures necessary to secure adequate unskilled labour, force, including all amenities and condi-Committee appointed for the Province of Bombay is under the chairmanship of Sir Charles Bristow, Kt, OIE, IUS, Adviser to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and the Regional Committee for Bombay City is under the Chairmanship of Mr H L Butler, Commissioner of Police, Bombay

A scheme was sanctioned early in 1942 enabling Government servants in "threatened" areas to arrange for a regular monthly remittance of a portion of their salaries (not exceeding 50 per cent) to their families living away from them The scheme has now been extended to all daily rated labourers in Central Government under takings whose employment is expected to list for at least 12 months from the date of first

PREVENTION OF HARTALS.

We refer elsewhere in this publication to the widespread disturbances which occurred in India in August 1942 following the arrest of Mr M K Gandhi and the leaders of the Indian National Congress as a result of the All India Congress Committee deciding, at its historic Session of 6th/8th August in Bombay, to empower Mr Gandhi to launch 2 Civil Disobedience These disturbances Movement in this country included hartals or stoppiges of work for pro longed periods in many industrial units in several centres in India All the cotton textile mills in Ahmedabad remained totally closed for A number of other factories nearly four months and large engineering workshops in Bombay, Cawnpore, Nagpur and in many other places were also affected and essential War production was considerably interfered with In order to prevent a repetition of similar trouble in the future. the Government of India, by a notification dated the 17th April 1943, have amended the Defence of India Rules by adding a new rule—Rule 56A for the Prevention of Hartals in Places of Employment

'Hartal' has been defined as any concerted cessation of work or refusal to work by a body of persons employed in any place of employment, except a cessation or refusal in furtherance of a

h li not take place or the case may be shall transf r of a l rg number of work rs fron one cea. Further if in the opinion of a Pro [ial | iob occupation industry and rea to another Government a place of employmene has been information will have to be elected; a davance of a lor reasons other than the furtherance of a lor reasons other than the furtherance of a lor ridge constant of the provincial Government of a lor ridge persons lik ly t be seek a proper of the provincial Government of the provincial Government open utilities likely to be seek a provincial open and the provincial Government open utilities likely to be seek a provincial open and province of two some subject of the provincial open and the provincial

COMPULSION OF PERSONS TO WORK

The Government of Indi early in the year 1943 promul at d Rule 8A I the Dele co I tal c nferring powers on both the d the Pr in i I Go mment to cert pp n to do w k This Rul India Rul Cont at the Properties of the control of the contro det min th emune ation to be pid fr the

WORK FOR RETURNING SERVICEMEN

The Governme to of I d in Ire note ind stry or sie for dated the 10th May 10s in a num und the properties of the propert m mbr of the def nce rvi a d dich rged wr workers W have al ady d alt w th the wrworkers Whave si ady dait with the wall stand of 1 fg 1 did in not en a rich so by clottlen to disclemination of the which have been or will be tup ufrite least that the wallength of the will be the standard of the stand

various branches of production

Aft rth i placement in vil employm t the interests of ex ervicem n and women will also need watching for s me tim with a view to assist! g them to ad pt th m elves to their new surro nd gs nd bri in about mut al und rsta ding and cord 1 r lations betw them and their new empl s It I the lut in f the Cov run ntof Indi toc t bil 1

- () Th D torate of Employm nt will function a n employm nt fi ding body It will t p all v i bl ources and will xplo n v av n s of mployment and keep ab east of po t war de elopment schem
- (3) The D ecto ate of Technical Trailig will, in collabor tion with Governm at fact ri a railw ys the Provi i I Gov rament and C: it note ind stry o ga ise fac lities fo fi ther t hn t inin nd pprenticeship tr inin for a che d mobili ed t chn ci na n may need them
 - (4) The Director te of Vocational Trai will rgans t i i gf alti in nor en i
- bgin of a will or led a d mind to disast disast employment service to led pw to kers to find employer.

 It is most with the mid yan at t assist employment and can't be most with the mid yan at t assist employer.

 It is mid yan at t assist employer and the wall of the control
- various branches of production F r th purposes of the above or aniastion. Let it o M clut ry will b qui d in the con tity hab been divid di 1 tonh reclouscop xion with military and i du trial d the F nj l and the N rth West Frontier mobilisation if ter the war for facilitating the Province Si d the Dulited Provinces Eens l

under a Director of Re settlement and I mploxment and attached to him will be an employment of Government departments, employers and the 18th December, 1914 is designed to regulate workers organisations and the Soldiers, Sailors, Districts in Board, District and Airmen's Board The Government of India have arrangements well in hand for train ing the necessity personnel which will be required in connexion with all these schemes both in England and in India

CONTROL OF LABOUR RECRUITMENT.

of India dated the 9th June 1944, the Government of India have directed that Rule SI of the Defence of India Rules is applicable 'for controlling the recruitment and employment of labour in such areas as may be specified the Govern DEFENCE OF INDIA RUIFS

We deal with this below under the heading of Industrial Disputes Legislation in the following of labour in such areas as may be specified.

and Assam, Central Provinces and Berar, in the order with a view to securing that Bombay, Biliur and Orissa, Madras and Coorg sufficient v orkers are wallable for essential and Delhi. The regional organisation will be undertakings

The Labour Recruitment Control Order which was brought into force with effect from Districts in Bengil, Bihar and the Central Provinces and Berar The order requires contractors and employers of labour to obtain licenses for recrulting labour from controlled districts for work outside the controlled districts All works or employments within the controlled districts are exempted from taking out licenses This order is expected to improve the libour supply position in the collieries

notification published in the Gazotte PROMULGATION OF RULF 81A OF

LABOUR LEGISLATION 11'S ADMINISTRATION AND STATISTICS.

The Central co ordinating authority in India | Technical and the Bevin Training Schemes, the for questions connected with labour legislation is the Department of Labour of the Government of India with a member of the Viceroy's Exe cutive Council holding the portfolio The administration of matters connected with the English and Indian Merchant Shipping Acts Indian Series Marine Department and Indian Sermen is with the Department of Commerce In respect of all the Federal Railways, the Labour Member is responsible for the administration of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, Trade Disputes Hours of Warl for employ see not covered by the Federals Work for employees not covered by the Factories Act and regulation of employment of children the is also responsible for Regulation of Labour and Safety in respect of mines and oilfields, trade disputes in industries, businesses or undertakings carried on by the Central Government, and Inter-Provincial Migration In Member is responsible for (1) Factories (2) Welfare of Labour, conditions of labour, provident funds and workmen's compensaprovident lunds and workmen's compensa-tion, health insurance including invalidity pen-sions and old age pensions, (3) unemployment insurance, (4) trade unions and industrial and labour disputes, (5) electricity, and (6) boilers As the permanent exofficio Chairman of the Tripartite Labour Conference, all matters con-nected with the Conference and its Standing Labour Committee are dealt with by the Labour Labour Committee are dealt with by the Labour Member He is also responsible for the administration of the National Service (Technical Per sonnel) Ordinance, recruitment of unskilled labour throughout British India for employment of unskilled labour throughout British India for employment invited by the Government of India during recent on defence works the a ministration of the years

Cost of Living Index Scheme, the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance, and Air Raid Precautions in Luctories Among the many matters and subjects not directly connected with Labour, the Member for Labour is responsible for the administration of the Central Public Works Department and the Indian Service of Lagineers, the Civil Pioneer I orce Ordinance, 1942, Government Printing and Stationery, the Central Boilers and Flectricity Boards and the Coal Grading Board, the Central Board of Irrigation of the Coal Grading Board, Under tion and the Geological Survey of India the Devolution Rules made under the Govern ment of India Act, 1919, 'Regulation of Mines' and 'Inter-Provincial Migration' were central subjects whereas industrial matters included under the head 'factories' and 'welfare of labour' fell within the scope of the provincial legislatures Although the Government of India has passed central legislation in connection with most questions affecting the welfare of labourin order to secure uniformity of treatment in all Acts connected with factories, workmen's compensation, trade unions, payment of wages, the pledging of child labour, etc, falls on the Provincial Governments who have to bear the entire cost of administration as it is not permissible under the constitution for the Central Govern ment to incur any expenditure from Central revenues on the administration of provincial sub jects This constitutional position was perhaps, to some extent responsible for the opposition shown by some of the Provincial Governments to

unueur tyl ce he is vested a Statute with it, and it is the state of uperintendence direction and stooped the he saw since the year 1940 of the control and so only these Acts in most cases Anomal Reports which they used in the control control on Pr via 11 Gov mm t ubbet to the control control. The g neral principle ob reed by the Go ernme to The saw the saw the saw the control the control control. The g neral principle ob reed by the Go ernme to I I down the saw the in the administration of the variou all I dis labour laws for India a d the action taken in me t of Labour hower m intains control [Conf rence of Labour Ministers and il e Tripartite in connection with the India Mines At a d Labour Conference the Mines Maternity Penefit A t

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour recomme ded th t the possibility of maki g labour legislation both a fed ral and a provin ial subject hould rec iv dequat considerati n a d that if fed I l gl it wer not prac-ticable efforts ho ldbedir cted to c ringthat as e rly a possible th whole of I dia sho ld as e lly a possible in whole of I are said a participate! making progre in! bour matter For Indian States in which there was appreced ble industrial de elopment the Commissi n tho ght that the I dustrial Coun il whilh they recommended should be s t up wo ld. if r recommended should be stup wo in, it is suit bl chann if o operatio (It may be mattle dhere that India bit its has e been rily n six seats in the T partite Libour Confrace) The whole q estion was dicus sed three dbar the value of the did at Londa (Confrance) which were hid in Londa (Confrance)

- F cto le mines but not including miner I dev lopment
- employers li bility and workmen a compensa
- disputes
- of Labour Mi laters the First Session of which was hild at New Delhi in J nuary 1940 the tend has been for C t alrath r than Provi cil t bour Legil ti — with this diff re e that whereas all the Lent al Acts pas d p i r to 1041 utomatically appli d t the whi of B ith Indi s me f the r ent labour legislation h s

The Governor General in Council exercices hafar as statistics are concerned the Covernment count of ever the ad infartation of the Acts of India online bit to the electrace of per and pas of by the Ce trail Levi latt in two ys the undestrability of publishi information in the fit by it es ha is seized b. Statute withit which is theely to be of value to the my have gr nt to the pr vinces as fr ea h nd as po sible with a se tion on the recent demand for a niform The Central Government in the Depart | connection therewith by the instit tion of the

THE FACTORIES ACT 1934

In the Chapter on the hi torical survey of the growth of the labour problem in India we h ve traced the dev lopm at of fa tories legi lation In the country si e 1881 when th first Factories act was pa ed and w g ve the min fe tur s of that Act a d the 1891 nd the 1911 Acts as amended by the Amendi g Acts of 19 19 3 19 6 and 1931 F ctory law in Indi was completely overhant d in 1934 as the result of the completely overhand id in 1934 as the result of the acceptance by Governm tof most of the recommend thouse on the first importance of the first import

the decorticati n of gr und nuts or th m nu r gulati n of the worki g of f cture f coff e indi l c rubber f cture f coff e indi le rubber sug r (i cludin gu) or tea is to be a seasonal f cto y provided that a Provi ci I Go rnment m y (2) Well re of labour p ovident fe ds uppoyers il bility and workmens souments and uppoyers il bility and workmens souments and in the fine of lag sette d lar any as h fat y in which manufacturi g presents are ordinarylly carried on 10r mor 'un n 150 we king days' it they as not to be ca on a labour state of the Annual Conference is a being a sound of the Annual Conference in the conference in the state of the Annual Conference is a being a sound of the conference in the state of t of B itl h factory for the purpos s of this Act

Indi s me f the r ent labour legistation h.

By with of the F cond (Amendme t) Act been permit at that it ay it; open in y particular Provo to test and an hegistation to test the form of the state of

There has been an increasing tendency in most Provinces in India during recent years especially in Bombay, to take advantage of Section 5 of the Factories Act, 1934, by notifying all factories employing ten or more persons as "factories" for the purposes of the Act In this connection it is of interest to record that Dr K N Katju, Ex-Minister for Industries in the United Provinces conducted a detailed the United Provinces conducted a detailed inquiry into alleged sweated labour in small factories for a period of over two years. He found that in over 300 factories employing 4,000 workers labour was sweated, there were no fixed hours of work and health and sanitary conditions were deplorable The Government of the United Provinces thereupon took immediate action by

- Age and Sex Groups -Factory operatives are divided into four age and sex groups (1) adult males, (2) adult females, (3) children of both seves, i.e., persons over 12 and under 15 years of age, and (4) 'adolescents defined as persons of both sexes who are over the age of 15 years and under the age of 17 years but who have not been certified as fit for employment as adults Such adolescents as have not been so certified are to be deemed to be children
- (c) Hours of Work -The maximum limits of eleven hours per day and sixty hours per week laid down by the 1922 Act for both adult males and females are permitted only in the case of sea-sonal factories The maximum hours permitted for perennial factories have been reduced to ten per day and 54 per week subject to the proviso that persons employed on work necessitating con-tinuous production for technical reasons and per sons whose work is required for the manufacture or supply of articles of prime necessity which must be made or supplied every day may be employed for not more than 56 hours in any one week The maximum hours of work permitted for both uncertified adolescents and children have been limited to five per day both in seasonal and in perennial factories
- (d) Spreadover—By "spreadover" is meant the limitation of the period of consecutive hours during which the daily limits of hours of work may be availed of by the owner or occupier of a factory. This principle was introduced in factory legislation for the first time in 1934. The spreadover in the case of adults is limited to thirteen consecutive hours and in the case of children to seven and a half continuous hours, but the continuous period of eleven free hours in every twenty-four hours in the case of adults and of sixteen and a half free hours in the case of children must include the hours between 7 pm and 6 am for both women and children. The effect of the Amending Act of 1944 on this question has been dealt with below. The power to grant exemptions in the case of women where technical reasons require that work should be done at night, e.g., in the fish curing industry, continues to be allowed. during which the daily limits of hours of work may be availed of by the owner or occupier of a factory This principle was introduced in factory legislation for the first time in 1934

- (e) Artificial Cooling and Humidification Power has been given to Provincial Govern ments to authorise Factory Inspectors to call upon managers of factories to carry out specific measures for increasing the cooling power of the air if they are of opinion that it is at times insufficient to secure operatives against danger to health or serious discomfort, provided, however, that the cooling power can be appreciably increased without involving an amount of expense which would be unreason able under the circumstances
- (f) Welfare —Provision is made for four matters in connection with workers welfare (1) for the maintenance of a suitable and Provinces thereupon took immediate action by declaring all such factories as employed 10 or more persons as factories for the purposes of the Act. The Second Conference of Labour Ministers held in January 1941 decided that the Factories Act should be so amended as to make registration of all factories employing 10 or more persons compulsory but this recommendation has not yet been given effect to

 (b) Age and Sex Groups—Factory operatives

 (1) for the maintenance of a suitable and sufficient supply of water for washing for the use of persons employed in processes involving contact with obnoxious or poisonous substances, (2) for adequate shelter for rest in factories employing more than 150 persons, (3) for the reservation of suitable rooms for the use of children of women employed in factories employing more than fifty women, and (4) for the maintenance of adequate first aid appliances
 - (g) Rest Internals and Holidays The provisions of the 1911 and the 1922 Acts with regard to rest'intervals and the weekly holiday were maintained subject only to verbal modifications of a minor character
 - (h) Hollays with Pay—The Factories (Amendment) Act, 1945 which comes into force with effect from the 1st January 1946 provides for compensatory holidays and holidays with pay In cases where, as a result of the passing of an order or the making of a rule exempting a factory or the workers therein from the provisions of the Act relating to a compulsory weekly holiday, a worker is deprived of any of such holidays, he must be allowed, as soon as circumstances permit compensatory holidays circumstances permit, compensatory holidays of equal number to the holidays so lost. The provisions with regard to holidays with pay will enforce, in all perennial factories an annual pand holiday of 10 days for adults and 14 days. will enforce, in all perennial factories an almost paid holiday of 10 days for adults and 14 days for children. These holidays can be accumulated over a period of two years. Half of the wages payable for these holidays are to be paid before the worker proceeds on leave and the balance on his return. A more liberal provision will on his return A more liberal provision will not be affected by this law and factories providing benefits substantially similar to those laid down in the amending Act can be exempted
 - from its provisions

of the overtime worked less any overtime in factory or class of factoric shall reach a certain respect of which he is entitled to extr pay stand rd. This h s been done to rem ly def c under the preeding sentence to pay at ther te it the lichting arising from on or the other of the under the preceding sentence to pay at the I te of one and a quarter times his ordinary r te of

(f) Certificates of Funess for Children -Provincial G vernment have be given powers Provincial G vernment have be given powers to make rules prescribt if the degree of fitnes to be att i ed by children and it is a been been it id down no child failing to attain it can be certified for employment in a factory Similarly adolese ts annot work a adults unless certifi d fit to work as an a lit! If by re not oc tilled they re c naide d th y re

(k) Security of Facto y Structur s - Fact ry inspectors have been gi en powers to c ll up n m gers to carry out such test s m y be neces ary to determine the stre gth or q ality fa y specified parts of the struct re of factories if they are of opinion that on count of a y def ct or inadequacy in the constr ction of any f ctory the factory or any part th reof is d ngerous to human life or safety P o inci i-Governments are f rther empowered to make r les for th furni hing by factories of certifi eat s of stability

(1) Ex mptions - A f equent cas of com-plaint ag i at the older Factory Acts was the they e ve l cal Gove nments ry wide power to e empt certain class s of workmen f om all or any of the re trictive provisions of the Act The new Act limits the powers and pres ribes further that no exemptio s are t be graded in r spect f the pro 1 in s f speador r prohibition of night work and the limitation of weekly hours for women and persons under the g of sixteen ; ars

The Facto is (Amendment) At 1944 ws passed to remedy certain defects and mt ome difficulti si th administr tio of the main Act Washing fell its we e req fred to be povided only in places where w b. r c m in contex with input is o obnoxious and in the context with input in the context with a context of the context with a context of the

all fct ry own r c n be quied to provid
wa hing facilities for the r ork rs. By the
tim we wnt t Pres Bombay was the only
Pro ince in Indl. which h d fr m d draft High !

tro ince in indistrict which had it mid draft
Rule i o ion with this matter A
r t judgment of the Rombay High
Court hidth to drs pased by n insp tor
f lactories regarding neans of escape I factories regarding in easie of escape we dir ures Ino de t vidit thrule made by Provinci I Go ts in the matter of put ginst fie Set in 23 fth Act his been suit bly mend d Under th provisin f Set is 45 and 54 n w man o hild sin 1 feet v 445 and 54 n w man 6 mid w s flow d to wo ki f ctory pt b tween the hours of 6 m nd 7 pm but the limiting ho rs ould be v ried by P vin i 1 Go ern ment to ov r p n of 13 hours between 5 m nd 7 30 pm 0 winz to the change in Indian ment to or p nof 12 hours then 5 m and 7 30 pm owing to the man Sin and 7 30 pm owing to the ment of the man Sin and a Time p citical difficult with a spect in West rm Provinces The evening limit has theref re been ext nded for 30 pm to 83 0 pm This me dment h wer is to ha e effect only for the durati n of th W r

A new rule has be n p omule t diu der the degree between the rear 1894 and 1939 Def of Indi Act which en bles the Cent all w published at p ge 479 f the 194 43 Edg Government to require that the lighting of any little fit of this public thom owing to the shortest and the property of the 194 between the require that the lighting of any little fit of this public thom owing to the shortest and the property of the 194 and 1939 are the property of the 194 and 1939 are the property of the 194 and 1939 are the property of the 194 are the 1949 are the 1

following two cau s (1) m ny f tories pl n d
their int riorlighting under peace-time conditio s
on the assumption that night wo k would r r ly be necessary () complience with bia k out or oth r AR 1 regulations requirent the preenti n of the emergence of beams of light fr m a building h s ctually reduc d lighting i te for below the stand rd required for effici nt

C P Unregulated Factories Act 1937

The Legislati e Conneil of the Central Pro vinces and Berar passed an Unregul ted Factories Act early in 1937 This Act is inte d dto regulate the labour of women and children and to make provision for the w lfare of labour i factories to which the Factories Act 1934 does not apply

Unregulated Factory has been defined as any pi ce wherein fifty o more works an employed or were employed on any one d y of the p ceding twel e mo the and to which the F ctories Act 1934 doe not apply and wherein the following indu t ies are carried on —(s) b d making (t) shellac manuf cture and (ts) leather tanning A child has been defined leather tanning A child has been defined a a per n who has not completed his fourten th year. The provisions with reg rd to health and a fety notice of registers pen lites and procedure los ly follow the imil r provisions in the leated is a Childran hours are restricted to seven in any one day and no child can be employed in any one day and no child can be employed in a y unregul ted ? ctory except between 8 m and noon and 1 p m and 5 p m Th double employment of children is prohibited and a child who has worked in any unregulated factory n any one day i prevented f om working ov rtime or taking work home I om working or time or taking work nome. The hours of work of adult male are limited to ten per d y d p ovision has been made for the grant of a holiday after ere y period of six consecutive days. Women a hour rerestricted to nine per d y nd they are prohibited from working in any unregulated I ctory before sun rise or after sunset

Factory Statistics

Upto ad knowledge the Deposit for the year the test and off clory wo ke su ed to be given in the and off clory wo ke su ed to be given in the nausi reports on the admi ist tion if the Fa tories At publi hed by all the Pro inclaid of the test of t Unto ad including the Report for the year At ble containing th figures for numbers of working fact les nd the ve g daily number f w k employed the in lastif d by g

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of paper, both the Provincial Governments and those for the year 1943) the Government of India discontinued the publica- information was given in fl tion of the Annual Reports on the administra-tion of the Factories Act and the Annual "Stapublished by the Government tistics of Factories" with effect from the publica-tion of the Reports for the year 1940. In view, registered in British India to the fact that the total numbers of the fact that the total numbers of the fact that the total numbers of the fact that the total numbers of the fact that the total numbers of the fact that the total numbers of the fact that the total numbers of factories but for the fact that the total numbers of factories and the fact that the total numbers of factories and the fact that the total numbers of factories and the fact that the total numbers of factories and the fact that the fac however, of the fact that information relating Act, 1934 was 13,209 in the 3 particularly to employment figures would be 11,868 in the year 1941 and widely used, the figures for the years 1938 to 1942. The following table st 1942 were published in the August, 1943 and in the January, 1944 issues of the Indian Labour ployed in all factories in Br. Gazette (The figures for 1942 were, however, years 1939 to 1943 classified provisional. The corrected figures are now industry groups and according reproduced in the table below together with ment in perennal and season

Statistics of Numbers of Worlers employed in Factories in British.

	Axerage Da	- tily Number	of Persons	emn		
Classes of Factories	Average Daily Number of Persons emp					
•	1939	1940	1941	1:		
Government and Local Fund	[1				
Perennul Factories	131,066	168,125	219,233	2		
Seasonal Factories ,	1,380	1,038	853			
Total	132,446	169,163	220,086	2		
All Other Perennial Factories			1			
Textiles	838,985	829,162	953,320	9		
Engineering	143,257	158,665	204,056	2		
Minerals and Metals	51,746	62,357	76,162			
Drink and Tobacco	87,005	104,038	119,888	1:		
Chemicals and Dyes	55,118	57,485	71,150			
Paper and Printing	42,053	46,445	48,245			
Wood, Stone and Glass	46,364	59,122	77,627	۱ ا		
Gins and Presses	26,504	22,846	21,538			
Skins and Hides	11,710	18,097	23,516	:		
Miscellaneous	18,324	21,679	35,346	;		
Total	1,321,066	1,379,896	1,630,848	1,6		
All Other Seasonal Factories	295,049	295,369	305,443	31		
Grand Total All Factories	1,748,561	1,844,428	2,156,377	2,28		

A table published at pages 160 1 of the Novem ber 1944 issue of the Indian Labour Gazette gives ber 1944 isste of the Indian Labour Gazette gives the composition of the average daily number of workers employed in registered factories in the different Provinces by age and severage groups for the years 1942 and 1943 but not by industries. The figures for the year 1943 show that of the total number of workers in all factories in British India, 2,133,023 were men, 262,744 were women, 38,069 were children and 13,484 were adolescents. and 13,484 were adolescents

THE INDIAN MINES

The conditions of employ Indian mines are governed by Act, 1923, as amended by the 1928 and 1935 The act of 19: force from the 1st July 1924 r enactment of 1901 The Act provisions designed to secure s it provided for the maintenan staff but it contained no pro the employment of labour

mine form reth nsix days! nyone w k
(b) No person mpl yed abo gr ind
in a ml els to be pe mitted to w rk for
more than 4 ho r in any one week or for more than ten ho rs in a y ne d y and the periods of w k of any such per on a e to be so rra ged that al g with any inter als of rest they sh ll not n my o day spr d mo than tw I h ur

(e) Th periods f work f a person empl yed below grou dina mi a e to b rocko ed from the tim he le ves th surface to th time h r turns to th surf c and are not in any on d y to spr d o er more than nine hou s N per onist be llowed to rem in b low ground except durin his period of work and whire work bel w period of work nu was to the first period of w k of lipers semploy d in the same relay e to b time the first period of w k of lipers semploy d in the same relay e to b time the first period of w k of lipers semploy d in the same relay e to b time the first period of d from the time the first re o to be reck f the relay I ave the surf c t the time the last person of the r lay returns to the

employm t in any mine f children und r fift n y ars of age is pro-hibt d and thos bel w the ge f 17 are not permitted to worl in mi es unle c tifled m dl lly fit

(e) A ide t whi h cause bodily infury re ulti g in the enfor ed he no f om work for more th us end year to b reco ded in the prescribed mann r

first remedied by the 19 3 Act section 3 of The Government of India promulgated which prescribed maximum limits of 34 hours regulations under action 30 following the india of a consequent workers above the present of the india of a sovernous workers. Not limits were presibilities the employment of any won no under scribed for daily hours. A daily limit of 1 ground in the color limits in Bengal Bihar and hour was imposed for the first time by the lori a and the Central Provinces and the sait Amending Act of 19.3 which was brought into limits; it the I unjab with effect from the 1st effect from 18 April 1930. As a result of the Joly 1939 and in all other nines with effect from the 1st hour was imposed for the many contents of the t e as follows — Gov mment of Indi h ve zempted until further orders it cont un control of I ngal Biha C ntral Ir vince d B nd Q i a fr m the provisi ns f of Sectio 9 of the Indian Mine of Sectio 9 of the Indian Mine Act 19 3 to the xtent to which r gulations made there unde prohibit the entry f wom n into under ground working f the purp e f employm it s bject t the follows g t o conditions (1) o wom a shall be emplyed unde grund in g ll ie hiel e less than ix feet in height, and () ry w man employed underground hall b paid was e t the same rat a a man mploy lund rg ound in lar work Milk is

Mining Statistics

ground

The collecti n of full statistics with regard to the numbe of mi es and of the pe on m ployed th rein d tes from 19 4 These stati tic ployed th reind tes from 10 4 These statt it, us due to be publish d in th Ann al Report of The Chief Inspect of Mt es in India Comme clan from the year 1940 the Government of I dis has been publi hing abridged; ports of I dis has been publi hing abridged; ports of I dis has been publi hing abridged; ports git en in a table at p ge 480 of the 194 at edit on of this public tion. The Government of I dis h v however publi h d figures at well give v ge d lip m hr r of p on imploy d in lim es 1 the v I Province under the control of the control o Gitet e W set out th available figures in the followi g tabl

ow to be upplied to women working und r

Are geD 1/3 ml of Pes smplojed a Ida Men s P vince 1938 1939 1940 1941 194 1943 Asm 361 162 704 539 Bal hi tan 8 9 617 07 834 1 131 518 €0 661 B gal 60 965 65 643 65 431 60 501 60 507 Biha 167 48 166 394 180 845 00 577 09 56 08 9 Cent al Provi ces 46 611 41 466 49 7 51 741 43 79 49 4 1 Bomb v 6 3 890 3 4 D 03 5 8 0.1 Rajputan 868 1 31. 1 403 380 68 3 661 U it d Provinces 159 543 1 436 377 Orissa 36 576 638 1 195 1 097 Pu i b 5 951 588 738 5 309 5 578 5.311 St d M dra 157 74 50 309 613 14 339 46 14 549 86 15 31 17 603 193 D lhi 66 810 1 170 755 W Fronti r Pr 1 c 7 T tal 303 191 301 054 3 9 770 347 018 357 646 349 361

THE PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT.

Perhaps the most advanced and difficult piece of social legislation attempted in India is the Payment of Wages Act which was passed by the Central Legislature early in 1936 and amended In a minor particular by an Amending Act in 1937 A detailed note on the history of this piece of legislation will be found at pages 503 and 504 of the 1938-39 Edition of this publication The more important provisions of this Act which were brought into operation with effect from the 20th May 1937 are as follows

- (a) Scope of Application —The Act in the first instance applies to factories and railways but Provincial Governments are empowered extend it to tramway or motor omnibus services, docks, wharves or jetties, inland steamer vessels, mines, quarries or oil fields, plantations, and any other class of workshops or establishments in which articles are produced, adapted or manufactured with a view to their use, transport or sale.
- Wages Wages' for purposes of the Act means all remuneration, capable of being expressed in terms of money, which would, if the terms of the contract of employment, express or implied, were fulfilled, be payable, whether conditionally upon the regular attendance, good work or conduct or other behaviour of the person employed, or otherwise, to a person employed in respect of his employment or of work done in such employment, and includes any bonus or other additional remuneration of the nature aforesaid which would be so payable and any sum payable to such person by reason of the termination of his employment but does not travelling allowances, employees' ınclude contributions to provident funds, gratuities process of manufacture and to hand over the

Many industrial establishments, especially cotton textile mills in India, grant good attend ance and efficiency bonuses in addition to wages These bonuses operate as fines in cases where the standards for earning them are not attained The Government of India, while framing the Act, included such bonuses within the ambit of "wages' but the definition of this term as far as bonuses are concerned has been widely interpreted The Government of Bombry held that existing good attendance and efficiency bonuses wherever they obtained must be paid without conditions and notified all factories accordingly As a test case, the Arvind Mills in Ahmedabad were pro secuted in the City Magistrate's Court for nonpayment of these bonuses in cases where the conditions for earning them were not fulfilled The Magistrate held that bonuses were wages and directed that the deductions made should be refunded to the workers. The matter was taken into appeal in the Court of the Assistant Judge, Ahmedabad, where the decision of the Magis trate was upheld The Mills thereupon filed a further appeal in the High Court, Bombay, which reversed the Ahmedabad judgments and held that all bonuses must be earned The Govern-Central Legislative Assembly to amend this Act with a view to clarifying the position of 'bonuses' The employee filed an application against the

- (c) Wage Periods -No wage period is to exceed one month and all wages are to be paid in coin and/or currency notes
- (d) Time of Payment—The wages of all persons employed in concerns employing less than one thousand persons are to be paid before the expiry of the seventh day after the last day of the wage period in respect of which the wages are payable and in establishments employing more than one thousand persons before the expiry of the tenth day. Where employment is terminated by the employer, all due wages are required to be paid before the expiry of the second working day following that on which the employment is terminated
- (c) Permissible Deductions Deductions from wages are permitted only in respect of fines, absence from duty, dunage to or loss of goods expressly entrusted to an employed person for custody, housing accommodation supplied by an employer, for recovery of advances or for adjustment of over-payments of wages, for income-tax, for contributions to or repayment of advances from provident funds, for schemes of postal insurance, for dues to co operative societies and Deductions on orders made by courts of law are also permitted in respect of such amenities and services supplied by the employer as the Governor General in Council or a Provincial Government may, by general or special order, authorise The Central Government promul authorise gated a Payment of Wages Amendment Ordi nance in 1940 amending the Act to enable deductions being made from wages with written autho risation of the employed person for investment in any War Savings Scheme approved by a Pro vincial Government - The Act does not permit an employer to make deductions from wages in respect of the value of material damaged in the payable on discharge, or the value of any housing same to the employee concerned Such a system recommodation or services rendered to the was widely prevalent in certain centres of the worker by his employer Ahmedabad where it was estimated that a total sum of nearly fifteen lakins of rupees was deduct ed annually from the wages of about 25,000 weavers in respect of weaving fines and the value of damaged cloth handed over to them
 - (f) Fines —No fines are to be imposed on children, i.e., persons below the age of fifteen years. No fines can be imposed save in res pect of such acts or omissions as have been exhibited in notices which have received the approval of the Provincial Government or of an authority which a Provincial Government may prescribe in the matter and unless the person who is fined has been given an opportunity of showing cause against the fine. The total amount of fines which may be imposed on any person during any wage period is not to exceed half in anna in the rupee of wages for that wage period and no fine can be recovered in instalments or after the expury of 60 days from the day on which it was imposed All fines are to be recorded in prescribed registers and all realisations from fines are to be expended on objects beneficial to the workers Provincial Governments have been empowered to make rules in connection with most of these matters

In December 1937, the North-Western Rail-

Ballway in the Smill Caure Court at I malliappoint such offer persons at 1 which fit to be for third a dediction. In application was in pectors for the purposes of this act for dismilled and the cross was taken in profit the ir likely a City Court of Sind. Mr. Builty West in the in the profit of the desired and the cross section of the court that a reduction in a mpl yer aw est way f puni hm at wa in contrav ati f ti layment of Wares Act and order if it the applie at of the amounts ded t 1 fro 11

(2) Deductins f Ab c from D tjDeductions fro 1 wages for period of become
from duty should be procuss and 1 2 11 not
bear a larg r proportion than the period of
abse co be rs to the period fd ty (f if the
wage is also 7 for 7 workin days the identities

plac he refu s to carry out lis work

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Alticfaccor t fth n nner in wlich work m n could recov r lam ges fron th ir mtl vers in re-pert of acrid at bef to the p sing f the W rk ns Compensation tet of 19 3 has been in the period account of the first period of t bear a like T proportion than its \$\frac{1}{2}\$ (o) of \$1\$ (the still \$n\$) all \$t\$ 1 principles the Indian above one is not the priod of \$1\$ (if it the form it has \$1\$ to the priod of \$1\$ (the still \$n\$) and the still \$t\$ is not the priod of \$1\$ (the still \$n\$) and \$1\$ (the priod of \$1\$) an killed an of tain compen tion in all ca es the lorefu s to carry out is work

(h) D d due s for F covery of Ad ce — where per nonal inj ry 1 been can ed by Reco ery of in Ivance of mo ey gi in before cedent rs yout of dithere re fempley paym nto fw g in repect of a compli wage title tilet the vorkminh inchematic period but reco y is to be n de oil of the all int unit rh infun nee of advances give f ir my snot ir was not try of ond so will did read rate fastley de la round of the short

covry of d ances I was shoot it dy road as or will all directed I satety de I see I read ret be subje to rules to be me do I road as or will all directed I satety de I see I road as I lead to I road as or will all directed I satety de I see I lead I lead I lead to I road as or will all directed I satety de I see I lead I l

tural petroleum or natural gas, blasting crations and excavations, ferry bout services, chona, coffee, rubber or tea plantations, etricity or gas generating stations light uses, cinematograph picture producing and ubiting, divers, elephant and wild animal iners and keepers and salaried motor drivers d cleaners Recently persons employed in rehouses in markets employing ten or more rsons have also been brought within the ppe of the Act Persons employed through b contractors by a person fulfilling a contract tha railway are also covered. The Governent of Madras have recently brought persons ployed in plucking coconnuts within the pe of the Act As far as seemen are con ned, those employed on ships registered India are covered But if accidents are covered ke place within the three mile limit of the ritorial waters the Act applies even to those iployed on ships not registered in India th a view to facilitate the settlement of ums in respect of seamen on ships not gistered in India and to avoid litigation, ovision has been made in the Lascar's Agree ent for the settlement of claims for compensaon on the lines of the Indian Act and in default agreement the Commissioner of the Port nere the agreements are signed has been cepted as the final authority to whom these atters should be referred for decision ot only workmen employed within the preacts of a factory or a mine but also men engaged any kind of work incidental to or connected ith a factory or any mining operation are ititled to the benefits of the Act As far as ctories are concerned, those using mechanical ower and employing more than ten persons those not using mechanical power and employg more than fifty persons are covered rovincial Governments are empowered to ing within the scope of the Act other classes workmen whose occupations are considered be of a hazardous nature. In pursuance of be of a hazardous nature at power the Government of Bombiy extended the scope of the Act to persons nployed on motors or other mechanically ropelled vehicles engaged in loading, unloading, andling or transport of goods and to all emloyees of Municipalities and District Local onrds engaged in occupations ordinarily quiring outdoor work Amounts of Compensation Payable —The mount of compensation payable depends, in the ase of death, on the average monthly wages of he deceased workman and in the case of an ijured workman both on the average monthly ages and the extent of disablement The erm 'wages' includes overtime pay and

he value of any concessions or benefits in the orm of food, clothing, free quarters, etc After

sewers, the fire brigide, railway mail service,

sons employed in outdoor work in the po tal

d telegraphic services, operations for winning

lways, factories, mines, seamen, docts, the monthly wages of a worker are calculated sons employed in the construction, repair the amount of compensation due is decided by a reference to Schedule IV which gives ich are of more than one stored or of twenty in a tabular form the amounts of compensation height or of dams and embankments, ds, bridges or tunnels, or whirves, quays, sea list or other marine work the setting up, wages are not more than down any sation payable in the case of an injured workman agraph or telephone line or overhead electric wages are not more than Rs 10 agraph or telephone line or overhead electric whose monthly wages are not more than Rs 10 es or cables, acrial ropeways, canals, pipe lines are Rs 500 for death Rs 700 for permanent total and half the monthly wages for temporary disablement. For a workman whose monthly wages are between Rs 50 and Rs 60, the cordisablement responding figures are Rs 1,800, Rs 2,520 and Rs 15 respectively. The maxima for persons carning over Rs 200 per month are Rs 4,000, Rs 5,600 and Rs 30 per month respectively. In the case of minors the amounts of compensation for death and for permanent disablement are at a uniform rate of Rs 200 and Rs 1,200 respectively, and half the monthly wage for temporary disablement No compensation is pryable in respect of a waiting period of seven days following that on which the injury was caused, but many large firms such ar General Motors (India), Ltd, Messrs Lever Brothers (India), Ltd, and others pay compensa-tion in lieu of wages with effect from the date of Permanent total disablement means (NOTE

such disablement which permanently incapa-citates a workman for all work which he was capable of performing at the time of his accident Any combination of injuries totalling 100 per cent loss in earning capacity is regarded as permanent total disablement even if the combi nation of injuries does not arise in one accident) Who are Dependents -These are defined in two categories firstly, those who are in practic ally all cases actually dependents, and secondly, those who may or may not be in that position The first includes a widow, a minor legitimate son, unmarried legitimate daughter and a The second includes a widowed mother

widower, a parent other than a widowed mother,

a minor illegitimate son, an unmarried illegitimate

daughter, a minor legitimate or illegitimate daughter if married or widowed, a minor brother,

an unmarried or widowed sister, a widowed daughter-in law, a minor child of a deceased son and a paternal grandparent General -The interests of dependants in cases of fatal accidents have been safeguarded by ensuring that (1) all cases of fatal accidents should be brought to the notice of the Commis sioner, (2) in all cases where an employer admits liability the amount of compensation payable is to be promptly deposited with the Commissioner, and (3) in cases where the employer disclaims liability and there are good grounds for helicans compensation to be navgrounds for believing compensation to be payable, the dependants get the information necessary to enable them to judge if they should make a claim or not

A contractor has been given the right to be indemnified by his sub-contractor if he has had to pay compensation either to a principal or to a workman

An employer is permitted to make to any dependant advances on account of compensation s in the not exceeding an aggregate of one hundred After rupees and so much of such aggregate as does not exceed the compensation payable to that a bar to the maintenance of the p occedings depend at is to be deducted by the Commis provid d that the Commissioner is satisfied that sioner from not compensation and repeid to the lan application was made in the reason, bib belief employer Further the Commissioner may that the injury we such that a payment could deduct a sum up to 18. From the amount of b made under the satisfact in that the compensation for the funeral expe e of a Provincial Government certifies that the appliances of the compensation of the factor was rejected. person by wh m such expenses were incurred.

Adm nut at on —The Act is admini tered entirely on a provincial ba is by Commi loners to be appoint d by Pro in lal Governments The Provinc s of Bengala d Madras have one Com missioner e ch for the whole province The Province of Bombay has one Commi sioner for the more important industrial areas and for the other areas sub-judges have been appointed I officio Commi sion ra for Workmen a Compen astion In the other provinces the Di trict Magint te or the District and Sessions Judge or the Senior or Sub-Judge is the Commissioner within his jurisdictio

Under the ommon law of England in civil under the ommon law of England in civil suits for damages for injuries tustained by workmen it is open to the employer to plead (1) the doctries of common employment by which the employer is not normally liable to pay damages to a workman for a injury respectively. The doctries of summed talk by which are the properties of the doctries of summed talk by which are mulnives is pre timed to have accepted. (2) the doctrine of ssumed tak by which an employee is pre used to have accepted a tak if it is such that he ought to he a k own. The Roy I commit is no no labour ris; ded boil it see doc't is as inequitable and record in nich by a majority ht is a measure should be ent ted abrovating these defences Powincial governments were consulted in 100. nd w re almo t una imously in f vour of legislation fo the p pose In the me ntime judicial decklons in British India while generally agreeing s to the in quitability of the doctrines we e s ch a to le ve it op n to mpl yers in most Provi ces t have recourse to them The Governme tof in lap a ed the Lu plogers Li blitt, Act 1938 thro: hth Central Legisla turo declari that these die es shall not be raised in suit for lam ges in Briti h India in respect of injuries sustained by no km n

During the yea 1939 two mendments were do in the Workm us Compensation Act one I Section 5 a d the ther in S ction 15 Ti first clarifies the me ming of the xpre sion monthly we see which has now been defined first clarifies in me ning on me Apre wome monthly ag as which has now been defined monthly ag as which has now been defined by the first month are fee irrespective of whetler the wayses repay be by the month or ty wh lever oth repeated of the piece rates; the amendment the resolvers my doubt as to the ways of the month of the m of the tash of the module of on a more carry pose tash is or is not workman within the resulting 19 of the Act. The P romal Injuries (I merr n. y 19 to the mail 5 Geo 6 to 8) Act 1899 8.5 poolites for crain payme ts to be mad in we present of personal injuries to stam n. Th. Workmens Compensation A that therefore to satisfy

The Government of India in the Dep riment of Commerce in co currence with His Maje ty s Government formulated a Lase r War Risk Compensation Scheme in August 1940 in respect Compensation Scheme in August 1940 in respect of de the or disablement directly attribut ble to war injur) a sust ined by lascare employed to a ships register of the United Kingdom The scheme provides for widows pensions children a low necs and generous dis blement silowances For example for total d ble ment d to War injures a last r earning Rs 40 per month will be paid an allowance of Rs 5 000 in full settlem at of all el ims The widow of a lascar e r ing from Rs 30 to Rs 39 per mo th will receive a life pension at the r te of Rs 10 per month

It often I appens in cases before Commi sione s for Workmen's Compen tion that there is a di pute b tween the p rtles on medic I questions In such ca e the u unl practice i to call i private medical practition is to give verb i evidence on the points in disjute. Tills not only in resses the ost of the p ceeding b tte ds to d I y settl me t this uns this cary this uns it factory dilatory and expensi foce i re the Government of Ben I pass of The Wo kmens to mpen tion (Be gal Am nd ment) Act 194 for the appointment of m dical ment) Act 194 for the appearance of management of the feres to whom any medical questi 9 in dip to b twee en ployers a d wo kers may b r f rrd by the Come issione for Workme s (comensation and whose report would b Compensation and whose report would bi din on b th the partie This Act : pro ides for the creation of pe nan t p pe nan nt p nel pro hers for the creation of the man my new of q allifed medical p citils rs wh may be appoint da me it all fere's Sic the passiff of the R mg I det the docernment of Indicit lated p opesal to the I ro Incial Comment forth adoption is similar central contral to the contral date of the contral i gilatio on the nij t but the Th dio for a of Labour Minist rawli hw hellst New Delhi in J muary 194 de id d trat c ntr i l m lati n on the s bj ct a not ne c sary

Workmen's Compensation Statistics

All Pr vi cial Go rame ta in India d to rublish Ann I Admi it ti n Reports on the kin of the Workme C spene tion Ti G vernment of India immaric i these
R port nd published an annu i urvev u de
it itte tatt it sof W rkmen s comp nastio
The Government of India has e topped the indi mmarici these lication of these umm ries sinc 1030 but note on the wo kin file se d ring the y s of the I I Led in ti 1944 Labo of the Act. The Promal injuries (Imer'n) is of the T I. Labo. C if. At printing and a Good C to S) Act 1030. 355 of the 1041 at this of the jurilication for the second of the second o

been given We are, therefore, reproducing the available fourts in the following table Statisfies of Werlmen's Compensation 1924 to 1942

	~ ~~			•	- •	
Lear	Total number of easts	Total compensation prid	Lear."		Total number of cuses	Total compensation paid
1924 (July Decr.)	1 168	1 50,221	1003		14,559	8,13,919
1925	11,371	1,11,120	1931		16,890	9,68,817
1926	11 006	8 21,176	1935		22,000	11,61,465
1027	15,216	11,11,251	14,42	+]	28,510	11,61,180
1928	16,768	10,95,730	1937		29,645	12 88,764
1929	18 865	12,60 161	1013	٠	\$5.065*	14,72,723*
1930	23,571	12,16,761	10,0	İ	38,681	15,00 327
1931	17,450	10,66,356	1910		11,015	19,38,176
1991	11,900	10,00,130	1941	}	39 045	15,84,293
1932	11 261	8,23,145	1942		11,143	18,09,359

* I veludes tieme for Sind (Not available)

Effects on Industry

A compulsory system of workmen's compensation enhances the cost of production but not to any appreciable extent. In the case of coal mines, the increase in cost has been estimated to be not more than annus four per ton of coal (Fidepara 39 of the Report of the Indian Coal Committee, 1925) However, the owners of many of the smaller coal mines were compelled to close down their mines but this was due mainly to the severe depression with which the industry was then faced In the Punjab, the proprictors of the coal mines in the Jhelum District were reported to be not satisfied with the privileges enjoyed by the miners under the Act as some of them had to pry as compensation on a single accident more than they could earn during An unexpected increase in the number of serious and fit il accidents may undoubtedly make a big hole in the profits of a concern but the remedy for this lies in accident insurance There can, however, be no denying the fact that the introduction of workmen's compensation has helped considerably to improve the standard of safety in the country Tacilities for accident insurance are now being provided by a number of leading insurance companies in the country and the most important or these are the Claims Bureaux in Calcutta and Madras The Calcutta Claims Bureau which represents many of the leading insurance companies operating in India deals with a large number of claims and offers valuable co operation to the authorities in settling compensation claims. This Bureau continued to render its valuable co operation in the prompt settlement of claims. In Bombay, insurance companies are now concerned with half the number of cases that come up before the Commissioner Insurance companies as a rule contest only cases involving questions of law or principle and are of benefit to all concerned

Association, Ltd., Bombay, is an organisation of employers one of whose objects is the mutual insurance of members against liability to pay compensation or damages to workmen employed by them or thele dependants for injuries or accidents, fatal or otherwise, arising out of or In the course of employment

The Government of India has now announced that it is their intention to provide for Workmen's Compensation in one comprehensive scheme which will cover sickness insurance, maternity benefits and compensation for accidents

MATERNITY BENEFITS I.FGISLATION.

A Bill introduced by Mr N M Joshi in the Central Legislative Assembly in 1924 to provide for the payment of maternity benefits to women employed in certain industries was thrown out. The Government of Bombry, however, took up the question a few years later and the Bombay Maternity Benefits Act was passed in 1929. This was substantially amended by an Amending Act, passed in 1925. A similar Act was passed nees in 1931 These were Act passed in 1935 in the Central Provinces in 1931 the first Acts of their kind in India Since then, Maternity Benefit Acts have also been passed in the Provinces of Madras, Bengal, Sind, Assam, Punjab, and the United Provinces and in Armer Manager and In Armer Manager and In Armer Manager and In Armer Manager and In Armer Manager and In Armer Manager and In Armer Manager and In Armer Manager and In Armer Manager and In Armer Manager and In Armer Manager and In Armer Manager and Inches and In In the year and in Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi 1941, the Bengal Legislature passed a second Maternity Benefit Act for women employed in tea plantations under the title of The Bengal Maternity Benefit (Tea Estates) Act 1941
Except for the Assum Maternity Benefits Act, which care transport in both Act which covers women employed in both factories and on plantations and the last Act all the other Maternity Benefit Acts are applicable to women employed in factories. The subject of outcomes the honofite of such The subject of extending the benefits of such legislation to women employed in Mines was In these provinces insurance is widely resorted discussed at the Second Conference of Labour to by the employers especially in the textile industry. The Millowners' Mutual Insurance of those discussions the Central Legislature

a day on hi h the min i clo ed and a further amendm ut of the Act was m de in 1945

The m in principles in all Maternity Benefit Legi lation are the same provi ion to the paym nt of a a h benefit to women to sp c fied paym nt or a n beneat to women to specified period by candatter hiddbirth a compul ory period of rest afte delivery d iso befor d livery if notice | giv n but in the latt reach the p riod for which n mployer h s to pay cash beneat its stri tyl limited . All Acts specify. lifying period for the earning of the benefit a q iffying period for th earning of the benefit this varies from six mouths to a year. W men are pr libited unde penalty from acception employment ut a can be remly yer during periods for which they re in re int of cash is nit from the emply yer with whom this liability ret. In the Central Act for funding the sault in the U representation of the period of the sault in the U representation. mproyed in all esand in the UP Act dditle I bonuses of Rs 3 and Rs 5 repectively ar provided for it in services of a qualified m dwife re availed of but it su has stance is provided for by or in a in titution of an employ r it is bonus is not to be p id

The As m 4ct has c rtain p ovisions which not m t with in the other Provi cial Acts is that the quilifting period of empty from it to regulate usu in the course of the control of t

pa sed The Mines Maternity Benent Act 1941. The qu lifying period in the C ntral nd in in the same y ar. This Act was am nded in the U.P. Acts I six month and n the Almer 1943 in uch a way to prevent a w man Me wara Act twelve months. In all the re from bel debarred from dr win le fit for ima ning Act it I nine months. The maxi aday on hi th the min I cle ed and a further jumu period for which matern ty be fits c n hum period for which matern by be fits c n be p id is six week under the Ajme Mer a a Act seven weeks under the M ir s Act sixty d vs u der the Puniah Act and ight weeks d 3s u der the Punjab Act and ight weks u der all the other Acts The rat of ben fit u ed to be eight ann prdyorth average dilv wage whi hever was les in most Acts but many Act are now ad pling a un form ht an 3 a d y Ii Punjab act lives ver go daily earnings or twelve sunas per day whichever is a eater

THE INDIAN TRADE UNIONS ACT

The origin of the passing of a Trade Unions Act in India wanthe historing Chingh m Mill Corol 100 in which the Midron High Court granted an int rim i ju ction gainst the Strike Com mittee of the Madras L bour Union fe biddl g them to indice riain work s to break thei contracts of mployment by ef ing t return to work Trade Union I aders found that thy were liable to pre-ceution and imprisonment to were induce to proceeding and impresonment to be a fide u on activities and it w it it it to some legitation for the protection of trade unio s we nessary in March 19 1 M
Y M Joshi then General Sec etary of the All Indi Trade U ion Co gr ss cees (1 ly mov d r s lutio in the Centr I Legislative A sembly

linion must be workers and also to prevent oue;

application of the union itself, or if the Registrar By virtue of Setion 115 of The Insurance Act, is sitisfied that the certificate has been obtained 10.8 incurance business carried on by a trade by fraud or mistake or that the union has ceased union is not subject to the provisions of that to exist or has vilfully and after notice contravened any provision of the Act, or if it has allowed any rule which is inconsistent with the Act to continue in force or his rescinded any rule which is required by the let Any union aggreeved by the refusal of a Pegistrar to recister it or by the cancellation of its registration may prefer an appeal to a judge appointed by the Provincial Government for the purpose, and, in the event of the dismissi of such an appeal, the aggriesed parts has the right of a further appeal to the High Court

Obligations Urions —The general funds of registered trade unions cannot be spent on objects other than those specified in Section 15 of the Act nor on political objects. But the Act makes provision for the creation of a separate political fund, subscription to which may be collected from such members as voluntarily desire to contribute to All registered unions are required to submit annually to the Registrar duly audited state ments of accounts in prescribed forms together with changes in officers and the executive and a copy of the rules corrected up to date Notices of all changes in the rules or of the registered name or the registered address of the office of the union, of amalgamations with other unions or of dissolution must be submitted to the Registrar in prescribed forms within prescribed periods of their occurrence Fallure to carry out these obligations may result either in the cancel lation of a union a registration or by the imposi tion of r fine tion of r fine. The Act further requires that the rules of every registered union should make adequate provision for the inspection of books of accounts and lists of members by the officers and members of the union The Govt Madras have recently tightened up their regulations in connexion with the maintenance, by registered amons of their registers Among other things, all unions will now be required to maintain files of vouchers and machinenumbered subscription receipt books

Rights and Privileges of Registered Trade Unions -The Act confers on registered unions the right to corporate existence and of perpetual succession with power to acquire and hold both movable and immovable property and to enter into contracts. A registered trade union is immune from prosecution for criminal conspiracy in respect of an agreement, unless it is one to commit an offence, made between its members for the furtherance of a trade dispute or for restraint of trade and from any leg il difficulties arising therefrom It also enjoys mmunity from civil suits in certain cases

ndividual person from being an Officer of mose Indian Trade Union: Act to earry on any form han one Union

The resistration of a union may be cancelled or any oblission to recure professional advice withdrawn at any time by the Resistrar on the last to the neumannel soundness of such business. Helistered unions are empowered under the The result therefore has been that certain Act unions are undertaking unso and schemes of insurance now braned by the Act especially that form of it which is carried on on the basis of the dividing principle. With a view to protect the interests of members of trade unions s ho are and might be the sections of importares, the Government of India, in September 1940, issued a circular letter to all Provincial Govern ments inviting opinions as to the application of the Incurance Act, with such modifications ourt 13 might be necessary, to insurance business Imposed on Registered Trade carried on by Tride Unions

One of the most yeard questions in connexion with trade unions in India is that of their recondition by the employers. We are dealing with this gurstion more fulls in the Chapter on Trude Unionism in India Many Bills nimed at compelling employers to recognize unions of their workers have been introduced by private members in Provincial Legislatures but these falled to carry the support of the Governments concerned. The subject was discussed at the Second Session of the Labour Ministers Confer ence and, as a result of the decisions then reached the Government of India drafted a Bill int nded to add a New Chapter dealing with the Recognition of Trade Unions and Rights and Liabilities of Recognised Trade Unions to the This was circulated Indian Trade Unions Act to ill Provincial Governments for opinion after consultation with the interests concerned In the light of the criticisms received, the Government of India drafted a new Bill on the subject and this was introduced in the Central Legislative issembly by the Hon ble the Labour Member on the 13th Assember 1943 on a motion for circulation of the Bill for eliciting public This Bill seeks to compel an employer opinion to recognise a tride union which fulfils certain prescribed conditions and is approved by a Board of Recognition (where one has been set under those up), non recognition stances being made an offence punishable by law On critical examination, the Bill has been found to be so full of insurmountable difficulties that it is very doubtful if the Government of India will proceed with it in the form in which it was introduced in the Legislative Assembly

As far as statistics of registrations are con corned, tables showing the numbers of registered unions on all the provincial registers in British India at the end of each financial year together with the membership and income of those which furnished returns have been incorporated in this section in some previous issues of this publica The administration of the Indian Trade Unions Act is entirely on a provincial basis and each Provincial Government is required to properly a Registrar of Trade Unions A union is to be registered in the province in which its head office is situated and if this is transferred to another province, the registration transferred to another province, the registration publication of annual reports on the administration but to be transferred to that province tion of Labour Laws for the duration of the War

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Total	1 (83	1 483	1 642

This A t was first pas 1 for a period of five y rs By n Amending Act pa sed in 1934 it was placed perma ently o th St t te Book The Act was I riher mended in 1938 in od to p ovide for the prointme t of concili tor Ti main posision f thi Act as it at nd t d y are as follows

In an ill riera y matter appearing to be once t lwill of th t put r rei in to any trad liky il with exit t resit telleri prefended between nemp r sallt lication. The still ten relit is real trailer by themsed between new rability trade under for that y tare are to never below workmant, in the finging it it or is trade under for that y tare are the new to a first the wheel did tet. Is and f. o. illustions I day repeated the trailer of the proof in, a tire in the few there on I day referred in all by ellier puty or will be a referred in all the certain the control of the co I riy the prolete at r theredse of a Court r
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trade dispute within the frade or industry in Defence of India Rules a ould also be exercisable which the striker; or employer locking out are by the Provincial Covernments subject to engaged or which is designed or calculated to errain qualifications inflict severe and general hardship upon the community and thereby to compel any Government in British India, the Icderal Rollway Authority or the Grown Representative to take or abstain from taking one particular course of Adjudicators appointed in connection with action is illeral Persons furthering fliegal strikes or lock outs are liable to punishment while those refusing to take part in them are protected from trade union discibilities to which they might otherwise be subjected

Rule 81A of the Defence of India Rules.

This was promulated by the Government of India in January 1942 and has been amended on several occasions since it was first pro oul hated. The text of this Ordinance as amended up to the ofth November, 1944 his been published at pages 240 to 246 of the December 1944 issue of the Leibour Gazete (Bombas). The object of Rule 814 of the Defence of India Rules is the avoidance of strikes and It empowers the Central Government to make, by special or general order, provi ion for (a) prohibiting, subject to the provisions of the order a strike or lock out in connection with any trade dispute, (b) requiring employers or workmen to observe for such period as may be specified in the order such terms and conditions of employment as may be determined in accord ance with the orders, (c) referring any trade dispute for conciliation or adjudication in the manner provided in the order, and (d) enforcing for such period as may be specified in the order all or any of the decisions of the authority to which a tride dispute his been referred for adjudication, provided that no order made under (b) shall require an employer to observe terms and conditions of employment less favour able to the workmen than those existing in the undertaking at any time within three months preceding the date of the orders. A recent A recent amendment made in December, 1913 requires the authority making an Order referring any particular dispute for adjudication to specify, as far as may be practicable, the matters upon which adjudication is necessary or desir The Central Govt is empowered to able amend or vary such matters or to postpone specification pending a preliminary enquiry

By virtue of the above Rule, the Government of India issued a General Order on 6th March 1942 preventing any person in any undertaking (defined as any undertaking by way of trade or business) from going on strike in connection with any trade dispute without having given to his employer, within one month before striking, not less than fourteen days' previous notice in writing of his intention to do so. This order also lays down that where any trade dispute has been referred to a Gourt of Inquiry or a Board of Concillation under the Trade Disputes Act, 1929 or for conciliation or adjudication under an order made under Rule 814, no person employed in any undertaking concerned in the dispute shall go on strike until the expiry of two months after the conclusion of the proceedings upon such reference. The Central Government,

Provincial Governments have made Most extensive use of the power conferred on them b. Rule 81A of the Defence of India Rules in referring trade disputes to adjudication dispute in the Province of Rombas have be n judges of the Rombay High Court or gentle men of equal standing ruch as Mr. Ilma Latificarr, our, 105 (Redd) or Mr E Nanasatts, 105 (Rtd) In the Provinces of Beneal and Sind, the Commissioners of I about have been appointed. The awards of Adjudi externioner a while range of subjects recording wate rate and conditions of employment. It is t of possible for us to catalogue all the disputes which have been referred to adjudication since the promulgation of Rule 411 of the Defence of India Rules but we may mention that regular information on the subject is published in the Indian Labour Gazette

Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance, 1911.

This Ordinance has been dealt with in the Chapter on "Second World War-Its Effects and Repercussions. Its main object is to present workers in certain essential services which have been 'declared' by Government to be such from leaving their employment this Ordinance however, a worker who disobers any lawful order given to him in the course of his employment is liable to be punished. An order not to strike work would be a lawful order Section 6 of this Ordinance further empowers the Central Government or, with the previous sanction of the Central Government, a Pro vincial Government to make rules "regulating or empowering a specified authority to regulate the wages and other conditions of service of persons or of any class of persons engaged in any employment or class of employment, in any concern which has been "declared" as an essential service under this Ordinance As for as is known, Bengal is the only Province in India which has framed Rules empowering the Labour Commissioner, Bengal to issue directions regulat ing the wages and other conditions of service of persons coming within the scope of the Ordinance subject to certain conditions

Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938

This Act is perhaps the most advanced and outstanding piece of Labour Legislation ever attempted in India Put in a nutshell, the object of the Act is to make all strikes and lock-outs illegal until such time as the procedure provided for in the Act for conclination and arbitration is exhausted All industrial matters relating to wages, conditions of employers or privileges, rights or duties of employers or majoress or the model to a conditions employees, or the mode, terms and conditions of employment or non employment are divided into two schedules All matters which regulate the relations between employers and employees such as rules of conduct or standing orders for operatives are listed under Schedule I Matters by virtue of two notifications dated 12th March connected with wages, hours of work, conditions and 20th May 1942, have directed that the of employment, etc, with regard to changes powers conferred on it by Rule 81A of the in which employers are required to give notice

power to modify the e schedules (Se tion)

St d g O de s — Every employer in an industry to which the Act is made applicable is r quired to submit with! a period of two r quires to submit with a period of two months from the date of the application of the Act to that industry a d ft of the Standing Orders which he p oposes to dopt for gov raf g the relations betwee him a d his employees. The Commissi ner of Labour is to settl trial Court (Sections 6 & 27)

Cla ges — No empl yer is to be permitted only if the to make any cha ge n any of the Standing (Sect on 3) Orde s settled by the Commissioner of Labor or by the I dustrial Co rt on app at or in respect fa y industri I matter included under Schedule If u less notice of such intended th nge is given to the representative of employees Any mployee who desires a change in any industrial m tter is iso required to give notice of such int ded change to his employer Copies of all such n tices a e required to be forwarded to the Commissioner of Labour the Chief Conciliator the Reci tray the Labour Officer and to any other person as may be pre cribed (Section 28)

other person as may be pix cribed (Section 28). Repre ental of Employ vs.—The Act con templates the creation of three distinct types of the contemplates the creation of three distinct types of the contemplates of the contempl scheme i tui g unguet tuss acc up thouse many scheme i tui g unguet tuss acc up the cities of productions or militid and tust and the cities of the cities o

to the represe tatives of the employees are the Act make are is in for the determination listed under Schedule II Government have of the union which is a representative of employees and failing unions, fo the election of the wo ker own repres ntatives

Prel m nary Procedu e -On the receipt of a notice of change the employer and the representative of the employees concerned are to discus the proposed change A period of fifteen d ys has been allowed for these discussions If an agreement is reached between th the relations betwee him a d his employees II an agreement is reached between the The Commission are of Labour 1s to settl these Standing Orde natter to sulfing all the interests occurred in the industry. Any person agent ved by any of the Standing Ord reson specified by the Standing Order is the control of the Standing Order is the control of the Standing Order is the Control of the Standing Order is the Control of the Standing Order is the Standing Order i and he is empow red to enter into an agreement only if the majority of such employees concur

When Dispute deemed to comme ce -If the preliminary p oceedings fall to produce an agreement th party giving the notice is required if he still desires that the p oposed change should be effected to s nd a full statement of the case to the Conciliator the Chief Conciliator and the Regist ar (Section S4) On receipt of the statement of the case th Conciliator is required to enter the industrial dispute in a

register (Section 35) C nettat on —The Act makes provision fo the appointme t of Concili tors and Speci ! Conciliators The Commissioner of Labour is Conciliators The Commissioner of Labour is to be the ex-off to Chi f Conciliator for the purposes f the Act (Section 21) Po Islon ha also been made for the app intment of Boards of Con litatio con isti of independent chairm n and memb is represe ting employers nd empl yees to be selected by Gover ment fr m panels formed for the purpos (S ction 3)

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ssion) agree to submit any present or future lustrial dispute or any clustes of such disputes arbitration of any person whether such altrator is named in the agreement or not to the Industrial Court All submissions are

be registered with the Registrar (Section 43) the absence of an agreement to the contrary. imissions are irrevocable but are terminable giving six months' notice (Section 11) is conciliation proceedings provided for under a Act are barred in cases where the represen-live of employees is a registered union which

a party to a submission (Section 16) t contains various provisions with regard to a duties of the Industrial Court, procedure fore the Court, execution of orders as to costs d the parties on whom orders or awards

the Industrial Court will be binding Compulsory Arbitration on Certain Disputes ider the Act as originally presed, industrial

sputes could be referred to the arbitration either the Industrial Court or of any other person only ien an employer entered into an agreement th a Union registered under this Act to do so centres or industries where there are no distered unions or even where there is a regis red union but the parties cannot agree to fer a dispute to arbitration, arbitration in

i industrial dispute is not possible. In order

make arbitration compulsory in cortain ses, the Governor of Bomby promulgated to Bomby Industrial Disputes (Amendment) et, 1941, on the 29th May 1941, by Airtue of high power is given to the Provincial Governant to refer any dispute for the arbitration of the ent to refer any dispute to the arbitration of the idustrial Court if it is satisfied that the conti nance of any dispute is likely to cause serious prolonged hardship to a large section of the minunity, or seriously affect an Industry and ie prospects and scope for employment in it,

cause a serious outbreak of disorder or a reach of the public peace. The Amending Act as been applied to all the industries in the rovince of Bombay to which the main Act ad been applied

Illegal Strikes and Loci outs —A strike or a ock out will be illegal if it is declared, com nenced or continued (a) in cases where it relates o any industrial matter mentioned in Schedule I sefore the Standing Orders relating to such natter and submitted to the Commissioner of abour are settled by him or by the Industrial court, as the case may be, or before the expiry it six months from the date on which such pitanding Orders come into operation, (b) without giving notice in accordance with the prosisions of Section 28, (c) only for the reason that the employer has not carried out the provisions of Section 28, (c) only for the reason that the employer has not carried out the provisions of any Standing Order or has made an illegal

the Act connected with the registration of of such proceedings. (f) in cases a here a subone and it has also to decide appeals from
alsions of the Commissioner of Latour in conlinvially revoled, or in contravention of the
stion with the Standing Orders (Section 53)

Arbitration—Any employer and a registered
ion may be a written agreement (called a subssion) agree to submit any present or future distance will be illegal if this commenced at any dispute vill be illegal if it is commenced at any time after the expire of two months after the completion of such proceedings (Sections 62 & The determination of the question of 63) whether any strike or lock out is illegal rests with the Industrial Court

Illegal Change -No employer can make any change in any industrial matter in regard to thich a standing order has been settled under Section 26 or which I, mentioned in Schedule II before a notice in respect of such change has been given and the procedure laid down under the Act has been come through. No employer can also make any change in contravention of the terms of a registered agreement a settlement or an award Any change made in contravention of these provisions is illeral. Applications for the declaration of any changes as illegal are to be made to the Industrial Court (Section 73)

Penalties - I arlous penalties are provided for breicher of the Act (Sections 65 & 66) and for instly ting or inciting others to tale part in an illeral strile or lock out (Section 67) Penalties are also provided for the making of illegal changes (Section 69), for disclosing confidential information (Section 68), for obstructing persons from carrying out duties imposed by the Act (Section 70), and for victimisation of employees for trade union activities or for participating in any of the proceedings under the Act (Section 64)

Miscellaneous —Important provisions of a miscellaneous character relate to the binding character of and the periods for which agree ments are to remain in force (Sections 76 and 77), installation of Courts (Section 79), etc. In cases jurisdiction of Courts (Section 70), etc. In cases in which a representative union is a party to any agreement, settlement, submission or award, the Provincial Government is empowered, after consulting the Industrial Court if it deems it neces surv to do so, to extend the agreement, etc., to all employees in the industry concerned [Section 76 (2)]

Officers and Arcas -In addition to the Con cilintors and the Industrial Court, the Act makes provision for the appointment of a Registrar of Unions for the whole Province (Section 4) and for the appointment of Labour Officers (Section 22) The powers and duties of the Labour Officer are defined in Section 25 "Local area" means any area notified as such by the Local

Government Application of the Act —The Government of Bombay decided to apply the Act, in the first instance to the Cotton Textile Industry in the whole of the Province of Bombay It was ap plied to this Industry in three stages (1) Those, parts of the Act relating to the settlement of the nange, (d) in cases where notice of change has been given and where no agreement in regard to such change is arrived at before the statement of the case is received by the Registrar, (e) in the case is received by the Registrar, (e) in the case where conciliation proceedings in regard tration were applied from 1st August 1939, and to the industrial dispute to which the strike (3) The provisions relating to the settlement of the strike industrial dispute to which the strike (3) The provisions relating to the settlement of the strike industrial to suppointment of the strike industrial dispute to which the strike (3) The provisions relating to the settlement of the striking industrial dispute to which the strike (3) The provisions relating to the settlement of the striking industrial dispute to which the strike (3) The provisions relating to the settlement of the striking industrial dispute to which the strike (3) The provisions relating to the appointment of the striking industrial dispute to which the strike (3) The provisions relating to the settlement of the striking industrial dispute to which the strike (3) The provisions relating to illegal strikes and relating to the appointment of the striking industrial dispute to which the strike (3) The provisions relating to the appointment of the striking industrial dispute to which the strike (4) the strike (4) the strike officers were brought into the strike officers were brought into the strike officers were brought into the strike officers and the appointment of the strike officers and the appointment of the strike officers and the appointment of the strike officers and the appointment of the strike officers and the appointment of the strike officers and the appointment of the strike officers and the appointment of the strike officers and the appointment of the strike officers and the appointment of the strike officers and the appointment of the strike officers and the appointment of the strike officers and the appointment of the strike officers and the appointme

were brought into operation from oth August (are applicable. By an Amen ing Act re. ed in 1939. The term — thou te the industry was 1930 the employment of any child with h a not addeded at no include all factories motified in its country is the hardest of the section. Give the fact of the section of the fact of the section of the sect uary 1340

Statistics of Industrial Disputes

Stati ties of industri I di putes in In II have, been collected only i co 19 1. The followin table at out the numb r of isputes in each year si c 19 1 th number of persons aff ted by these di put a and the total time lost in man days

1 ear	dispute	torkprofile	Number of Norkl g days lost
1991	1 336 1	600 3 1 a	6 984 4 6
192	8 1	4 5 434	3 97 7
19 3	13	301 044	051 04
19 4	133	31 40	B 20 918
19	134	70 4 3	1 819
19 6	1 1 8	186 811	1 097 4 8
10	10	131 65	01990
19 8	03	500 831	31 61 404
19 9	141	531 059	1 10, 601
1930	148	196 01	2 61 31
1931	166	03 008	408 1 3
103	118	1.8 000	19 437
1933	146	104 938	169 981
1934	159	0 808	4 775 5 9
1935	145	114 17	9 3 457
1936	157	169 0 9	3 8 06
1937	370	847 801	8 09 57
1938	300	401 07	9 193 08
1939	408	692 189	490 03
1940	3 2	45 539	7 77 8
1941	850	91 054	3 330 50
101	691	77 653	57 998
1943	10	5 083	234 9

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THE TEA DISTRICTS EMIGRANT LABOUR ACT 1932.

One f the earlist picers of labour legislation in Irdia was the Assam Labour and in ratin Act of 1901 which was designed maily t regul to the recruitm at and engag rest of regul to the recruitm at and engage and of ind tired labour for the tea pl natations in that pr vince. O ing to liter conditions it hd not been possible for many y are sail ject pluntation workers to penal contract and all outshesy rail attempt h. I be a made and all ougg set as attempt h. 1 be n made to improve it e law by amen ment of the main Act in 1908 191 and 19 and by th 1 su of rul sand; guistions these proved to be abortise and flecti and their wonth sulj of became extrem by co fused. The whol question w subjected to a there of xamin tion by the Gove ament of India and the I rovi clai Govern ments in 19 3 S and by the Roy I Commi sio on Indian Labour in 19 9 30 Fh Commi sion recommended that the existing in it in should be replaced by a new en etment which should p ovide () that no assisted emigrasts from controlled areas should be forwarded to the controlled areas should be forwanded to the Assam tea g rdens except through depo-maintained either by the tea indu try or t suitable groups of employers and up noved by the Provincial Gov rement (b)th till Go era you to I all should have power to in louis regard g to it bearenges mit in the till Lado Gut II.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN'S

ACT, 1938

The Governme t of India passed an Act In should be aboil hed ground in a contract to the central Legislature in 19 8 for in pretion of the employment of child an wise have not and that the C ant II r all ould be employed on a contract of the manufacture of the contract Legislature in 19 8 for in pretion of the employment of child an wise have not and that the C ant II r all ould be employed on medical with the transport of pass and in other contract to the contract contract of the c should be aboli hed and that in its

pent should have power to reintroduce in any han by means of licensed gerden gradura and icensed recruiters. The Government of India for the regulation of hours of work and conditions in plemented these recommendations in the lead Districts I migrant Labour Act, 1932 which is thinnents was Bomby where the Leislative was brought into effect from the 1st October 1839.

Assembly passed the Bomby Shops and Labour Act, on the 30th October 1839. LD33

which are not justified. Provincial Governments, Into four with effect from 1st March 1941, the are empowered, subject to the control of the Leman Shops and Establishment act from 1st Government of India, to impose control over the April 1941 and the Sind Arc from 20th Accember forwarding of assisted emigrants (chapter III) 1941. The que tion of framing fentral legislation or over both their recruitment and their for for the great of a weel is holiday to shop workers warding as occasion may dietate (chapters III) in those Provinces which have no legislation and IV). No license is required for recruiters on this subject was discussed at the Second but the forwarding of recruits to As am must be be sion of the Labour Ministers Conference made through the prescribed routes where arrangements for feeding, rest and medical reatment have been made and by authorised forwarding agents. It is made unlawful to assist persons under 16 to migrate unless they are accompanied by their parents or guardian. A married woman who is living with her husband may only be assisted to emigrate with the consent of the husband I uli effect was given to the Royal Commissions recommendations regarding repatriation (sections 7 to 11) and it is further provided that where an employer falls to make all the necessary arrange ments for the repatriation of a worker within fifteen days from the date on which a right of repatriation arises to an emigrant labourer, the Controller may direct the employer to despatch such labourer and his family or to pay him such compensation as may be prescribed within such period as the Controller may fix (sections 13 and 15) Section 3 of the Act makes provision for the appointment of a Controller of Linigrant Labour with some stiff and possibly one or more Deputs Controllers for supervising the general adminis tration of the system which the Act seeks to establish. The charges for this establishment are to be met from an annual cess called the Emi grants Labour Cess which is to be levied at such rate not exceeding Rs 9 per emigrant as the Central Government may determine for each year of levy The cess is collected by the Con troller by the sale of certificates of emigration Every assisted emigrant has to be provided by the employing interest on whose behalf he was recruited with such a certificate All particulars about the emigrant together with a running record of the details of his employment in Assam are given on it Failure to provide a certific ite is punishable with a fine which may extend to Rs 500 The rate of cess was reduced by the Government of India from Rs, 5 to Rs 3 from 1st October 1938 It was subsequently ruised to Rs 4 for the year commencing 1st October 1939 India from the year commencing 1st October 1930 India from the commencing 1st October 1930 India from the commence of the property of the 1039 which rate continues for the current year The provisions of this Act were intended, in the first instance, to apply only to emigration for work on tea plantations in eight specified districts in Assam, but power is retained to extend its application to other industries and to other districts in Assam if necessary

SHOPS IFGISLATION IN INDIA

I stablishment: Act on the 30th October 1939 Three other Proximes in India-Bengal, the The first object of this act is to make it possi. Punjab and Sind—enacted similar laws during ble, on the one hand, to exercise all the control the verified. The Punjab Act was extensively over the recruitment and forwarding of as isted amended by airt to of the Punjab Trade I manistrants to the Assam tea gardens as may be placed (Amandment). Act, 1943. The Sindustified and required by the interests of actual Act was amended in 1944. The Bombay actual potential emicrants, and, on the other as brought into effect from 15th November and, to ensure that no restrictions are imposed 1940. The Punjab Trade Luplove 3 Act came whichever not intitled. Particulated the content of the trade of the large and the latest and latest and the latest and latest an and the Conference decided that such legislation was nece ary. The Government of India drew up 1 Bill on the subject and this was passed by the Central Legislature with the title of the Weekly Holldays Act, 1942, early in that year The option for the application of this Act in any Province which has no Shops' Legislation rests with the Government of that Province

We shall first proceed to describe The Bombay Shops and I stiblishments Act in some detail and we shall then give a brief outline of the manner in which the Bongal, the Punjab and the Sind Acts differ from the Bombay prototype The Bomb iv Act deals with three main types of establishments shops, commercial establishments and restaurants, eating houses, theatres and other places of amusement or entertainment

Application of the Bombay Act -This Act covers commercial establishments, shops, theatres or any other places of public amusement or entertainment, restaurants or eating houses Government Offices and Offices of Local Author ities, clubs and residential hotels, or fairs for the sale of work for charitable or other purposes from which no profit is derived, hospitals, nursing homes and dispensaries, stalls and refreshment rooms at what we and docks, chemists' and druggists shops as are approved by the Provincial Government by a general or special order, and persons exclusively employed in the collection, delivery or conveyemployed in the collection, delivery or convey-ance of goods are excluded from the operation of the Act The Act does not apply to persons occurring positions of management or employed occupying positions of management or employed in a confidential capacity, persons whose work is inherently intermittent such as that of travellers converses and carefulars. travellers, canvassers, watchmen and caretakers, and persons evolusively engaged in preparatory or complementary work, such as clearing or forwarding clerks or messengers

Shops —Section 7 of the Act prescribes the maximum hours of work of persons employed in shops at 91 per day This is half an hour longer that 91 per day This is half an hour longer than 100 persons that 100 pers in shops at 91 per day This is half an hou longer than the ordinary factory day Every person employed in a shop is to be given at least person employed in a shop is to be given at least person employed in a shop is to be given at least and no one day in a week as a holiday with pay and no person can be employed for more than five continuous hours unless he has had an interval of rest for at least half an hour The Act makes

ried at 9 pm t any shop may a such shop during the qu rter immediat is follows g su h hour ser has been given to the Provincial Govern ment to grant exempti as in the case of certai types of shops such as chemists and druggists sh ps etc In o d however that compulsory closur may n t affect ad ersely the inte ests of shop keepers it is necessary to p ev nt street trading fite the shop losing hour and provision has the efore been made to pre ent my p rson from carryl g on the le of my goods it r 9 from carryl go that to or my goods it ry pm i radjacent to a tret o p bile pl ce This does not he ver apply to the sale of newspapers. The maximum pr d over has been fixed at 1 hours a d y but in o de to cov r the case of hops which deal in pe ishable goods and who e busi t pe fods are es ly in the morning nd late t ni ht provi ion h s b en made for the extension of the spread over to 14 hours pro ided s cl shops close for not less than three hours between the opening and the

closing time Comm all Establine to —4s far as these are oncerned there a d s h naw ek or are oncerned there a d s h naw ek or are oncerned there a d s h naw ek or are oncerned there a d s h naw ek or and the same applies to the varil us xchanges lere settlement d ys fir ng ic rise to shonormal working hours It was there to a conside ed that it would not be ad isable to fix the daily limit of hours in the case of such to his the daily nimit of hours in the case or score, establishments and the Act therefor p oyld s that the total number of hour that can be worked 1 any one in inthehold be restricted to S T ki g 6 as the numbe of w rking days in any o mouth this w rks out at an cays in any o month this w rks out at an av rag of 8 hours per day. No overtime i permitted in the ca of shop but in onner is establishments overtime to the e tent of 120 hours per y ar is p rmitted so as to en ble b nks and othe 1 ge stablishment to deal with the pressure of work lavole d in the p.e. paration ! b lance sheets sto k taking et The provision i r holidays is on the same ba is s in shops but the periods of wo k and intervise of rest of persons empl yed in commercial e tab lishm nts re so arranged that thy shall issum his re so arranged that it y shall not tog the people of er more than 12 hours in a day. The Pr i cial Government is how e er empowed d to grat x remptions from this req itement for not more than six days in er ry call day yea f : e ch person who my be re quired to wo k on accounts of st chickly making of accounts eithements or on oth r p escribed occa ions

/ that every shop sl ll be closed stands there is nothing to prevent tl e employ n 9 pm po ided however th t ment of women in the types of establishment who was being served or was wait t to be covered by it at night. But no chile ment of women in the types of establishments to be covered by it at night But no child to be covered by it at night But no child who has not completed his twelfth ye r is allowed to work t all in the establishments covered by the Act Th hours of work in the ca e of youn persons between the age of thirt en and sevent en years are restricted to 4 per w ek sevent en years are restricted to 4 per wex and to 8 per day and no young person is permitted to wo k in any establishment c verred by th Act between the hours of se en in the evening and six in the morning All o ertime wo k i to be paid for at the rate of a time and a quarter to be paint for the Act is in the hands I the Ladoreement of the Act is in the hands I the local authorities subject to such supervision of the Provincial Government as may by pe-scribed Employers who contrav n any of the provisions of the act are flable n conviction to a fine which may extend to Rs 5 for the first to a nne which may extend to as 5 for the historic collection office and upto 18 50 for every subsequent offence. The Act in the fir t inst nee 's made pplicable to the City of Bombay tie Al med bad Municipal B rough and Canton ment the Foon City and Suburban Municipal ment the Toon City and Suburban Municipal Boro gh and Canto m nt and the Si clapur and Hubli Mu i ipal Boroughs The Act was stended to B rsi in 1943

M in D ff ces between the f r Sh p Acts in I d a —The Sind A t is applie bl t almost the same classes of establishments as a covered by the Bombay At The Ben I Act gr nt e mption from the provisions of the Act relati to rest ictions in ho rs of ale tr, those for tile closi f shop fo o e and a h if days in the week a d after 8 o clock each night days in the week a dafter 8 o clock each night to shops dealing in peri hable to imodities lik me t v getable flow re et shops dealing in articles requit d ! r besquale ce e moules and to shops de ling i tob c o p way pers etc and such a onti comm r la establishments and the clerical est blishments

establishments and the clerical est Disniments of such essonal f ctories as may be exempted by Government. The x mption granted und t Section 5 (1) of the Bengal A t to hair dressing saloons and b rbers shops was with drawn. The Punjab Act has a somewhat wider appil a The Funjab Act has a somewhat where appeared to those has any of the three oth r. Acts but shops dealing in pe ishable a nidic a and new papers all pices of public ente tal ment cl b and resid nital hotels barbers and h I dressers stalls at rai by station and cs takers pot trs tryll is cn and ca takers pot rs va. ers domestic s rv nt te are ex

va. era domestie srv ni to are ex mpt donly from the pe then of the sections d sling with ope ling and cled j, ho rs a da th clos day By virtue of the ann nding Act of 1943 all Gove nment and I sliny y Office en til services refre hm ni ro m and stalls t r luary tatlo s nd dinl g car offic soft wyers and it so r glister daccount ants h plats not dipensa les a da tocke the novitions of the Provish Act th povisions of the Punjab Act

or limiting the spread over es the other Acta do

is far as hours of vors are concerned, the combay Act places a daily limit in respect of tops and places of amusement, and a monthly mit in respect of commercial establishments n contradictinction to this, the Sind Act pre-ribes a maximum or 51 hours per week for ersons employed in commercial establishments, to Bengal Act 50 hours a vel for shops and the

ommercial establishment. The Ronal set oes not place any limitations on hours of ork—daily, weekly or monthly—in commercial establishments but places a maximum limit feen hours per day for work in shops and in laces of amusement. The Punjib Act propulses a maximum laces of amusement. The Punjib Act propulses a maximum laces of amusement. cribes a uniform ten hour day as them eximum

overed by it The Punjab Act endeavours to restrict dual mployment by providing that the hours worked 3 in individual employee with two or more mployers should all be taken into account for urposes of recording. Whereas payment for vertime beyond the permissible daily hours to be made at a time and a quarter in Bombay sengal and Sind, the Punjab Act requires yertime in excess of dails hours to be paid for

hat may be worked in any establishment

While the Bombay, Punjab and Sind Acts provide that all the employees covered by these being a Act goes much further and prescribes hat all employees should get one and a half province, in the Province of Bihar, in British holdays in each week. The Bengal and the Province, in the Province of Bihar, in British Baluchistan and in Ajmer Merwira during the year 1013.

The Sind and the Bombay Act have placed the duty of enforcement of these acts on the lets should get one hollday every week, the

t double rates

As far as employment of children is concerned he Bombay and the Sind Acts provide that 10 child below the age of twelve vears shall be employed in any establishment covered by the Act. The Bengal Act has no provisions with egard to the non-employment of children whereas the Punjab Act prescribes a minimum age limit of fourteen yars. The Punjab Act also prohibits the employment of any young person in any shop or commercial establishment to which the Act applies before 8 and or after 7 pm Hours of work are not to exceed seven per day or 42 per week and no young person is to be asked to work for more than 3.

hours at one stretch without an interval for rest Whereas the Bombay and the Sind Acts make no provision for the prompt payment of wages, the Bengal Act prescribes that all wages must be paid within ten days of the end of the period for which they are due and the Punjab Act prescribes a fortnight for this

inter months of November to Lebruary the 11 days privilegeleave with full pay after every osing hour is altered to 0 pm by Government twelve months continuous employment with otification. The Punjab is the only Profince which provides for opining hours— tight to accumulate up to 28 days and, in addition, casual leave on half pay for ten days in a Punjab Act, therefore makes no provided or or days for six months' continuous ar limiting the spread of the other total documents. employment

> I'do provisions which are to be found in the Punjab Act but not to the Bombay, Beneal and Simi Acta decervo special mention (1) no employer ma fine any employee to en extent greater than three pier in the rupee of his monthly wiges and (2) One month's notice or one month a pay in lieu of notice to be given by the employer for termination of service

The Central Weekly Holldays Act is a very simple measure as compared with the four Provincial prototy per which we have dealt with As its title implies it is morely confined rbore to miking providon for the crint of a weekly holidas in certain clesses of establishments I very shop must remain entirely closed on one dir of the necl. All persons employed otherwere then in a confidential capacity or in a no ition of marriement in my shop, restaurant or theatre must be allowed a holiday of one whole day in each week. Provincial Govern ments are empoyered, if they so desire, to close shops for an additional half day in the week or to permit employees in theatres and restaurants to enjoy an addition il half day holiday in ever-week. No deduction or abatement is to be made from wages in respect of any holidar that may be granted under this Act. No provision is made in the Central Act for employees in hanks and offices The Act contains the usual provisions for inspection, penalties, rule making power and enforcement. The Weekly Holidays

Local Authorities, whereas the Bengal and the Punjab Acts leave enforcement with the Provincial Governments. It has been estimated that the Bombay Act applies to slate to seventy thousand concerns in Bombay City alone. The Hombay Mulatically, the appended one Chief Bombay Municipality has appointed one Chief Inspector (G. R. Pradhan, Ph.D.) and five senior and eleven junior Inspectors for the inspection work in the Municipal limits of the City. The Government of India have published an excellent review on the parting of Shors. an excellent review on the working of Shops Legislation in India at pages 203 to 301 of the March 1945 issue of the Indian Labour Gazette

THE INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS ACT, 1942

The collection of statistics regarding wages, conditions of employment and other matters relating to industry in India had hitherto been effected through the goodwill and voluntary effort of the industrial units concerned. This method was not restrict the second through the second throu method was not considered satisfactory matter of fact the Government of Bombay had introduced a Bill for the Collection of Statistics in the local Legislative Council as early as in 1924 but that Bill was dropped owing to the strong opposition and a strong opposition of the strong opposition and the strong o The Bombay Act makes no provision for leave with pay all the three other Acts do Sind—15 days' leave with pay during every year of service to lapse if not availed of within two months at the end of the year, Bengal—lagainst the adoption of such a measure Practi

cally every commission and Committee appointed the United Provinc Biha and Central to connexion with matters relatin directly or Pro increa and Berry Th. impetus t ward, indirectly to industry in India has at sead the ent eti, measures to impro e the lot of the necessity for the pass! of a Stall ties Act, working classes as a result differed i intensity The subject w discu ed at the File eath from one Pro i eet nonther and they are so not of the Ind strice Confer es held in wide gaps between labour amenities in directly and as in t the Se ond t after est pasts of Indi. The ed ip arties it is the India and it was a confer est past of Indi. The ed ip arties it is the India and it was decided to the India thread the India and it was decided to the India thread to India. The India and Indi the 7th F bru ry 194 a d this was pa s d into law at the same Sess on with the title of Th

re, and to any of the following matters (1) prices suggested to the Government of India the of commodules (2) attendance (3) bring on desirability of some act in a tensure co of united ditions I of din hous ng water supply a d action in e pect of labour i ws sanitation (4) indebted ses (5) rents (5) in the word of the Honbi Dr B P Ambed wages a d e rai rs (7) provident and other I would not be read to the complex of the distinct of the distin menties povided for labour (9) nours of work (10) employment and unemployme t and (11) industri I a d labour d sputes Pen lities rep ovided for pr sn srefusing to s pply information or I liin to furnish the julied returns Provincial G vernments reempo cred to appoint an offi er to be the Stati thes Autho its? to the purpo e of the call citie of mystalistics und the Act nd that Autho ity when one appointed has the power to call upon emplors turnish the information required P naltie ar allo provid d fo in the A t for imp op t dis losur of informati n or returns by pers as or the tabulation of the data

The I do trial Statist Act was brought into Are I out trial blaist. Act was orough into force in I mbay with off cfrom th 1st M rch 1943 a d in Beng I with offe t i om the 15th March 1943. Th Labour C mmi sioner B gal h s b eu ppoint d th ctati ties Authority for n so en polon a the state it its Attentive to the purpose of colle tion of t tisties; lat to prices of c mmodili s living or ditt ns including ho in w tr upply and sanitation indebted eas nt of dwelling ho es nd w ges and other e ni g in so far as th y rel te to well re and c nditi nd B Central Povi ce t h ve puh lished Rul s in co ne ion with the introducti
of thi A t in the Province

DEMAND FOR UNIFORM LABOUR

DEMARD FOR UNIFORM LABOUR.

In the first Chapter of this 5 tion were freed to the widesper a shemes for new I so the widesper a shemes for new I so the widesper a shemes for new I so the widesper a sheme for new I so the properties of the content

cognised must I e itality tend to eaken the empeting po er of those Pro I c s where labour laws placed grater restrictions and imposed heater fin to all but dens on the m ployers. Be ponsible spoke men of indutrial interests in the country therefore g freque t expression to their sense of perturb tion at the This Act is permissive that is to say the lack of uniformity and or it evy in the decision to apply it to any particular P ovince labour policies which were being pursued by the six with the of ermment of the Province and the different Pro I is Government of all The Act permits the cell ction of statisti with regard to any of the following matters: (1) price aggregated to the Government of India the Contract of

il tio in the con r t levislati li t. bad c eated a very se ou that if the ws n it ation. It was feare i Province might make pa ti ular law pe i ily suited to itself b t nei hour by allo ving Pro ial cons der tio to dominate ove co ide ti ns f gen ral nd national importane With a le t s pily

i a most nee ary orrectiv to this t nd ey a raffort h lesome principle of its labour Legislation the Government of the Labour Legislation the Government of the Labour Legislation the Government of the Labour Legislation the Government of the Labour Legislation the Government of the Labour Legislation the Government of the Labour Legislation the Government of the Labour Legislation the Government of the Labour Legislation the Government of the Labour Legislation the Labour Legis in Labour Legislation the Governu nt of I dia o ened a Confe e ce ! Labo r Vinis ter from the Provincial and the Stat Admit is trations at New Delhi in Ja u y 1940. The ge da on ist d of an examination of both th ge at on set a natexamination of both the diets a diet a norteomic so of the kistin I bourl we nd als of pop sals so ne 1 kil tion Pollowing this Conf. re employer left tha it would b highly de irable that the c hould that it would be in his de trable that the c hould be a measure of u a mity in ti opi lons care so d at similar confer ce type in the since the si

legislation had been passed in the other impor histry finds when a peedy etilement of the industrial Provinces where Congress I bour problems when a peedy etilement of the industrial Provinces where Congress I bour problems where it is not present it indistries had been functional as Madras III were not clean was togetored unhapped

in Linuin.

1st, he said, avoid strikes and lockouts at | Standing Labour Committee composed of the sts and we must handle all problems of industrial and development ithy and foresight

of the most important recommendations by the Royal Commission on Labour in in its report which was published in 1931 or the setting up of an Industrial Council dia on the lines of tripartite representation overnments, Employers and Employees s not possible for the Government of India e effect to this recommendation for many is but at the flurd Conference of Labour ers, Sir Firoz Khan Noon said that it was e consideration of the Conference whether ie future it would not be healthier to op the practice of having joint meetings plovers, workmen and representatives of nments. The Reports of the Proceedings three Conterences of Labour Ministers been published is Bulletins of Indian tries and Labour and copies are obtainable The Manager, Government Publications, Delhi

olishment of a Tripartite Conference

: Government of India give quick effect to roposal made by the Hon'ble Sir Firoz Noon at the Third Conference of Labour sers for greater collaboration between sers, workers and Governments and they ned a Plenary Conterence of all these sts to meet in New Delhi on 7th August to decide upon the following matters -

The desir ibility of establishing a Labour rence as a permanent organization to meet st once a year.

The desirability of instituting a Standing ory Committee of this Conference which I meet whenever Government thought it sary to invite them to meet and to advise inment on matters placed before it, and

Defining in general terms the procedure ie constitution of these bodies

e Conference decided that a collaborative inery composed of the representitives of rnments, employers and workers in India d be established forthwith for the consideraof all questions relating to the conditions of r and resolved that the constitution of the ry Conference should be as follows man—The Hon'ble the Labour Member of fovernment of India, Members—(1) Three sentatives of the Government of India ding one representative to represent Minor inistrations, (2) Eleven representatives of inces, (3) Six representatives of industrilly rtant States, (4) Two representatives of the iber of Princes to represent other States, Eleven representatives of employers to be nated by Government, four each in agree with the Employers Federation of India the All India Organization of Industrial loyers respectively and the remaining three oyees interests. It also decided that a details of the scheme here

following members should be constituted (1) Two representatives of the Government of India of whom one—the Hon'ble the Labour Member—would be the Chairman, (2) One re presentative each of the Governments of Bengal, Bomb is and the United Provinces to be selected by the Governments of these Provinces, (3) Three representatives of the remaining Provinces, one each to represent (a) Madris and the Central Provinces and Berar, (b) Assam, Bihar and Orissa and (c) Punjab, Sind and the North West I rontier Provinces to be selected by agree ment between the Governments of these Pro vinces preferably by a system of rotation, (4) Three representatives of Indian States including one representing the Chamber of Princes, and (5) Tive representatives each of Employers and Employees, four from each group being nominated by the Government of India in agree ment with the two leading All-India Associations of Limployers and the two main Associations of Employees, the fifth Member in each group being nominated by the Hon'ble The Labour Member The second and the third sessions of the Tripar tite Labour Conference were held at new Delhi on the 6th and 7th September, 1943 and on the 27th and 28th October, 1944, respectively

The main function of the Standing Labour Committee is to consider and examine such questions as might be referred to it by the Plenary Conference or by the Central Govern ment tiking also into account suggestions made by Provincial Governments, States, the Chamber ot Princes and representative organizations of Employers and Workers The Committee 18 competent to report to the Plenary Conference on matters referred to it by that body and to advise the Central Government on matters referred to it by the Government of India The Plenary Conference also acts in an advisory capacity Whereas the Plenary Conference is to meet at least once in every year, the Standing Labour Committee is to meet as often as it might be convened by the Central Government for the consideration of questions that may be before it By the time we went to Press for this issue (July 1945) six meetings of the Standing Labour Committee were held—four at New Delhi on the 30th November and 1st December 1942, on the 25th January, 1943, on the 27th June, 1944 and on the 17th March, 1945, respectively, one of Rombey on the 7th and respectively, one at Bombry, on the 7th and 8th May, 1943 and another at Lucknow on the 25th and 26th January, 1944

The agenda and proceedings of the Standard Tabour Com and proceedings of the Standing Labour Com mittee have covered a wide range of subjects which want of space prevents us from dealing with here Mention may, however, be made that the only item discussed at the 6th meeting of the Standing Labour Committee was the note prepared by Messrs M Stack and R Rao of the International Labour Office on Professor Adarkar's Report on Health Insurance for Industrial Workers in India This note has been published at pages 329 to 339 of the April 1945 issue of the Indian Labour Cazette The note recommends the adoption of one comprehensive scheme of sickness and workmens present other classes of employers, and (6) 1945 Issue of the Indian Labour Cazette The en representatives of employees to be nated by Government, four each in agree with the All-India Trade Union Congress compensation insurance and maternity benefits to the Indian Labour Cazette The energy of the Indian Labour Cazette The Indian Labour Cazette The Indian Labour Cazette The Indian Labour Cazette The Indian Labour Cazette The Indian Labour Cazette The Indian Labour Cazette The Indian Labour Cazette The Indian Labour Cazet the Indian Federation of Labour respectively for workers in all perennial factories in India the remaining three to represent other Want of space prevents us from giving full

WAGES, HOURS OF WORK AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

Although some associations of employe's dided into several grades and sub grades Atthough some associations of employe's under line several graces and substances such as the I did nyttle Milk Association a d the Lact individual Admini tration or unit has its Millowners Asso I tion Bombay have made lown rilt ry m thod I grad g but rallway efforts durity the last few vers to secure a workshops and G vernment Ord ance I ctories such as used than Jute aliis Association a time Millioware Asso i tion Bombay have made clothe during the last few yers to secure a set in measue of st ndardization law ge rates a do ditions in the co-cerns outcolled by their memb rs ouditions of work and imployment in Indi ni dustry va y widely not nl; between in dust y a d i dust y and entre and c ntre b t also between nit d unit in the same i dustry and in the s me centr These v risti ns h e and in the s me centr These v rist1 as h be been consid by accent u t ds c the adve t of the second world war at t the be t ll erefo e continued to the second world war at the best ll erefo e thought of the more important I dust less and indications as to where I the rist mation c n be found. As I are as condition in fact ries are cone ro d the v rious pro incil t must factory diring it will repose and the I must factory diring it will repose and the I must factory diring it will repose and the I must factory diring it will repose and the I must factory diring it will repose and the I must factory directly directly and the same le compled by the Go ernment of India on the b i of the e reports when p bil hed used to give valuable inform ti n on hors of work etc Inform tion on a ditions in Indian mines us d to be imil rly contai d in the annual all Indi i ines admi istration r port Th l st wo i en alm st ll phase i condition of work and employment; howeve cont ined in the series of for admir by reports published by the Government of Bomb yin connection with the Governam t I Bomb y in connection with the General Wago C n use ou tell by th Bombay Labour Office in 11 the perenni 1 fact is the Irovine of Bombay in 1854 These four till 1 fact is i g. (3) the textil (cutton site we i a to be y) a (4) If the run ining perenni lacto y industris Itistructhat the ereport re of som what limit de character in ofar re of som what limit deharacter in o far as territory is concer d but owing to the exi tence of innume bl v sation thereport are fairly indicative of conditio s in the whole of India

WAGE RATES AND EARNINGS

C rtainimport ntf cts gove nalldis ussion on wages a w g rates in I dis There is as yet no wag flying machine y in the country aitho h th question of s tting up s ch machin r ha was fluig machine y in the country altho he question of sting up sch machine r he rec tly be a under the onsideration of the transparent of the state of the stat Millowers A sociation ha e been able to rea herem ts withre mid to then test to be paid to iders doffers notwarver. This shall list of the interest of the state of the state of the interest

l y down stand rd for each grad and f r the tr de tests the passing of which alone entitl an tr de tests the passing of which alone entitl an i dividu it i rhmant p omotion. The Gov rn ment of I din B we been rec tily eng ged in stand ridsin s bo oc upations in the p incipal Lordi e ring trades and Committe s with the Cl irmen of the \times tional Servic Labour T ibunits as Clairm have been pp inted f r this purpose

Pr sont competence and efficiency in the solid s or month of so m y complete weks or month of so m my lours as in the se of the GIP Rail y here mo thly rate are a amouth f 08 hor. Bell r the P y ment of Wages Act wa p ssed employe s resorted to v rious de lees to deprive a worker of hid es by att hin va ious ditions which wo ld ntitl lim to se re th hyr thetical p yfo a Sanday or closed day eg prese ce on the Saturday or Monlay or both Settlo 9 of th tact pesc besth tthe amount of deduction made from a monthly r te for absence fr m duty h ll in no ca e bear to the wages p yabi larger p oportion th n th t which the p riod of abse ce b r to the numb r of working d y

in the vag period Practically no ind stil unit in India today pays a consolid ted rate D ing the World War of 1914 18 and for few years later d ar War of 1914 18 and for few years later day ness or var or grain allowan es we egt en in addition to a b le wag B i did not mean some fix do preser ing d m unt univer lly paid at ny p rit ula mom at it pilled the mount i wan in individui r. ceiv d at the time wh n the allo ance wa pit n i the contract of the contract dated rate The dearness allow nee are ted to industrial worke in India duri the laws were new reemplet ly taken away. Every stiempt made by employers to do away with them or to red the awas stoutly exted and this resistance oft per the new tresulted in po trempt which h been mad of r at long attoppages of wo. In few yer as pre-tandardisation of wages in the country Except coding the common m at of the pass two in the case of very tew transition of many the control of

trial concerns in India have adopted the y Weir or Bedaux point systems of wage The International Bedaux Company w York and Amsterdam which is the largest ization of industrial consultants in the extended its activities to India in 1936 rising a staff of highly trained engineers, lompany provides an expert consultant of for all industrial problems of organizacosting and labour and equipment rationa The Company has carried out a large er of studies in the jute, cotton textile, cering, oil chemical and cement industries enment have also engaged the services of ledaux Company as advisers in the manure of armaments and other munitions of The Indian branch of the Company is n as The Eastern Bedaux Company and its ss is Construction House, Ballard Estate,

view of what has been stated above it be obvious that the rates of wages paid in

s of Wages.

n industries must vary widely They do. nly as between industry and industry but is between centre and centre, and unit and in the same centre in any one industry only reliable and satisfactory data in action with wage rates and earnings of trial workers in India are those contained ie reports of enquiries conducted by the ur Office of the Government of Bombay the Province of Bombay The Governof India made an attempt to institute a al wage census in India in 1921-but the sitv for retrenchment at the time led to abandonment of the project and to day or no definite information regarding of wages is available for any province de the Province of Bombay Such inforon as there is relates to agricultural labour s contained in a series of reports of quin mal censuses conducted in certain provinces agricultural wages and in the reports of its of Inquiry appointed under the Indian c Disputes Act or in the reports of Proal Committees appointed by certain Pro al Governments to enquire into wages and itions of employment of workers in the in textile industry. Some of the annual Some of the annual ry administration reports published by rovincial Governments in India used to conremarks about prevalent wagerates but these ed only to certain units and they could by teans be considered as being the dominant at any one time for any particular industry trea The annual Mines' administration ts also contained figures for daily earnings ertain main occupations in representative s in the Provinces in which mines are situa out these were also open to the same object

lack of accurate and reliable stins of wages in India has been adversely nented upon and regretted by almost perennial factories in Corumi sion and Committee appointed cotton mill operatives c country since the beginning of the century notable by the Royal Commission on Indian our whose work was considerably hampered

yould be of interest to observe that certain | India in connexion with the devising of schemes of Social Security are engaged in collecting country wide data regarding wages and earnings in all industries

> The blame for the lack of information about wages in India cannot lie entirely at the doors of the Central and Provincial Governments The collection of satisfactory wage statistics is always an exceedingly difficult matter and more particularly so in India where conditions vary so markedly and widely Moreover, as will be seen from the observations which follow under the heading of "Pay Periods" there are wide variations in the periods and methods of wage payment The situation is further complicated by the fact that the nomenclature adopted for de signating occupations also varies widely between district and district and concern and concern in the same district owing to the use of a host of vernacular and arbitrary terms and of nick-Even in concerns which use standard English occupational terms, the position is rendered more difficult owing to the existence of the gradings which have been referred to above. The necessary preliminaries to the contract of t duct of any satisfactory enquiry into wages in India, therefore, must be (1) the establishment of a uniformity of method, (2) the standardisation of occupational terms (as pointed out above, this is now being attempted) and (3) the thorough education and instruction of the clerical staffs of the units to be covered in the proper use of the standardised designations and in the accurate The existence filling up of the required returns of wide variations in rates and conditions, moreover, makes it advisable to cover as many as possible if not all the units in the industry under survey in order that results which are not biassed one way or the other may be secured In view of what has been stated it is obvious that no Government in India can undertake a comprehensive enquiry into industrial wages unless it has at its disposal an adequate and thoroughly trained and experienced staff for the purpose

Since its establishment in 1921, the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay has con ducted five enquiries in the years 1921, 1923, 1926 1933 and 1937 into the wages of cotton textile mill workers in the Province of Bombay an enquiry into agricultural wages covering a period of twenty-three years from 1900 to 1922, an enquiry into the wages of peons in Govern ment and commercial offices in 1922, enquiries into the wages of all municipal employees in the Province of the Commercial complexes in the Province in 1924, of clerical employers in Railway and Commercial offices in Bombay City in 1925, of printing press workers in Bombay City in 1929, of workers employed in the building trade in Bombay City in 1935, and of all em ployees in the retail trade in various important towns in the Province in the same year 1934 the Labour Office conducted a general wage census covering all workers in all working perennial factories in the Province including cotton mill operatives The second part of this census covering seasonal factories was conducted The results of the in the winter of 1935 36 The results of the special enquiry which that Office conducted into on on the subject. The Labour Investigation for the Bombas Textile Labour Inquiry Com-Committee appointed by the Government of mittee have been published in the Committee's

Report The r suits of all the other enquiries subscriptions to sports clubs or institutes etc have been published a ther in pecial reports or in The amou t in the pay envelope can never b articles in the Labo r G ette

Information regarding wage rates can only be of value if accurate data reavail ble to show the if equency distribution of the numbers of we ke setting the same r to in different cocupations in different industries in different curve Except to a few occupations in the en incering i dustry in Bombay City for which s ch information h been compiled in the first of th General Wage Census Reports this wok las not b att mpted anywh re in India Furth rmore it att imped anywh re in amia. Futur imper it juir rent stati ite a sana dui rent bod is nois in impossible to gir earny att of wages shield diff rent views a to this correct computation and the state of the state rates of wa esi ludi de rhes anowances for fally effici nt wo kers i tt in of th mo importa t occupati ns in all se tions f Indian i dustry in cites towns and in th mof il Such at ble w sive at page 499 of the 194 43 edition of this publication In view howe er of rapidly ni i g cost flivin and the p ration of rapusy is goost fiven and the pration of widely varying systems of g ting d arne allo anc sit would b positi ly rash for any one to att mpt to g neralle in this m.tter I the cic m tance w are gi log no inf mation in this ed tion gard g current we erates

Earnings

Whilst full and accurate i formation with whist fill and accurate I formation will regard to w ger tes m > be of ge t val e fo purposes of w e fixati stati ties of earnings alo e r of val e for the p oper assessment and appreci tion of the well bel g of the ms s pro ided however tlat th term earnig ha one uniform m nig i its computati a d applicati n n In p ctice the connotation ris widely f it is comm by of the t rm pplied to o e of thre different values gross e mi gs () net earnings or (3 mount which a w rkm n r ceiv in his (1) mount which a w rkm n r ceiv in his pay envelope in co ect statistical is none of these three Let us expl in Gross religion for a y meritoriain none of those the 1 Let us set) in Gray of the set o

r choned as earni gs because every worker is appected to pay for his inc me tax hou rent a d purchases and to liquidate his othe liabil whe e fi g is widely pe alent gross earnings can also not be r ckon d as income because th s may be hab tually liabl to deductions f fines Act earnings would most correctly approxi mate to earnings for statist cal pur ent h be n stated to show purposes Sufficient h diffi ult the comp tatio f earnings can be Diff rent stati tic a s and diff rent bodi s hold as free housing f ee m dical tte d nce a d fr e as tree housing 1 ce in dreat the dance a dang railway passes in the case of railway worke 8 and to 1 1 de t veili g allowanc wher ties are paid for convey nee betw n pi c of wo k and home but not whe they re paid for t ans p It to some other temporary phere of work This is the basis n which figures for corning were coll cted by th Bomb y Labour Office frith purpos sof the Ge e I Wage Cen us and subje t to minor modification for its oth nquires 1 to wage It 1 of the utmost im po tance that in the cond t of very enquiry int wages il the perso s who are entrusted with the w rk of filling up th required r turn hould ha a clar nd tho ugh conception s to what should or should not be included in arnings

Two ts of figures may be compiled for ea nings (1) ray daily carn pa ascer tained by dividi g the total ea ning fo a group of w rise 1 any occupatio by the tot 1 th number fd ys ctually w ked by all the i di number Id ys ctually w ked by all the 1 di viduals in the group a d() = r gt monthly e m g ascertained by divid g th total e m i g of the group for a period I on month by the number of persons in the group In case whr, statistics ha be n collected for

I added ton for first. The amount in the of the ensurable Processing was distincted pays evelope is not earning at a sam printer into test are itself a recommendation with himsy be maded by no mply per the engage of daily and monthly earning for deductions with himsy be maded by no mply per the engage of daily and monthly earning for the processing the processing and the

carnings in the most important occupations in the textile and engineering industrica figures given in those tables no longer hold good today in view of the widely varying and rapidly fluctuating rates of dearness allowances which are being paid in different umits of industry and in different centres. The results of the ing broadly, hours in perennial factories are wage inquiries conducted by the Labour Investi gation Committee appointed by the Government of India were not available by the time we went to Press and we therefore refrain from giving any figures relating to eurnings

PAY PERIODS.

There is a complete absence of uniformity as regards the periods for which payments of wages are made in the various branches of Industry in India In scarcely any industry is there a single period of payment. Different systems are found in establishments belonging to the same industry and in the same district, and within the same establishment different classes of workers are often paid for different pay periods If generalisations may be attempted, the jute industry in Bengal, coal mines, tea plantations, seasonal factories, oil milis, rice and flour mills and certain classes and groups of workers in Government establishments such as the Security Printing Press at Nasik pay wages for periods of Payments on a fortnightly basis range between payments for haplas or wage periods of and two looms fourteen and sixteen days for weavers and spinners respectively in the cotton mills in Ahme dabad to bimonthly payments for periods from the 1st to the 15th and from the 16th to the end of the mouth in textile mills in Broach and various other centres in India The month is the accepted wage period for the railways (includ ing railway workshops), cotton textile mills in Bombay, Sholapur and several other centres, engineering workshops, dockvards, printing presses and for the persons employed in the mechanical and maintenance departments of almost all concerns which pay wages to process operatives weekly or fortnightly. Wages are calculated on both the monthly and the fort Wages are nightly bases in sugar mills and tanneries In the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Tatanagar where over 50,000 workers are employed wages are paid weekly to men on daily rates The and monthly to those on monthly rates most general system of payment in the case of casual labour is that of daily payment Super-visory and clerical staffs in all industrial estab lishments are paid on a monthly basis

The question of shortening the wage period universally in India by law to a week or a fortnight has been considered by the Government of India, in consultation with the Provincial Govern ments and interested persons and bodies, on three different occasions within the last twenty Attempts were also made to amend the Payment of Wnges Act in such a way as to achieve this object. The proposals, however, fell through owing mainly to the opposition of the monthly paid, workmen who appeared to prefer the system of monthly to fortnightly or neekly payments Their argument was that if rents and bills were to be settled monthly they would be in difficulties if they had frittered away their weekly earnings

HOURS OF WORK.

The existing restrictions in hours of work in factories and mines subject to the Indian Tactories and Mines Acta have been described in the sections dealing with those Acts Speak limited to 10 per day and 54 per week and in seasonal factories to 11 per day and 60 per week The veckly hours of work in Indian mines vary widely and ringe from 38 to 51 hours per week. The cotton textile industry in almost all centres normally works a uniform 9 hour day except in a few concerns which work a 97 or 10 hour day from Mondays to Fridays and a 54 hour or 4 hour day on Saturdays A recent develop ment in the cotton textile industry is to work shifts on the basis of what is known as The Relay By this system a unit does not stop work during the noon recess and continues working throughout a whole shift, different batches of workers being given rest intervals by turns and the remainder being asked to do double substitute work for the time being Messrs E D Sassoon & Co, Ltd, in certain of their cotton mills in Bombay City, have been working three shifts of seven hours each for the last seven or eight years, but conditions in these mills are highly rationalised that is to say, more machines are allotted to each worker siders being asked to mind two sides and weavers normal of one side six looms as against the As far as the Jute Mill industry is concerned, the Indian Jute Mills Association entered into an agreement intended to protect and defend the trade of the Indian Jute Mills which came into force on the 15th March 1939 for a period of five years in the first instance and which was renewed in the year 1944. The hours of work were to be ordinarily limited to forth first were to be ordinarily limited. If 75 per cent of the to forty-five per week signatories voted for reduction, the hours of work might be reduced to a minimum limit of 40 hours per week and if 51 per cent of the signatories voted for an increase the hours might be raised to a maximum limit of 54 which might be exceeded only under extraordinary circumstances such as a cycle of prosperity or war Under these conditions mills with 270 looms were entitled Under these to work up to 72 hours per week If one unit in a "group of mills," ie, under the same management, did not work the full complement If one unit of hours allowable, it was permitted to transfer the unutilised number of hours of work to the other unit under the same management Throughout the year 1944, jute mills have been permitted to work 54 or 72 hours per week according to their loomage strength as is provided for in the principal working Time Agreement Coal has, however, governed the actual ability to work these hours and the supply of coal was particularly poor during the latter half of the year, affecting single shift steam driven mills much more than others

All the dockyards, many of the larger engineering and almost all the railway workshops work a 48 hour week but the daily hours vary according to the conditions. cording to the number of hours worked on a short The hours in many of the mechanic Saturday shops of textile mills and in the larger non engi neering factories are usually half an hour to an hour less than those for process workers and ap proximate more closely to those in large engineeting plants. Factories engaged in the pro- [Governor ise et al manual and a designation of metalware however work in full the limitation of hour of work and of gr ut declared and the state of the state of a periodical rest to certain classe of railway act salaw of all and sugar mills. Almost all ser not lunder then we powers the Railway season lactories work a uniform 10 hour d y is runts. Hours of Lunployment Rules 1931 for all the days in the week except on the come were promulated and put into effect. The purpose of the state lactories from observig the St tutory regulating and watermen water mn is weeper lactories been granted by all Provincial and gatelegers whose we his both recrimitent flow many contents to many contents to many contents of the state of the entablish at of imports of cotton textu s into the cotton textus since the cotton textus since the cotton textus since the cotton textus since the cotton textus since the cotton textus since the cotton textus since the cotton textus since the cotton textus since the cotton mills and that unless the production of an expectation of the cotton mills and that unless the production of an expectation of the cotton mills and that unless the production of an expectation of the cotton mills and that unless the production of an expectation of the cotton mills and that unless the production of an expectation to the cotton mills and that unless the production of an expectation to the cotton mills and that unless the production of the cotton mills and that unless the cotton mills are contained to the cotton mills and that unless the cotton mills are contained to the cotton mills and that unless the cotton mills are contained to the cotton mills and that unless that the cotton mills are contained to the cotton mills are cont containing an that unless the production of classification of staff. In the rantum devices the first staff of the first staff o nd we ving mill throughout cotton spl ni

As far as railways are concerned hours of work in rallway work h ps are co t olled by the Indian Factories Act Most of the lagr running sheds have isor centify been class field as f cto-iles and work in these I rgo hed is arr and don the basis of three shifts of eight hour e ch In the smaller sheds whr work is of faily intermittent haracte yst ms of two shifts all idu tilconce ns in I dain o der to m in of twelve hours each obtain but the work of the individual is so arranged as not to wo k ea h
op rative for more than 8 hours As far as the Dours d'work of other classes of Railw y servants.

Up to ab ut in years ago recruitm ni of re concerned th Indian Railways Act 1890 | sb ur in almot il i du tri l und righting in was so ame ded in 19 as to empow r the Ind. with the posible ac ution of R liw y

Factories engaged in the pro Governor Ge er lin Coun il to m k rules for

that Il Provinci I Gover ments should permit the Regulations which should not be the case cotton spil in and we ving mill throughout the left should not be the case cotton spil in and we ving mill throughout the left should be a spill that the left should be a spill that the left should be a spill that the provided that it has been widely adopted in cotton death of the spill that the territory period to the spill that the provided spill that the spill There is at p esent no leg I rest iction on th

Hittle progres in this must make the mass of the mass case sixting regul tion of the nours of a I re percentage of industrial I bour in Indi had we ye saints y effect in bringing bout a g e ! redu tion to more norm I tand of in the ca of then or guitted in district a deconcer C nditto s eed a g h urs of work have h we ever wo s d s mewl at t view of the regula-tion of the control of the

RECRUITMENT

of a recruiting agent, a Sardar, a Mulladam or a jobber As a result, however, of the recom (Oon), who has had a large experience of mendations made on the subject by various Committees—notably the Royal Commission to fill it on Indian Labour and the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee which have con demned this method of recruitment owing to the abuses which have come to be associated with it—many of the larger and more progressive concerns have appointed Labour Officers who are directly responsible for all new recruitment The old method is, however, still largely prevalent in the majority of the industrial concerns in the for the last fifteen years Early in 1926, the country

There are various forms in which a recruiting agent is remunerated. He may be a salaried employee with a commission for every recruit he brings in, or he may receive a lump sum payment for each recruit or a gang of recruits, or he may be paid a recurring sum for each man he places in employment as long as that man continues in employment Whatever be the method by which an employer remunerates the recruiting agent, it is fairly well known that the agent keeps a continuous hold and grip on the recruit he places in employment and extracts from him recurring sums of money whilst he continues in that employment under pain of his losing his 10b

The evils in connection with recruitment were most marked in the case of casual or substitute labour The Millowners Association, Bombay, have tackled the problem by establishing what is known as the "Badh Control System" The daily number of absentees in a cotton mill in Bombav are averaged and an additional per centage is added Each mill issues badle or substitute cards to this number of workers Daily casual vacancies are filled only from such card holders and whenever there is a permanent vacancy it is filled from these card holders The evil influence of the jobber is thus eliminated The system has been highly commended by the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee and the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee and the Government of Bombay have recommended its adoption by all mills in the other centres of the cotton textile industry of the Province

No reference to the appointment of Labour Officers in industrial concerns in India would be complete without mentioning the lead given in this matter by the Millowners Association, Bombry, and the excellent work done by its own Labour Officer, Mr R G Gokhale The Association, through Mr Gokhale, conducts special classes for the training of Mill Labour Officers and actively supervises and controls the work done by all such Officers where they have been appointed through the Association Following the example of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, the University of Calcutta, in co operation with the Indian Jute Mills Association, has recently inaugurated a special course of social work for giving suitable training to labour welfare officers engaged in jute mills The course covers both theoretical training and intensive practical work in the field, ie, the jute mills themselves. The Indore Christian College has also recently started a course for the training of Labour Officers

appointed a large number of Labour Officers, concerned are working

workshops, was effected through the medium in 1914 and they have been successful in pro

MEASURES FOR ENFORCING DISCIPLINE.

The measures adopted by industrial em ployers in India for enforcing discipline have engaged the carnest attention of both the Central and the Provincial Governments in this country Government of India instituted a country wide inquiry into the extent of the deductions made by employers from the wages of their workpeople in respect of fines and other matters subject was partly examined by the Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee (Fawcett Committee) in 1928 29 and again more fully by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in 1929 30 and both these bodies made a series of most important The Payment recommendations in the matter of Wages Act was passed in 1936 in order to implement these recommendations

The two matters with regard to the discipline of their workmen which Indian industrial em ployers complain of most are the large extent labour turnover and the high degree high labour That both absenteeism turnover and high absenteelsm are to found in several Indian industries cannot be denied, but, few, if any, employers have taken the trouble to examine the root causes for them The investigations conducted by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay go to show that both labour turnover and absenteeism are highest in concerns and industries in which wages are lowest and where conditions of employment are least attractive and that they are lowest in concerns and industries in which wages are comparatively high and where other conditions of For example, the employment are attractive Bombay Labour Office compiles monthly figures of percentage absenteelsm in cotton textile mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur Textile wages are highest in Ahmedabad and lowest in Sholapur The annual averages of percentage absenteeism in these three centres for the year 1944 were Ahmedabad 5 70, Bombay 11 35, and Sholapur 15 34-figures which tell their own story Low wages and adverse conditions must necessarily tend to weak health, incapacity for sustained effort and to the growth of a desire for change in order to improve one's These are problems which the new autono mous provinces in India and Indian industrial employers will have to try and remedy instead of devising methods of enforcing good attendance and continuity of employment by the infliction of monetary penalties and other forms of punishment

Under the Payment of Wages Act, every employer is required to draw up lists specifying the acts or omissions for which fines will be inflicted. These lists have to be approved training of Labour Officers

The Indian Jute Mills Association which has pointed a large number of Labour Officers

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The Indian Jute Mills Association which has provided a large number of Labour Officers

The Indian Jute Mills Association which has provided a large number of Labour Officers

The Indian Jute Mills Association which has provided and are required to be prominently displayed in all places where the employees the consequence of the provincial Government in the prov Apart from this created a special post of a Senior Labour Officer employers were not required to draw up any

the conditions of employm at between the mand their employes. The Bombay Indu trial Disputes Act 1938 however requires every employer in an i dustry to which the Act h s been m de applicable to submit a dr tt for th Standing Orders which h proposes to adopt for regulating the r lations between him and his

I the Act to ny industry and th Commis ion r of Labour is empowered to settle such sta d ing orders after he has consult dall the intere ts conc rned in the industry Appeal against the orders of the Commission r of Labour lies with th Industrial Court constituted u d r the Act In accordance with these provisions the Com missioner of Labour Bomb y settled the bt nd ing Orders for Cotton mill operative i Bombay Ahmedab d Sholapur and other cent es in the Province of Bombay in S ptember and October 1939 Appe is ag inst most f tilese Orders wer fild with the Indust ial Court both by individual employers and a soci tions of of employers and by Trade Unions and individual wo kers These appe is we e heard by the Ind stri I Court in N vember 1939 and the Court after he ring the parties settled a news t f Standi g Ord rs which it directed should come

ito force o and from 12th December 1933 Coples of these Standing Orders can be obtained from the Seer tary Th Industrial Court High Court Bomb y Since the beginning of 1940 m y employers il over India hav drawn up Standi Orders for their operatives on the lines laid down by the Industrial Court Bombay

In pursuance of a resol tion adopted on the subject at the Se and Session of the Trip rtite touf ence held at New D lhi on the 6th and Louir ence held at New D hill on the 6th and five Special 1943 the G vernm at of India h ve adder 1943 the G vernm at of India h ve adder 1943 the F vincial Gov ram: to the 1944 the 1 Orders for adoption in their membe Mills

FINANCIAL AID

section are pensions gr tuiti s profit sh ri provide t funds co operative societie gr and cloth shops adva ces and loans

Penn ns -- All monthly and time rated work men in the industrial establishment of G vern ment are entitled to pensions on retirem nt provided that a minimum of ni e years se vice, has be u pat in The amount of th pension due is arrived at by multiplying the average mo thly pay for the three y are precedl g retirement by the actual pe lod of active s rrice I as one year d dividing the product by 48 Where per ma ent monthly paid we kers on piece rate ar admitt.

a unimula the product by 48 where per ma entimonthly paid we kers on plees rate ar many that the term of the term

Standing Orders or rules of conduct gove ning of the monthly pension is permitted in certain the conditions of employment between the microses. Outside Government concern pen i as on retirement are almost non existent although many concerns give small pensions to old employee who hase put in long periods of trust ed nd f ithiul service but these are m stly ex gratia and cannot be climed as of right. The employees to the Commis loner of Labour tion the introduction of a sy tem of pensio s for within two months of the d te f the applicatio | jute mill workers

G attuties -All railwy employees and the employees of local and public bodies and a few of the larger public companies receive gr t like on retirement Gratuitles are also paid to non on retirement Uratinutes are also paid to non pension ble worke who hav put in not les than thirty le its service in G ve num nt con cerns. In all cases specified periods of quality ing service have to be put in before g tuiti can be e ned. The nul so findlyidu I adminis can not e ried. The ril sof individual administrations warve widely but the most ge crally coupt of principle is half a month a pay for each ye r of ervice limited to fifteen months pay in the Perma ent, to erament servants pay in 11 Ferms ent Go erament eervants who have put in 1 ss ht nin years active service at e titled to grat itly if th y are compelled to reture on medical certificate. A few large industrial establi hme to in India such a Miesars Lever B os [India] Lid and others have started Returnent Emelti selvemes which a account eitherment Emelti selvemes which is ope d for every Individual an account is ope of for every individual was excount in a control of the control Provident Funds -These ar of two kinds

(1) cont lutory whe e both the employer and the mployee subscribe to th m and () non contributory wh rethe mployees alone sub cribe to th m. The Pr vident Fund Rules of different Provincial Governments in Indi are by no means uniform. The Government of Bombay by a notific tion d ted Oth Ma ch 1941 mad SUPERANNUATION BENEfits AND compulso y for all Governm at Servants to receipt of a mo thly 1 come of Rs 50 per month FINANCIAL AID

The subject which we deal with under this or of Rs. 5 pr mo the who join datier it is totion are pensions gr tuit s profit sh if at to sub cribe to th Government Fr vident trovide it funds co operative societie grain Fand, Fensionable Go ment evants ca only join the non cont but oy e tion of the Fund State R llways and Ordna ce factor is have their own rules Whereas it is obligatory for most catego ies f priman it non workshop rall vay taffs with monthly ray or spe ified limits to join the provident fied work shop employees with monthly and d lly rate ov specified limits are permitted to xercise n option Once the option to join has be e reised no withdrawal is permitted

by most municipalities is the Tata electricity generating and iting plants, the Bombay Electric Supply amways Company, Ltd , and the Burma orporation, to mention only a few of many, contributory schemes for the benefit of jority of their workmen Several others chemes for their supervisory and clerical shments but not for their workmen The isual amount of deduction from pay is eifth of the monthly pay but the amount uted by employers varies from 50 per 100 per cent of the amount put in by The rate of interest may be fixed may fluctuate with the rate at which ment or the employer borrows money vident fund rules make provision for loans cribers from the balances standing at the of their accounts in respect of their own ptions, and for the compulsory repayment Subscribers are entitled to se loans w their own subscriptions at any time on ent or on relinquishing their posts but the it of that share of a contributory pro fund account which represents the em subscriptions depends on the putting in fied periods of qualifying service-periods how considerable variation

Government of India have drawn up f Model Rules for Provident Funds for ial employees in India These Rules onsidered at the Fourth Meeting of the ig Labour Committee of the Tripartite nce held at Lucknow in January, 1944 ntral Government hope to release these Rules for publication in the near future

Sharing -Profit sharing had so far nknown in India but some go ahead s are adopting this in their plants ta Iron and Steel Company has adopted ie which provides that when the amount the shareholders as dividend exceeds ore during a financial year, every employee d been in the continuous employ of the ly throughout the year is to receive a ore paid as dividend

erative Societies —The co operative move erv fair percentage of concerns employing more workers have co operative credit for their employees Almost all railway in India have co operative banks and banks in addition to credit societies l information on the whole subject is le in the different annual administration of Registrars of Co operative Societies various provinces

Grain and Cloth Shops -Employers' nd cloth shops were very common in uring the period of the first world war, the the subsequent fall in prices, the y of these shops disappeared Truck on in England was primarily aimed at and for employers to repo ers' shops (known as "Tommy Shops') frequently than in the past

for permanent workmen in the factories. Payment of Wages Act, 1936, prohibits employe Most of the from making deductions from wages or fro public utility companies and corporations receiving payments from their employers i purchases from employers' shops Most Pi vincial Governments in India had, however notified cheap grain and cloth shops as "ame ities" in respect of purchases from which en ployers may make deductions from wages all such cases both the qualities of the articl sold in such shops and the prices charged them are controlled by a 'prescribed authority who is generally the Chief Inspector of Factoric As a result of the outbreak of the Second Wor War, all Provincial Governments in Ind have not only notified cheap grain at cloth shops as "amenities" for the purposes the Payment of Wages Act but have open such shops of their own and have also encourage employers to do likewise The articles sold ! these shops are bought at wholesale prices ar are sold without any profit except for a sma addition to cover working expenses of the shop The only statistics available with regard to grain shops established by employers in India for th benefit of their employees are those containe in the excellent Annual Reviews published b The Millowners' Association, Bombay, of th Labour Situation in the Bombay Cotton Mi Industry With the introduction of Ration ing of certain food grains in Bombay i May, 1943 and with the extension of rationin to other cities and areas in India, arrangement have been made between Government Ration ing Departments and large employers of labou for the establishment of Government controller grain shops in hundreds of industrial plants ii Sales from these shops are largely the country on credit, recoveries being effected from pry Today (July, 1945) it may be safely asserted that almost every large employer and labour employing organization in India has provided a cheap grain shop for its workers

Loans and Advances — Speaking generally most industrial concerns in India do not grant loans to their workers except during periods of an acute shortage of labour when recruiting agents are empowered to liquidate debts in order to attract the required workers to join industry But, all workers who subscribe to provident fund onth's pay, plus an additional half a But, all workers who subscribe to provident that pay for every 25 lakhs in excess of schemes in such concerns as have them or who are members of co operative credit societies can secure loans on easy terms both as to interest and to repayment A few concerns, however, ts made very rapid progress in industrial have set apart special funds for the purpose hments all over India during recent years, Advances—applying the term to the small representation of the small representation of the small representation of the small representation of the small representation of the small representation of the small representation of the small representation of the small representation of the purpose have set apart special funds for the purpose ha sums of money advanced against earned wageson the other hand, are more widely prevalent The Payment of Wages Act empowers Provincial Governments to frame rules for the regulation of these advances but no interest on such advances is now permitted

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY.

As in other countries, the industrial progress of India has been accompanied by an alarming increase in the number of industrial accidents The explanation generally offered for the increase is that the Workmen's Compensation Act is operating as an inducement both for workpeople and for employers to report accidents more frequently than in the past But, the increase e at which was compulsory and where in the number of serious accidents suggests that cally high prices were charged. The the problem is a more serious one, and, that in

spite of the statutory requirement will factory namely if tall crious (if a diffense which and unless owners and farmatense god in the loading i prevent a person returning to work for 1 d ya and unloading i fahiphan is comply within the or more) at 1 minor are to be reper to 1 to the matter of the 1 d ya of danger unner methery or in prector of sert is a not one to the tent of the state of the 1 d ya of the state of the 1 d ya of the state of nd the o gani tion of speci l lantern lectures instein lectures and the organi to not specify a fety first committees in the line with any the property of the Millowners Association Bombay has done a condictable amount of good with first ending than at the connection with S fty First in conjuction with the line property of the Billian will be sufficient to the sum of the second conjuction with the line sufficient suffination sufficient sufficient sufficient sufficient sufficient suf As oriation it h a posted attracti safety first As ordation it h s posted attract safety fursy posters i ii ctton mill in Bombay City. In a junction with it of St. J in Arbeitsner and the strain of the st I do A t 1940 In co-ope tion with the Labour Well re Dep right in the fit of Government of Bornbay and the office is of the kl staw M kanji Mill afety film for the textile i dustry spr p red and thish be exhibited i the valor is goven ment will recent blted I the va lo s Gove nment wit re central and in ome mills in Bombaw The Satety 8: First A soci tion is cond citin speed I cours tot i pe ons la Air Raid I coult I in the of Ce tr I iro linees and Berna für drills are being ystematically carried out in many large concern. M ny i rec labour employi ont is tion s cha His M jety Indian Aa I Do ky d the C Heutt nd the Bombay I fort Truin d Th I o and Steel if they will be the second of the course cern. M my i ree labour employi org i b tel to better reporting his expansion in a tio a ch a His M jetsy Indian Na ii dustrial extitivity erse lilly in the positivity box of the C lenting and the Bombay I in Historic Variation of the Truta of the Bombay I in Historic Variation of the Truta of the Truta of the Truta of the Truta of the Works t Jamshedpur to mention only a few are; this and employment of perso s und to the with railways plones as in the lid of organization of safety first men as I list tree to the truta of the Truta of the Truta of Bombay I in the Company of the Truta of Bombay I is considered at the tree to the truta of the Truta of Bombay I is considered at the tree to the truta of the Truta of Bombay I is considered at the tree to the truta of Bombay I is the Bombay I in the Bombay I is the Bombay I in the Bombay I is the Bombay I in the Bombay I is the Bombay I in the Bombay I is the Bombay I in the Bombay I is the Bombay I in the Bombay I is the Bombay I in the Bombay I in the Bombay I in the Bombay I is the Bombay I in the Bombay I in the Bombay I in the Bombay I is the Bombay I in the Bombay I i

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to not the tracet cotton multis ha ham d b d? d | f ctol aD partm ntofth Pr vi of Domb vi the and of the year 1930 P ct ry D partme ts in although the tracet of the provided by the state of the year 1930 P ct ry D partme ts in although the tracet of the provided by the

lng, or where it is necessary for special reasons in hand. The company grants long to provide quarters for certain classes of terms to its employees for building he staff near to their work. These principles leased to them. In 1923, the En appear to be generally followed by private companies and concerns as well especially by coal mine owners in Bihar and Oris, a supercase growers and by teap planters in term. All the growers and by teap planters in term. All the collectes in the Pharia coalfield are amply and the specialty such a collecte where each worker companies. efficiently equipped with approved types of rent a cottage for himself. Two si houses whose design, construction, ventilation each measuring 33 \squares 36' and 53' \rangle 45' and general amenities are controlled by the and not more than one third of Tharia Mines Board of Hestin Livery house in allowed to be built upon. Two types the controlled by the the collicids has to be licersed and licenses are not granted unless the standards are complied with If I thourers are found in occupation of unlicensed houses the management is liable to unlicensed houses the management is liable to prosecution. In Assam, all residential employees on tea estates are provided with rent free quarters in barracks or 'lines' as they are the unit of the houses are provided on the larger plots. Its on all the houses are provided own flushed lattings and vater type quarters. These are regularly inspected by the Mills have been sold to the work. Those are regularly inspected by the Mills have been sold to the work criled district and sub-divisional officers and every the coat by easy instalments covers endeavour is made to maintain as high a degree of 5 to 7 years while some have been of sanitation as is possible. Almost all sugar them. Many houses have been by of sanitation as is possible. Almost all sugar them. Henry houses have been by factories provide housing for their employers workers themselves on plots of land because the factories are located near large to them with moneys advanced to the sugarcane plantations. Large slum clearance terms. A large number of houses programmes have been drawn up by Municipulities and Improvement Trusts in almost all in the middle of the Settlement the larger towns and cities in India and much has been provided with good roads, a useful work has been done in the last called and playgrounds which are equ years by acquisition and demolition

The pioneer work in the field of industrial housing has been done by the railways which have spent nearly 50 crores of rupees to date in providing adequate residential quarters for different classes of their employees, and by the Government of Bombay who have built 207 chawls with nearly 17,000 tenements for industrial labour in Bombay City The latter is a part of a gigantic scheme launched in 1920 by the late Lord Lloyd, then Governor of Bombay, for the construction of 625 chawle having 50,000 tenements in all The rents of the tenements in these chawls vary from Rs 5 The chawls are situated at to Rs 8 per month Naigaum, Worh, Sewrl and at DeLisle Road The Municipalities of Calcutta, Romba, Cawnpore, Madras and Karachi, the Calcutta and Bombay Port Trusts and the Improvement Trust in Bombay have done much to house their own labour and also to supply low rented tenements for other classes of industrial workers Perhaps the most magnificent schemes of industrial housing conceived in India by private employers are those launched by the Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd at Jamshedpur and by the Empress Mills under the agency of Messrs Tata Sons Limited at Nagpur The Tita Iron Tata Sons Limited at Nagpur The Tita Iron and Steel Company has laid out the town of Jamshedpur on Garden City lines, and had, up to June, 1945 constructed 8,428 houses of up to Tune, 1945 constructed 8,428 houses of different types for its employees, and his now a which sources are normally polluted further extensive programme of housing conditions created by the war are removed. The Litines are seldom provided, and plans provide for the building of 5,000 quarters during the next five years. The capital cost of town buildings put up by the Company up to 31st March 1945 was about Rs 143 lakhs. The Company has furnished all quarters carrying a rent of Rs 15 a month and above with electric lights and fans and the work to take powers to control such labout electrification of the lowest rented quarters is and sanitation in areas outside mui

own gardens and a big garden has bee swings, shoots, etc., for children the jute mills in Bengal and cotte Bombay City and other centres has housing for fair percentages of staffs but the majority of textile India are not housed by their emp

It is of interest to observe that t ment of India, following the recon made by the Royal Commission on In in the matter, amended the Land Act in such a way as to enable owner trial concerns to require land for the workers' dwellings

Lpidemics of cholera which invari large numbers of deaths have been originate in congregations of labourer in canal areas in connection with th Lahourers etc, of sugar cane ditions in these areas including the sugar factories are incompatible w sugar inctories are incompatible we sanitation. The temporary huts oft of brush wood, thatch or bambo without any plinth, and with no wother means of ventilation except opening which serves as a door' huts no person can stand uprig no adequate provision is made for drinking water. Too frequently, it is from the negress, pulls or irrigation. from the nearest nulla or irrigation or stagnant pool of percolation wat which sources are normally polluted and animal excreta and by man

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In May 1939 the Millown r Association Bomb y recommend 1 to 11 its manber mills that they shall establish cante ns with the lelp of the Indi n 4 a M rk t Lypa 10n Bos d f suge if m a lopted by a numb r of mills and permission to m ke deduc tions from the wages of workers on ecount f canteen upons s li t them was granted by the Chief Inspector of Factories Bomb y on the the Chief Inspector of factories Bound y on the uni retand i, that the enterns we run on non posith is A large n miker of mills in non non posith is A large n miker of mills in about the control of the faciliti in the dep riments h atti hibit ins retration, club equipm at inciring book, jorn is a radio set to The Tata fron and Ste I Company maintain a numb r of restaur at

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by the Board is met by the Board Up to the beginning of June, 1945 the Board had opened over 200 canteens in industrial establishments in India of which over 50 were in Bombay Superintendent of the Bombay Division of the Board is Mr NC Gupta who has his office in the Bombay Mutual Annexe Building, Gunbow Street, Fort, Bombay (Telephone No 27165)

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH

Such statistics of health and mortality as are collected and published in India relate to the whole community and no statistics are compiled separately for industrial workers alone. In the absence of such data it is not possible to generalise about these matters The problems associated with health are always difficult, they are much more so in a country like India where the solution of the problems associated with physical health and social environment is complicated by the evils of ignorance and poverty to which is commonly added a fatalistic outlook arising, it may be, from the low standard of living which has been the experience of so many generations past Climatic conditions, highly insanitary housing conditions and the illiteracy of the people also contribute to re curring outbreaks of such deadly tropical diseases as cholera and small-pox in epidemic The wide spread prevalence of malaria in certain congested areas of the Provinces of Bengal, Bombay and Vadras is responsible for a considerable undermining of the health and the vitality of the poorer classes who cannot afford to sleep under mosquito nets, and although the more advanced municipalities are doing all they can to combat the disease by filling up wells and surface-treating small ponds and pools of stagment water, mularia still continues to take a big toll of human life Bern bern and tuberculosis in Bihar and Orissa, hala azar among the jute workers in Bengal, ank vlostomiasis in South India and tuberculosis in the Punjab are some of the many diseases which are widely prevalent in certain tracts,

The muintenance of the good health of town and city populations is in the hands of the municipalities and although all provincial Governments appoint health officers for groups of districts to supervise and co ordinate the work of the municipalities, the interference and control of Governments in these matters is of a somewhat nominal character But wherever control is possible, Government have done much to make for an improvement in sanitary and hygienic conditions For example, following the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in the matter, several provisions for the maintenance of the good health of factory workers have been incorporated in the Indian Factories Act, 1934 These include the muntenance of cleanliness in accordance with rules to be framed by local Governments with regard to lime or colour washing, painting, deodorising and disinfecting, the provision of proper standards of ventilation and the adoption of adequate measures to prevent the inhalation of gas, dust and other impurities generated in the course of work, the installation of apparatus for cooling the air in factories in which the humidity of the air is artificially increased,

the standards of cubic feet of space to be provided for each worker, the provision of suitable and sufficient lighting, the provision of adequate supplies and sources of water both for drinking and for washing, and for the muntenance of sufficient latrine accommodation separately for male and female workers Remarkable progress has been recorded during the last five years with regard to the installation of air conditioning and cooling plants progress in this direction hitherto confined mostly to spinning weaving sheds but since 1939 ex and weaving pansions have been made in other departments as well by installing large hoods and trunks harnessed to powerful exhaust fans, to enable the steam to be drawn away from sizing cylinders Attempts are also being made to reduce dirt to a minimum and many cotton mills have installed special plants to carry the dust away

As in most things connected with the welfare of labour, Indian railways are in the forefront in the matter of the provision made for medical aid and relief All railways maintain fully equipped hospitals with qualified surgeons, physicians and nursing staffs at suitable centres in addition to fully equipped dispensaries in charge of qualified medical officers at all places where there are sufficient numbers of workers to As all the industrial workers of justify them Government have free access to Government hospitals and dispensaries, the provision of separate medical establishments attached to large Government establishments has not been considered necessary in the case of concerns under the control of the Provincial Governments but the Government of India have provided adequate medical facilities in most of their own establish ments such as His Majesty's Indian Naval Dockyard and their various Ordnance and Several of the larger Ammunition Fictories municipalities and public bodies such as the Port Trusts also maintain their own hospitals and dis pensaries for the benefit of their workers Following the lead of Government and public and local bodies in the matter, almost all the large labour employing establishments in India-cotton and jute mills, mines, engineering work shops, ter plantations, etc —muntain fulls equipped dispensaries in charge of whole or partiame qualified medical officers. The Tata Iron and Steel Company conducts a large hospital with special surgical, maternity and syngrological parts in addition to su denon gynecological wards in addition to six dispen saries and two first aid stations at Jam-hedpur both for its own employees and for the public All employees of the Company and their families receive free treatment

Now that Germany has been totally defeated and victory for Great Britain and her Allies in the Second World War seems certain all the Allied countries for the last year or two, have been giving considerable thought and attention to all kinds of schemes of post war reconstruction Various Commissions and Com mittees to deal with different sets of problems have been appointed. Indit has not larged behind. A drive to improve health could tions must necessarily be in the forefront of the programme districted. any programme directed towards improving the stindard of living in the port war period If dissipation of financial resources and ad the prohibition of overcrowding by laying down ministrative effort is to be avoided, plans for

the impro eme t of he lith org i ation mu torders suited to each cas. According to the rule be based on a comprehensive real of the health poblem as a whole which will the health poblem as a whole which will the account of and ple c in their poper profile file each case which may which can be a read by account of and ple c in their poper profile premanent Covernments remains in one time to come the force real profile and the come will not rever ely namontha of dusy plus derabl assi tan e to Governm nts i p ep ri g their post w r prog i m nd th t the time had come when in spite of the difficulti in in from wr conditions a review mit! nder taken appointed i the month of Oct ter tisken appelitted 1 sh month of Oct ber let 1943 an exceptionally stro committe con the 1943 an exceptionally stro committe con the 1943 an exceptionally stro committe con the 1943 an exceptionally stro committe con the 1943 and the 1944 and the 1944 a saser appointed i th month of Oct fer 1943 an exceptionally stro ommitte con itig of 24 nembers incl dig Sir Joseph Bhor ECSI EOIE CBE as Clairman f make broad survey of the preent position i

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and experienced Welfare Officers specially to other Governments, employers and welfa trained for the job All this is, however, but a drop in the ocean and the vast majority of employers in India have no welfare schemes of any kind at all It is obviously not possible for us to give even the briefest outline of the different schemes that are in existence in India within the compass of a work such as this

Welfare work for labour employed in Indian industries has, since the advent of Provincial Autonomy, been taken over by Government Proneering work in this direction was done by that great and zealous friend of Indian Labour-Mr Gulzari Lai Nanda, since 1921 the Secretary of the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad and Parliamentary Secretary for Labour to the Prime Minister in the Congress Ministry in the Province of Bombay He knew that employers as a whole were doing little or nothing for the welfare of labour and that no amount of persursion would yield, tangible results knew that legislation to enforce welfare measures would not create that personal enthusiasm which is so vital for the success of any welfare scheme that might be launched. He persuaded his Cabinet to set aside a sum of Rs. 1,20,000 in the budget estimates for the year 1938 39 for industrial welfare and he then started looking for a benevolent person or persons who would donate the necessary buildings and he purpose He found such a Ramnath Podar, Managing eguipment for the purpose \mathbf{Mr} person in Director of the Toyo Podar Mill in Bombay who contributed a sum of Rs 15,000 for the building of a recreation centre at DeLisle Road in Bombay The lead given in the matter by Bombay has been successively taken up by the Governments of the United Provinces, Bengal, Sind, the Central Provinces and Berar and Bihar Central Government too have recognised the value of Governmental effort in the field of Labour Welfare and in May 1942 they appointed R S Nimbkar, the prominent Labour Leader of Bombay who for many years was the Secretary of the Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag), Bombay, as Central Adviser on Labour Welfare to the Government of India Assistant Labour Welfare Advisers have also been appointed by the Government of India in different Provinces Acting under the advice of Mr Nimbhar, the Government of India have launched wide schemes of Labour Welfare in all Government Ordnance, Ammunition and War factories and these schemes have been placed in charge of expert Welfare Officers

The total sum provided by the Government of Bombay for Industrial Welfare" in the Budget Estimates for the current financial year (1945 46) amounts to nearly two and a half lakhs of rupees The other Provincial Govern ments who have gone in for this type of work are not spending as much but still their activities In this direction are showing a tangible widen ing year by year. For example the funds allotted by the Government of the United Provinces for its Labour Welfare Scheme for the year. 1945 46 amount to Rs 1,57,600 It is not neces sary for the purposes of this note to give an account of the manner in which Government activities in this direction have grown during We are however, giving a fairly recent vearfull account of the scheme as it stands in the Pro-

workers who might like to know as to what being and what can be done in this field

Government Welfare Centres in the Province Bombay are divided into four types "A "B", "C" and "D" according to the ty and the extent of the activities provided and t times at which they are open The scope of t times at which they are open. The scope of t work in the "A" type centres is of a ve comprehensive character and covers almost : forms of outdoor and indoor recreational activ ties, periodic cinema and dramatic performanc and bhajan parties, the running of library and reading rooms, the organization of debate magic lanterns and other lectures and mai types of educational classes, the provision nursery schools, medical aid and advice maternity and health, radios and add a gran etc These centres are open from 8 30 11 in the mornings and from 5 to 9-30 in the evenings for men and boys and from 1-to 5 the afternoons for women and girls but the afternoons for women and girls but the nursery school section supervised by a full tin lady teacher is open at each "A" type cent from 9 30 a m to 5 p m - The "C" type cent are open from 7-30 to 10 30 a m and from 6 p m for mon and has and liferage, and seven 9 p m for men and boys and literacy and sewn classes and indoor games for women are co-ducted from 1 to 4 pm. Boys under 16 year of age are debarred from attending at any of the centres after 7 pm The activities in the "C type centres minly and reading rooms only cover outdoor recreation. The Muncipality of Bombay City at the disposal of Government for this purpose. ment for this purpose -

An "A" type centre was erected at DeLis Road out of the contribution of Rs 15,000 give to Government by Mr Ramnath Podar and th started functioning in March 1939 Twandational full fledged "A" type centres were started at Worli and Naigam with effect from 1st June 1940 At the moment of writin (June 1945) there are three "A" type centres Bombay and one in Ahmedabad One is in the process of completion at Shelanur. There are process of completion at Sholpur There are eight "C' type centres in Bombay, four a Ahmedabad, five at Sholpur and one at Hub and there are four "D" type centres in Bombay. Plans for Post War Planning and Reconstruction in the Province of Bombay provide for 3" B type and 6 more" C" type centres for Bombay one additional "A" type and six more "by you centres for Bombay one additional "A" type and six more "by you centres for Almodalus and six more "by you centres" for Almodalus and six more "by you centres" for Almodalus and six more "by you centres" for Almodalus and six more "by you centres" for Almodalus and six more "by your centres" for Almodalus and six more "by your centres" for Almodalus and six more "by your centres" for Almodalus and six more "by your centres" for Almodalus and six more "by your centres" for almost your centres of the six more "by your centres" for almost your centres of the six more "by your centres" for almost your centres of the six more "by your centres" for almost your centres of the six more "by your centres" for almost your centres for almos type centres for Ahmedabid one additiona 'A'' type and 3 more 'C' type centres for Sholapur and the establishment of one "B' Sholapur and the establishment of one "B' Rreach type centre each at Viramgaum, Broach Surat, Julguon, Nadiad, Amulner, Dhulin Barsi and Hubli

The Industrial Welfare Scheme of the Govern ment of Bombay also covers an Industria Training Workshop at Ahmedabad which wa established to impart instruction in elementar, engineering work to apprentices. The primar, engineering work to apprentices aim of the workshop is to afford help in solving the problem of industrial unemployment. It is also intended to raise the standard of si ill and efficiency of operatives in the cotton textilindustry. A sum of Rs 65,000 was carmarked in the budget estimates for the year 1941 4: from the Development Fund for the nurchase of Vince of Bombay today for purposes of guidance from the Development Fund for the purchase of

machinery for the workshop at Abmedal ad for construction latter til na in the existing. A st A typ centres and for starting circulatin lit rarie Storeys have been put up at the three at type cuttes in Bombay and these have so teen spilled with water taps and show r bat's Circui tin libraric have be n established in Bombay Ahmedsbad Sho apur and Hubit. The books are circul ted in such a w y that th y reach all mo llas (localities) con i ting of ten or more h wis Each Moholl h s Com mittee of 5 or 6 members nd the Anti II ink Propaganda Inspector where one exists acts as the Secretary of the Committ e Social welfare institutions and well organized labour unions are also to be used a are les for circulation. the books

Until about the end of the year 1941 the whole of the Labour Welfare Dep riment of the d vernment of Bombay ws inder the control and direct on of Mr Gal ari Lal \ nds under th designation of Honor 5. Commi loner for Amenities to Industrial Labour Consequent on his resignation the trol of thi Department we transferred to the Commi in respectively. of Labour with effect from 15th December 1941 ain from the Commissioner of Labour to the Labour Off r Bombay with effect f om the d te on which Mr V A Mehrban MBF 788 JP was prointed to this post 29th Jan ary 1943

Following the lead given by the Go ernm at of Bombay i the field of Lab r Welfare the Governments of th United Pro inces and B a al h sals de ided to expa d tielr a ti itie in thi field I Jan ry 1943 the Go rnm nt of th United Irovi ces de ide 1 to establi.h 4 In United Iroyi ces de ide i to estabil. I Labour Welfare Lentre in all in th Polce distributed a foll ws Cawnpore—three A f ur B nd sir C type ntres Agrane A type centre list illy liroz b d H thra and Sah ranpur—c e B d one C type cent ch and Aligarh nd Mi z C type cent ch and digarh ad hiz the fi diag alo g with co tri tis po e-one B type ce tre ch. Since then f r th promotion of labour elf re

on more L type centre h s been started at Ali arl and a B type centre at L i know Treacti ities t the L type centre see croat The act the time type centre sed croin, and door and 1 loor recretion meilleal 1 lild melfar adult education and wifar from The B type centres over all the tivit's fithe \$\lambda\$ type centres but on a sit lier seal. The \$C\$ type centres but on a sit lier seal time \$C\$ type centres to income the best in the seal to be the natire of \$0\$ kins, men closs so has leed real through the time time to the \$\lambda\$ and \$B\$ type centre. e nir s to the 1 and B type cent e Th manner in which I ovinci I Governments in India are recogni in the value of welfare work for the workin classes can t better appreciated from the first that the Go erament of the United From the decided to put its Labour Wel Unite i frosince deedd d to pt i its Labour Wel iaro Depart na don a permanent footing with effect f om 1 t April 1944. The total number of Labour Welf rec tropened; the Go ern ment of Pergal in the i distrial a c of Cal c tta B ri an Wild poe nd Dra a was 41 lm My 1945. Minost ii it so centres have had radio sets in tail d in them. Local Afeij ory Com nitte s ha e been establi hed to assit til Lab r Depa tm nt vith ti work assit tl

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COST OF LIVING AND STANDARD OF LIFE

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index. The method of compilation of the index City of Bangalore in 1942. The Government number for the cereals sub-groups was readjusted of Madras compiles nine series in all one for with effect from the index for the month ending little with effect from the index for the month ending little with the average prices for the series in an one for the little with five and so the series in an one for the series for low paid employees to difficulties in securing continuity of prices for the particular qualities included in the little with the average prices for the treatment of the little with the average prices for the treatment of the little with the average prices for the treatment of the little with the average prices for the treatment of the little with the average prices for the treatment of the little with the average prices for the treatment of the little with the average prices for the treatment of the little with the average prices for the treatment of the little with the average prices for the little with the average prices for the little with the average prices for the little with the average prices for the little with the average prices for the little with the average prices for the little with the average prices for the little with the littl the index The annual averages of the index numbers in the new series for the years 1934 numbers in the new series for the jens, 1934 to 1944 were as follows 1934 (six months)—99 1935—100, 1936—101, 1937—106, 1938—106, 1939—106, 1910—121, 1941—122, 1942—157 1943—229 and 1944—136 As this is the most important cost of living index series compiled in India we are reproducing in the table below the monthly movement of the index since January 1940

Bombay Cost of Living Index (1933-34-100)

Month *	1910	1941	1942	1013	1911	1045
January February March April May June July August September October November December	114 112 110 110 111 113 114 112 113 113 115	117 119 119 121 122 122 126 131 129 125 126 129	137 135 137 138 142 152 168 170 172 178 188	203 205 208 225 227 232 235 236 235 248 247	238 230 226 226 231 235 236 241 250 230 230 231 250	236 229 229 225 226 230

* The figures for June 1943 and onwards are for the calendar month Prior to that

In addition to the cost of living index series which the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay compiles for working classes in Bombay City, it also compiles similar cost of living index series for three other centres in the Province of Bombay Province of Bombay (1) Ahmedabad, (2) Sholapur, and (3) Jalgaon Those for Ahmedabad and Sholapur are published regularly in the Labour Gazette along with that for Bombay City The average prices for the year ended July 1927 have been adopted as the basis for the Ahmedabad series while the one for Sholapur is based on the average prices for the year ended Finuary 1928 Details regarding the scope and the method of compilation of the Ahmedabad and Sholapur series have been published in the issues of the Labour Gazette for January 1930 and for February 1931 respectively. The introduction of prices control and rationing have neces sitated changes in the compilation of the group index figures for cereals and pulses in a similar way to that adopted for the cost of living index figure for Bombay

Other Provinces in India which compile cost of living index series for working classes are Madras, the Central Provinces and Berar, the United Provinces, Bihar, the Punjab and Orissa My sore was the first Indian State to start the centres in India with a view to compilation of a cost of Living Index for the and revising old cost of living indexes

with the average prices for the twelve months from July 1935 to June 1936 as base The Government of the Central Provinces and Berar compiles two series for Nagpur and Jubbulpore with prices in January 1927 as base and six other series for Mofussil textile centres in the Province Since April 1942 the base period for the indexes for Nagpur and Jubbulpore has been changed to August 1939 In the United Transcriptor the United Provinces, one series with August 1030 as the base is compiled for working classes in Camppore and five other series with prices at 31st July 1939 equal to 100 are specially compiled for low paid Government employees at Lucknow, Benarcs, Bareilly, Meerut and Gorakh pur The Government of Bihar compiles cost of flying index numbers with the average cost of living for the five years ending December 1914 as the base for the following six centres in the Pro vince Patna, Muzassarpur, Monghvr, Jamshedpur, Jharia and Ranchi Average prices for five years are also the base for cost of living indexes for Lahore, Sialkot, Multan, Ludhiana and Roh tak in the Punjab but the base period in the Pun jab is the quinquennium ending December 1935 The Government of Orissa compiles a cost of living series for its headquarters town of Cuttack on the same method and base as those adopted by the Government of Bihar and another with average prices during the year 1939 40 as base, for Berhampur

In view of the varying base periods adopted by different Provinces for their cost of living Prior to that series and also by the same Province for the they are for the month ending on the 15th series for different centres in that Province, we in each month do not think that it would be desirable to reproduce the cost of living index figures for a number of centres in one table. It is obviously not possible for us, with the space at our disposal, to give separate tables for every cost of living series compiled in India in the same way as we have done for Bombay It will be noticed that the general averages for the old and the new series for Bombay Company. series for Bombay City for the two years 1935 and 1936 are very similar (1935—old 101, new 100, 1936—old 102, new 101) The general trend in prices is fairly uniform all over India and we are included to the flowers. and we are inclined to the view that the figures for Bombay may, for all practical purposes, be regarded as fairly continuous from 1914 to 1944 with 1914 as the base for the whole of India

Under a recent scheme adopted in 1912, it is the intention of the Government of India to centralise all the work hitherto done by the various Provinces in India in compiling cost of living indexes under the control of a Central Director of Cost of Living Indexes with his headquarters at Simla Mr S R Deshpande, MEE, BLitt (O\01), who was for many years Assistant Commissioner of Labour in the Bombay Labour Office was appointed to this post with effect from May 1042 Mr Deshpande post with effect from May 1942 is at present engaged in carrying out a number

STANDARD OF LIFE

sum lar enqui ics have all o been o ducted in Ahin d bad and ch lapur citi and the result SIANUARU OF LIFE.

The results of family budget enqui ies con ducted by what i known as the extensive method form the most sail (e try ba.; diese so between the class or commit ity. At him et standard is of Bureau Ra zoon published in the class or commit ity. At him et standard of the results of an attensive name year of the standard on ost of life means better opportunities to tit to wat as life from the standard of ost of the standard of th

The following comparati e data re rdi g the distribution of expenditure will ser to indicate the stand rds of life of working classes at certain different centres in I dia in the y are given in br ck to b low each centre -

Percentage Distribution of Expenditure

Groups	Pomb y (193 33)	Ahmed bad (1933 35)	Sholapur (19 5)	N gpur Jubbul p 0 (19 7)	Rangoon (19 8)	Madras (1938)
Food	46 60	49 31	49 5	64 10 66 00	5 7	5 63
Fuel nd light	7 11	6 65	9 60	9 6 7 95	5 2	6 67
Clothing	7 75	9 1	11 86	10 0 10 86	10 6	4 50
Hou event	1 81	10 97	6 7	19 144	13 9	11 14
Miscellaneous	5 73	3 95	30	13 66 13 75	17 6	5 06
Total	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00 100 00	100 0	100 00

NOTE -Th figures re not structly comp bl due to differ cas in the items i clud d in th differ nt gr ups B t they ne ribeless ery to show the variation in the distribution of expe diture in gener lw y

The tand rd of lif is mo often than not conditioned by the ize of the family a dits income The following figures a of interest in thi conn tion -

	Bombay	Ahm d bad	Sholapur	Aspur	Jubbul po	Rangoon (Burmese)	Madr s
A rg size of the f mily (in perso)	3 0	1	4 57	١ ')	1	1
Average monthly			Raap		Rs p	Ranp	Raap
Income	50 1 7	48 5 0	39 14 10			58 8 3	37 5 11

It will be s n th t the miscells cut mis in n Labour made c tial important control of expediture count for compart from m delion with vi w to be sening the count of the state

The Government of India have had under con | sideration certain other pieces of legislation which were also designed to improve the lot of the industrial worker Following the recommen dations of the Labour Commission, the Govern ment of India have amended the Civil Pro cedure Code with a view to exempting salaries below a defined limit from attachment Another recommendation of the Labour Com mission was that at least so far as industrial workers in receipt of wages or salary amount ing to less than Rs 100 per month are concern ed, arrest and imprisonment for debt should be abolished except when the debtor has been proved to be both able and unwilling to pay The Government of India after consulting the provincial Governments decided toundertakelegislation on the recommendation on an experimental scale restricted to the province of Delhi in the first of instance A third recommendation of the Whit lost

ley Commission was made with a view to protein workers from harassment for debts After consulting public opinion and the views of th various Provincial Governments on this question the Government of India came to the conclusio that Central legislation on the subject was ne called for The Government of Bengal, at th suggestion of the Government of India, passe a Workmen's Protection Actin 1934 which make besetting of industrial establishments for th purpose of collecting debts a criminal and cogni: Some other provinces are als able offence contemplating similar legislation Money lenders' Bill introduced by a non officia member in the Bombay Legislative Council i March 1934 was an effort in this direction unfortunately, the motion for the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee w

GROWTH OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT IN INDIA

memorialising Government for improvements in factory law and which soon became moribund after the passing of the 1891 Act, (2) the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma formed in 1897 by Anglo Indians and Domiciled Europeans employed on railways, more as a friendly society than a combination for securing concessions, (3) a Printers' Union started in Calcutta in 1905, and (4) the Bombay Postal Union which was formed in 1907 The Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha, Bombay, which came into existence in 1910, was a body of social workers who were interested in questions connected with the general welfare of labour and was an association rather for the workers than of the workers Apart from the cases cited, the trade union movement, as this is known in the West, did not begin in India till almost after the end of the first World War

The decade following the end of that War witnessed rapid developments in the field of trade unionism in India, but it must be regretfully admitted that even today organised association of the workers in the country is far below the stage of development which it has reached in Great Britain and in many other countries of the world The reason for this can be put in a nutshell lack of a will to organize as far as the workers are concerned and the absence of efficient leadership Some labour leaders were men who had the good and welfare of labour genuinely at heart But quite a few went into the movement merely for the oppor-tunities which it would give them for coming into the limelight Whereas the former went about affairs with a measure of considered moderation, the latter were mere propagandists and mischiefsible and preposterous demands in the hope that by doing so they would transport Indian followed by the creation of both provincial at

The earliest known trade unions in India were (1) the Bombay Millhands' Association, a loose organisation formed in 1890 for the purpose of some of the more intelligent of the worlers and the contract of the worlers are the contract of the worlers and the contract of the worlers are the contract of the world are the contract of the world are the contract of the world are the contract of the world are the contract of the world are the contract of the world are the contract of the world are the contract of the world are the contract of the world are the contract of the world are the contract of the world are the contract of the world are the contract of the world first constituted themselves into strike con Many of these committees secured considerable measure of success in so far i mittees concessions in wage rates were concerned, bu whereas most of them fell into a state of maintic on the conclusion of a dispute, a good few of then emboldened with the success they had met wit set themselves to the task of creating permaner associations or trade unions of the worker These were the beginnings of the trade unic movement in India, and within a period of five vears (1919 to 1923) scores of unions were forme in all parts of the country As there are I official records to show the names of and the memberships claimed by these earlier bodde nothing definite can be stated with regard eith to their number or to their total membership but it can be safely asserted that the movement had made a fair penetration on the railways, postal and telegraph departments, among seame and in the textile industry in Ahmedabad Cit and in some other centres

The pressing need for a co ordination of the activities of the individual unions was recognisat a very early stage of the movement and bo central and provincial federations were forme A central organisation at the apex was al necessary because only such a body could ma recommendations with regard to the person of the labour representation on Indian deleg tions to the Annual Sessions of the Internation Labour Conference Thus, the All India Tra-Union Congress was formed in 1920 on national basis The Central Labour Boar Bombay, and the Bengal Trades Union Feder tien were formed in 1922 The All Ind Railwaymen a Federal All Indiana Railwaymen s Federation, co ordinating unious of railwaymen on an industrial basis, w

central federations of n io s of postal nd railw yswhichw rem db i reint il nt telegraph employees. Th latter bod sreed da nd life ate type of person the u io c vy speen ous neasure of re on all in both from hardly represent at of the wo.hm n it the Railway Board and the Direct r feer rail of organisations concerned o in to the mail coordinate of the contract of the membership as employed in the person their contract of the representative of the Lailway Board and the tree rest entire of the Lailway Board direct of the California of the contract of the Railw ymen s Lederati n and at the f ences all the mo impo tant qu stions co nected with r ilway e tabl shments are di cussed nd as great a measure as possibl f gr d olutions are arrived at

Although there are a f nons fut mills with rail Bengal nd n n t n unions of otto textile mili vo kers in Bomb y City the tr de union movement ha ot mad ir de union movement has ot mad ny appr i bl progress in the two chi f c nt s of th two i portant i du tries i I dia Ti r i tw 1 portant I du tries 1 1 dia Tl 1 resson for thi 1s that the 1 der at the head of these unlons loid wid y diverging vi ws and cannot compose their difference sufficiently enough to e ble th m to me t on a commo

respon for this is that the i der at the head of least not compose their difference sufficiently being and cannot compose their difference sufficiently being the property of the conditions of

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A far as recogn tion by th empl yer con ern d tr de union v ef el with a th edg lw pon On on de o k t ki nt e tin trade union acti ities w e ctim on a oth the maj rity of the ploy to r cogni e unions whos ecuti e s f re om posel of til and on tie thrd n ame d ment pa s d I the Indian Pen I Code in 1913 I the pu pose I deal ng with rimi al conspiraci as s cha to mak t d un on the pupper f dealing with rimital conspiraci as schatomak t d unon doi the allyki d of wok for his thy are generally from du. generally f rmed ull | 1 bodi in they of the two fth se three qu t n As fa th thid is con erned the matt r v bro ht to a he d

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whole of the blame for this unwarranted strill certain modifications and the new to the Bombay Girni Kampar Union. The publication of this report and the effects of the tion. In 1835, the two sections of movement from which it took ten years to and tenance the angreed that the parents of the section of th

The communists made a successful attempt in 1929 either to capture or to break the All India Trade Union Congress They affiliated the Trade Union Congress They affiliated the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union with a membership of 51,000 and the GIP Rall rat Worker. Union with a membership of 41,000 to that bods during the year and with the antistance of the voting strength which there to o unlong together with some of their other unions save them, they captured both the Congress and its I xecutive Committee at the Touth Session of the Congress which was held in Augpur in that year Recolu tions were adopted favouring the adiliation of the Congress to international communist organica tions and for the boxcott of the Royal Commision on Indian Labour the International Labour Conference and the Round Table Conferences on Indian Reforms Moderate trade unionists under the leadership of Mr A M Joshithercupon seceded from the Congress and formed a new organisation called the Indian Trades Union Lederation The All India Railwaymens Federation which was till then affiliated to the Trade Union Congress left that body in 1929 and remained outside till 1935

At the eleventh session of the All India Trade Union Congress held at Calcutta in July 1931, a further split occurred in its ranks and the extreme left wing under the leadership of organisation Messrs S V Deshpande and B T Randiy, agreement 2 extreme left wing under the leadership of organisation. The principal terms Messrs S V Deshpande and B T Randixt approved by the execution Congress By this time, however, trude to the both these bodies were that the unionism in India was at a three bowever, trude representation on the joint General unionism in India was at a three leadership of organisation. The principal terms both these bodies were that the representation on the joint General unionism in India was at a three leadership of organisation. The principal terms broke away to form the All-India Red Trade unionism in India was at a thoroughly low cbb of and none of the three national organications speak on behalf of Indian labour, but, as the Congress had already decided to boycott Union I ederation in tole The Congress had already decided to boycott Union I ederation in tole The Congress had already decided to boycott Union I ederation in tole The Congress had already decided to boycott Union I ederation in tole The Congress had already decided to boycott Union I ederation in tole The Congress had already decided to boycott Union I ederation in tole The Congress had already decided to boycott Union I ederation to the Congress had already decided to boycott Union I ederation to the Congress had already decided to boycott Union I ederation to the Congress had already decided to boycott Union I ederation to the Congress had already decided to boycott Union I ederation to the Congress had already decided to boycott Union I ederation to the Congress had already decided to boycott Union I ederation to the Congress had already decided to boycott Union I ederation to the Congress had already decided to boycott Union I ederation to the Congress had already decided to boycott Union I ederation to the Congress had already decided to boycott Union I ederation to the Congress had already decided to boycott Union I ederation to the Congress had already decided to boycott Union I ederation to the Congress had already decided to boycott Union I ederation to the Congress had already decided to boycott Union I ederation to the Congress had already decided to boycott Union I ederation to the Congress had already decided to boycott Union I ederation to the Congress had already decided to boycott Union I ederation to the Congress had already decided to boycott Union I ederation to the Congress had already decided to boycott Union I ederation to the Congress had already decided to boycott Union I ederation to the Congress had already decided to boycott Union I ederation to the Congress had already decided to boycott Union I ederation to the Congress had already decided to boycott Union I ederation to the Congress had already Government of India accepted the Indian Trades Union Federation as the body competent to relating to general strikes and affiliat recommend delegater for the International international bodies should be decided to be a support of the competent of the compet

With a view to bring about unity in the ranks of Indian labour, a committee called the Trade Union Unity Committee was appointed at a representative conference held in Bombay on the 10th May 1931 under the auspices of the Union Congress held at Bombay on the Delivery of the Delivery of the Union Congress held at Bombay on the Congress held Committee found that three different and distinct sections of labour were in existence in India—
(1) the communist group, (2) the liberal group, and (3) the rest—and that the gulf which divided the communists from the other sections was not bridgeable The Committee, therefore recommended a platform of unity for the remaining sections of labour in India It was proposed to sections of labour in India It was proposed to organise and unite all unions which accepted this 'platform of unity' under a new federation to be called the National Rederation of Tabana to be called the National Federation of Labour At a joint meeting between the General Council of the Indian Trades Union Federation and the Provisional Committee of the National Federa-tion of Labour held at Calcutta in April 1933, the two federations were amalgamated on the basis of the platform of unity as shally evalved the control of the platform of unity as shally evalved the control of the platform of unity as shally evalved the control of the control organisation.

be recognised as the central organ worling classes in India. In the lebruary of the same year an agreemented between the representative In lie Trade Union Congress and Trades Union Februation by virtue Joint Committee of the two organ to be formed with a view to explori blittles of common action with the t the affillated unions of both in which an effort towards commo agreed matters was made was the entered into between the National of Labour and the All India Congre Party for foint action on specific p economic issues. At the end of the the Antional Trades Union Federa membership of 83,000 with 62 affiliant the All India Trade Union Con membership of 46 000 with 98 affilial It is interesting, however, to note that unions of Ahmedabad which draw,th tion from Mr. Gaudbi have throughou aloof from both three bodies

At a special joint session of the Trude Union Congress and the Trade Union Tederation held at on the 17th April 1938, it was d combine these two bodies into on the new combined Congress be fifty fifty-44 members fi accept the constitution of the Nation Union I ederation in toto The Council was to act for the combine the one three fourth's majority If this scheme well, the task of unification should be further and the two bodies merged in The Provisional Affiliation entered into at and 29th September 1940

This very same Session, honever, was sible for yet another split in the Congres Session adopted a resolution of neutre connexion with the War Effort but elements headed by Dr Aftab All Presi The Sermen's Union at Calcutta desi support the War Effort The Trade Congress while adhering to the princi neutrality, however, gave a free hand to: their affiliated members as desired to s the War Effort This attitude of luke war basis of the platform of unity as finally evolved by at-Law, formed a new central organisation the Trade Union Unity Conference but subject to office at Delti. Mr. Jamnadas M. Melt. was Groceth of Trade Unions in the Province of prointed its President and M. M. Roy its C. eral Secretary. Two hundred trade buil in Idas with a told 1M merel by 10 c. a. a rice of a nillion have fillated then Ives to the new Federation with I carryin on a country wile c mpain ni pr pa a la for at upport by Indi n Labo r i th Lifert

The lat Section fit! All ditains (on rewriting Twitt) first white was held the list Jills 15 3 : 1 13 191 while was held the first of the followin office lear range fresher to Mri 1 k till real 1 to Mea range fra 1 k till real 1 to Mea range fra 1 k till real 1 to Mira fin Mira fin fra sur roll 1 to fental Sect try Mr 1 to As I tant Sect try Mr 1 to Mas I tant Sect try Mr 1 to Mr 1 ppol ted Bow (1 lkri 1 3 2 10 hi I that vi Hel nì Bit 1 m

The All India Trad Union Corress the common timed up ful of little proper (1) the Common to and up ful of little proper (1) the Common to the common timed up ful of little proper (1) the Common to the little proper (1) the Common to the little proper (1) the common to the little proper (1) the common to the little proper (1) the common to the little proper (1) the common to the little proper (1) the common to the little proper (1) the common to the little proper (1) the common to the little proper (1) the common to the little proper (1) the common to the little proper (1) the common to the little proper (1) the common to the little proper (1) the common to the little proper (1) the common to the little proper (1) the common to the little proper (1) the common to the little proper (1) the common to the little proper (1) the l persons in t accumpton work. After completing a course of train: in this s hoo! it etrain cas rent out to diff r t cent rs to org nie and co duct b afd t deu lons. If changi a is an ad laory Rody nd is t a fede tion f nions. In political its poll y is the me as that of the I diam hatt n i come as but it does. ot rganise or c duct trad uni of w rkers on politi ili Today tic aph re of w k of h Hind sta Mardoor be a S ugh of witch on politi [li In thing was Markoof so a Soun of which a forder with the bank of the sound train and Sankay for the sound training the sound training to bank or so the sound to bank of the sound to be re und det tiop nde the l'elence of ludia Rule

STATISTICS OF TRADE UNIONS

One of th Annual Reports which th C vern at of India have stopped publi hing for the lur tion of the W r is that riati to the dminist at an of the I din Tr d U ions Act dminist at not the lide hard U loss Act. Thos r port us d to contains it lides r a ding r b of gist red uni and the irm meer high Province rep Homel y has mai tained uy records to bolt r itered and unregist red u lo. The Labour Office of the

Donway							
) est	Av ra e number of Uni na during th year	Averag Vembership durin th ye r					
9 2	, 15	11 030					
9 €		6					
8 3	91	101 93					
193	86	104 458					
93	103	103 4*9					
1936	103	97 23					
03	tos	93 4 3					
9.3	1 140	1 6 455					
272	. 10	150 026					
940	l i	101 04					
941	' i.	184 517					
101	183	183 364					
943		103 300					
1943	14	100					
1911	13	16.93					
16 44 4 0-14-1		N					

Clas of Indu try	umber of Unions	Mem bership	P reen tage to total Mem bership
T atiles Railwaya Seamen lost nd T le	46 9 3	116 80 36 794 ~ 091	40 06 1 54 7 71
Miscell 1 con s	35 1 103	969 2590 8 00	3 34 5 59 30 43
Total	7	86 554	100 00

O tof the 46 ion of cott a textile workers O to the 46 ion of cost a sexum workers in the 1r vince of Bombas, te with total membership of 0.33 re in Bombay City and of en with total membership of 0.86 are in Ahmedab d

REPRESENTATION OF INTERESTS IN THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES

Th questi n of repres ptation of Labour in the Central and I rovincial Legislatures h the tentral and Jrovincial Legislatures h in a try years a um d considerable importance owing to the growin intere t take by the public in matter con at d with Labour We lave given in 1 life tailed count of the law of th all talked my records to bout the law to the

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Rulyay Trade Unions Textile Trade Unions Lextile Workers Madras City

Bock and Inctory Libour (excluding Textile and Railway Labour) Vizagapatam cum East Godavaii Dock and Factory

West Godavari cum Kistna cum Guntur I actora I abour

Mr G Krishnamurthi Avl Mr Genta Chelvapathi Chetti Garu

Vacant

Mr P R K Sarma Avl Lacant

Mr V V Narasımlam Garu

BOMBAY I FGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Bombay City and Suburban Textile Unions Ahmedabad Textile Umons (Two serts) Ditto

Rulun Unions (Two sents) Ditto

Trade Unions of Seamen and Dock Workers

Mr D K Jagtap Mr. Gulzarılal Nanda Mr K K Desai Mr S H Thabyala Lacant Ur 4 H Nirza

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Railway Irade Unions Water Fransport Trade Unions Calcutta and Suburbs (Registered I actorics) Barrackpore (Registered Factories) Howrth (Registered 1 actories) Hooghly cum Ser impore (Registered 1 ictories) Coheries (Coal Mines)

Bengal Dooars (Western), Darjeeling Sider, Bengal Dooars (Eastern) and Kurseong

Mr J N Gupta Mr Aftab Ali Mr Suresh Chandra Banerjee Mr Miharendra Dutt Mazumdar Ur Sibnath Banerjee Mr M A Zaman Mr B Mukerjee

Mr Litta Sirdar

UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Trade Union Constituency Campore Industrial Fictory Labour Industrial Factory Labour in Lucknow, Agra, Allahabad and Aligarh

Mr Raja Rum Shastri Mr Suraj Prasad Awasthi

Mr B K Mukerjee

PUNJAB I, FGISLA'LIVE ASSEMBLY.

Irade Unions East Punjab North Punjab Labour Constituency Mr Lala Sita Ram Mehra Mr Dewan Chaman Lal Rai Bahadur Sohan Lal

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Mining Trade Unions Jamshedpur Factory Labour Monghyr cum Jamalpur Factory Lubour Hazaribag Mining Labour

NulMr Natha Ram Mr H B Chandri Mr Khetra Nath Sen Gupta

C P. AND BERAR IFGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Trade Union Labour Factory Labour

Mr G S Page Mr V R Kalappa

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Doom Dooma, Tinsukia and Dibrugarh Jorhat, Nazjira and East Golaghat Thakurbari, Biswanath and Paneri Silchar Srimangal and Longal Valley

Mr Bideshy Pan Tanty Mr Bhairab Chandra Das Mr Binode Kumar J Sarwan

Mr Sanat Kumar Ahir

ORISSA I FGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Orissa Labour Constituency

Mr Pyari Sankara Roy

SIND IFGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Sind Labour Constituency

Mr N A Bechar

THE FUTURE OF TRADE UNIONISM The Ahmedab d Textil Labour Union is the labour Union is

The preposals of the Indian D lest ton Comwith regs d to th form tion of certain con titue cles f th return of pres ntat v of labor to the Pro lal Le Llatie 4 s mbl s nt basis of r giste d trade u ons ha had on derable eff t both o th formation f new union ud on the r gist ation of such of thos had not git red inde the Indan I de Unions Act S e Iro inci I Autonomy has om into existenc regist red unt n hav been nakin better e d avours than th y l ad hith rto counts and r git so of mera worse of act their courpuls y examination by officials of | I did there of w if ny uni na which a cover and the first purpose of pep rid of principles of per rid of the mera of principles of per rid of the mera of principles of per rid of the mera of principles of per rid of the mera of principles of per rid of the mera of per rid of the mera of th the fer of 1 timbs at on 3 still st oncly bolt fed in order to our the employers entrench d in the inds of the work rato n ble cone mel re their bons fid a for recognition the not be the rate of the to our answer of the to our the temployers entrench d in the inds of the work rato n ble cone mel re their bons fid a for recognition th a toe ter into c mbinat ons promoted to Notad union movement can stand on found a m ried improvement during the 1 toes to the things a selb of the order of the things a continuous and ried improvement during the 1 toes two continuous desired into work is 1 the collet on of a bright as the collet on of a bright as the collet on of a bright as the collet on of a bright as the collet on of a bright as the collet on of a bright as the collet on of a bright as the collet on the collet of the collet of the collet on the collet of t

it provid s a host of welfa sch mes in tle fo m of hospitals and di p saries educa-tion and facilities for recre tion co-operative t es and ch ap gr in shops to and its mem t es and the appr in snops to and its mem be a get ingre that all for their money I ddition the mio is nder the control of ext mely disinterested able d z alou officials like Mr Gulz rill anda Mr Khandu bhai E Des land Mr S P Dave who have mad the us n th ir life work The office of the union with its hund ed or mor clerks is a beehive of industry

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

i etc. ce h sair saly be n m de in the pr indi. In all cases whe c no symbols appear limit ary set to of the snote to the rat in by I ngaide the titles n action has been taken the Treaty of Versailles of n I ternati nal $I \in S$ sos. (Washingt n 1919) Indian Lab ur Organ instinonand to the work of the I tree I looker time I we rune I is I and I is tree I in Lab ur Orga institue and to the work of the 1 ter-national Labour Conferce or Since the holds g national Labour Conferce or Since the holds g ton! 1919 awarfy it of Juther sessions were hid till the end of the ye r 1959 and at t i of satty say n Co we tile wadopted Artill My 1914 at hid id plant at which he to t or trutton p ble we c id ed but c e tions w dopted W gt b l w c e tions w do ted W gi blw elslord r the e and the le t wh h i clai ord r the c and the ile t which the full twent is no off! Control of the control of the claim of the control of the claim of the control of the claim of the control of the claim of m at Employ r and Work rs D lecttle have \(\frac{9}{12} \).

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let S son (Washingt n 1919) Indian Deleg tion —G vernme t—Sir Atul Ch tt rice Alexande Murray Workers—Mr V M J hi

Con e t ne

- Hours of Work (I dustry)-(AB)
- Un mployment—(C) Childbirth
- Vight W rk (W me)-(AB)
- White Pho phoru —(D)
- nd Se n (Ge eva 19 0) G-Sir Lo ; K rshaw and C pt D F Vi es S am Delegate-Vir A M Mazar ilo

Con ent on

- 7 Minimum Ag (S)---(E)
- 8 Un mploym t Indemnity (Shipwr k) -√E1

Contentions

- Minimum Age (Agriculture)
- 11 Right of Association (Agriculture)—(AC)
- 12 Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture) 13 White Lead (Painting)
- 14 Weekly Rest (Industry)-(AB)
- Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers)-15 (AB)
- ٠6 Medical Lyamination of Young Persons (Sea)-(AB)

4th Session (Geneva, 1922) 6-Sir Bhupen dra Basu and Sir Louis Kershaw , L-Sir Alfred Pickford, W-Mr N M Joshi, Secretary-Mr C H Silver

5th Session (Geneva 1923) G—Sir Dadiba M Dalal and Sir Louis Kershaw, E—Sir Joseph Kay, W-Mr K C Roy Chowdhury

6th Session (Geneva, 1924) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw, L—Sir Alexander Murray, W—Yr Joseph Baptista 7th Session (Geneva, 1925) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw E—Sir Thomas Smith, W—Mr N M Joshi, Secretary G-Sir Atul E-Sir

-Mr R N Gilchrist

Contentions

- Workmen's Compensation (Accidents)
- Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Disease)-(AC)
- Equality of Treatment (Accident Com pensation)—(AB)
 - Night Work (Bakeries)

8th Session (Geneva, 1926) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw, E—Sir Arthur Froom, W—Mr Lajpat Rai, Secretary -Mr R N Gilchrist

Conventions

Inspection of Emigrants—(AC)

9th Session (Geneva, 1926) G-Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw, E-Sir Arthur Froom W-Mr M Daud, Secretary-Mr R N Gilchrist.

Conventions

22 Seamen's Articles of Agreement—(AB)

Repatriation of Seamen

10th Session (Geneva, 1927) G—Sir Atu (hatterjee, Sir Louis Kershaw and Dr R P Paranjpe (Substitute), E—Mr G D Birla W—Mr V V Giri, Secretary—Mr S Lall

Contentions

24 Sickness Insurance (Industry, etc.)

Sickness Insurance (Agriculture)

11th Session (Geneva, 1928) C Sir Atul Chatterjee and Dr R P Paranjpe, and Mr J C Walton (Substitute), E-Mr Narottum C Walton (Substitute), E-Mr Narottum Morarjee, W-Mr Diwan Chaman Lall, Secre tary-Dr R C Rawlley

Conventions

Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery 12th Session (Geneva, 1929) C Sir Atul Chatterjee and Dr R P Paranjpe, and Mr A G Clow (Substitute), E—Mr Kasturbhai Lalbhai, W—Mr N M Joshi Secretary—Mr A Dibdin

Conventions

27 Marking of Weight (Packages Trans ported by Vessels)-(AB)

Protection against Accidents (Dockers)

13th Session (Geneva, 1930) G-Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Geoffrey Corbett, and Mr C W A Turner (Substitute), E-Mr Jadunath Roy, W-Mr W Daud, Secretary-Mr C W A Turner

14th Session (Geneva, 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Dr R P Paranjpe, and Mr A Latiff (Substitute), E—Mr A L Ojha, W— Mr S C Joshi, Secretary—Wr G Graham Dixon

Contentions

1 orced Labour 29

Hours of Work (Commerce and Offices) 30

15th Session (Genev 1, 1931) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Mr A G Clow, E—Mr Wal chand Hirachand, W—Mr R R Bakhale Secretary—Mr V A Mehrban

Conventions

16th Session (Geneva, 1932) G—Sir Bhu pendra Nath Mitra and Sir Atul Chatterjee, L—Mr Shanmukham Chetti, W—Mr Diwan Chaman Lall, Secretary—Mr K R Menon

Hours of Work (Coal mines)

Conventions

Protection Against Accidents (Dockers) (Revised, 1932)—(D)

Minimum Age (Non Industrial Employ ment)

17th Session (Geneva, 1933) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Mr J F Gennings, E—Sir Phiroze C Sethna, W—Mr Aftab Ali, Secre G-Sir Atul tary-Mr K R Menon

Conventions

Fee Charging Employment Agencies 34

Old-Age Insurance (Industry, etc) 35

Old-Age Insurance (Agriculture) 36

Invalidity Insurance (Industry, etc.) 37

Invalidity Insurance (Agriculture) 38

Survivors' Insurance (Industry, etc.) 39

Survivors' Insurance (Agriculture)

18th Session (Geneva, 1934) G—Sir Bhupen dra Nath Mitra and Mr A G Clow, E—Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, W—Mr Jamnadas M Mehta, Secretary—Mr A Dibdin

Conventions Night Work (Women) (Revised)—(AB)

- Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) (Revised)
 - Sheet-Glass Works 43

Unemployment Provision

19th Session (Geneva, 1935) G—Sir Bhupen dra Nath Mitra and Sir Joseph Bhore, E— Mr H A Lallee, W—Wr V M Ramassum Mudahar, Secretary—Mr S R Zaman

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Conmutes 1

Unde gro nd Work (Women)-(A) 40 Hours of Work (Cost Mi 4) (Revised)

47 Fosty Ho . West

Maint ance of Migrants P sion r gl t 40 Reduction of Hours of Work (GI s

Rottle Works)

Oth See to (Gene 1936) G-91 Bh p d a Nath Mitr d Mr S N Roy E-S H M Mehta W-Rao Sahib R W 1 si y Secr 'nτ tary-Mr S R Zams

vent one

Recruiti g of Indige on Wo k rs

Reduction f Hours of Wo k (P bl 51 Works)

II tideve with Pay

1st S ssion (G ne a 1936) G—Sir Fir 2 Rh n Noon and Mr A Dibân —Mr M A Master W—Mr Aftab All Se et ry—Mr A Mort v

C nvent on

53 Offic rs Compet cy C rtificates 54 Hollday with Pay (Sea) s Lability (Sick ad Ini red 55

Se men)

Sick ur nce (Sca) f Work nd Man isg (S) Hit d Session (G neva 1938) Sam D lega

tion as at the 21st S as

Co ent ons

58 Minimum Age (Se)

3 d S s o G eva 1937) d — Sir Firoz Khan Noon nd Sir Frank N yee E—Si Horm sjee P Mody W—Mr S C Sen Se ret ry—M S R Zam n

59 Mi imum Age (Industry) (Re I ed) Minimum Ag (Y n Ind strial Employ m nt) (Re leed)

Reductio of Hor of Work (Textile) **R1**

Safety Pro 1 lons (Bulldl g) 4th S steon (Geneva 1933) G.—Sir Firot Klian Noo and Sir Frank Noyco E.—Lala Sh i Ram W.—Mt S V Parol kar M.L.A (Bomb y) Secreta y-Mr M Ikr m llah

C nventions

63 Conv tion concerning tatistics of wage a d hours of wo k in th p incipal mining and man facturing indu t ies including buildin and constructin a d in gricultu e

2.1hS 2210 (Ge 1939) G—SirFi o Kh n Noon ad Sir Fr ak Noyce E—M M L. Dahan ka W—M R 5 Nimbk r Secr tary -Mr M Ikramullah

Con ntro s

64 Conventi a c cerning the r gui tio of written contracts of employme t of indige s work rs

indig nous we kers

66 Convention concerning the recruitment placi g and conditions of labour of migrants for mployment

Convention concerning the regul tion of hours of work and re t periods in road trans-

6th Sess o (Ph ladelph la 1944) G — Sir S muel Rang nadhan an l M H C Prior L — Mr D G Mulherk W — Mr Jam das L-Mr D G Mulherk Secretary-Mr W B E ol nd Vahr

A - Ilnconditional - tification

tion

to me Tandalahi a sar akban manayana a, a di since the ad ption of the Convention

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India has r tined the following Conventions unco ditionally Hom of Wo k (Industry) () Night W rk (Wome) (3) Night Work (Young I rso) (4) Right of Association (Agricultur) (5) W ekly Rest (I dustry) (6) Minimum W g (Trimm rs ad Stokers) (6) Minimum W g (Trimm is a d Stokers) (7) Medical T and stion of Ung P rson (8) (8) Workmen C mpens thon (0 cupational bleases) (9) Fq all by of T et mn t (Accident Compens ton) (10) I p ction of Emigr at (11) S mn s Artl les of Agreem in (12) M king of W light (P ck g s tr nsported by vessel) (13) Might Work (Wome) (R vis d) and (14) Unde ground Work (Women) In 1038 I did uned the Unemploym at Con ation which it had ratiff d in 19 1 Levis Con atton which it had ratiff d in 10 I Legts lattve or other me sures ha e b n adopted in India with efferen to the f flowing to vn tions (U Hours of Wo K (udustry) (1 Un mployment (2) Night Work (Women) (4) Minimum Age (Ind. try) (5) Night Work (Youn F ns) (6) Hight of Association (2) Weekly Rest (I dustry) (4) Minimum Age (Ind. try) (4) Minimum Age (Ind. try) (5) Night Work (Youn F ns) (6) High to Association (4) Weekly Rest (I dustry) (6) Medical Exami Limon V and 18 Bekers) (6) Medical Exami Couple saif in (George 4) 1100 Works in Couple saif in (George 4)

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A Convenient a cremployme t of indige work is the fith S co d World W r found the intern ti I Labou Office pepared to S Con ention conc raing penal a ctions; cot it us this work and to carry ut its onstitute bre ches f contracts of employment by it is obligations. So fr bak as F bru ry its nones were in Body had decided to apploin.

an Emergency Committee with a tripartite and the question of "Methods of Collaboration representative character from its membership which could meet more rapidly in times of crisis. The Committee set forth two important principles flist, that the ILO must continue to function as effectively and as completely as possible in case of war, and, second that the continued existence of the Organization as an instrument of co operation between Govern ments, employers and workers would be of unusual importance in such circumstances

The Twenty Sixth Session of the International Labour Conference fixed to begin on 3rd June 1940 had to be postponed sine die on account of the War Several Committee Meetings had also to be cancelled By July 1940, Swiss territory was almost completely surrounded by German Occupation Forces and it became increasingly difficult to envisage the continuance in Geneva of an international organization which depended for its effectiveness upon regular communications with its States Members It became necessary, therefore, to establish a working centre outside Geneva and to transfer to it the staff required in order to carry out the obligations of the Organization to its members In August 1940, the Government of Canada officially indicated its willingness for the temporary transfer to the Dominion of the personnel necessary to maintain the essential services of the Organization Montreal was chosen as the most suitable and convenient site for its location and the McGill University very generously agreed to provide the necessary office accommodation and library facilities The transfer from Geneva to Montreal necessitated drastic administrative changes and reduction in personnel The work of collection and distribution of information regarding labour and social conditions throughout the world is now being continued from Montreal and plans have been made for carrying on unimpaired, as far as conditions permit, all the manifold activities of the Organization from that centre

In furtherance of this programme, a Conference of the International Labour Organisation was held at New York from 27th October to 5th November 1941 and on 6th November 1941 at the White House, Washington Technically the Conference was not a Session of the International Labour Conference and it, therefore, had no powers to adopt Convertions and Recommendations in the manner provided for in the Constitution of the International Libour Organization but ample evidence of the value of its work is furnished by the influence evercised by its debates and by the action taken by various Governments to implement the more important of the resolutions which it adopted this Conference has a particular importance attaching to it as the first general international meeting held in the world since the outbreak of the War Thirty-four States Members of the Organization were represented, twenty-two of them by delegations including representatives of Governments, employers and workers Major played by the International Labour Organization of the Peace at the C R Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister, represented the Government of Great Britain while the Government of India was represented by Sir Shanmukham Chetty and Mr H S Malik, I O S The agendar consisted of two items (1) consideration of the report submitted by the Director of the International Labour Office under the title of The I L O and Reconstruction, and 2) many organization will have an essential The ILO and Reconstruction' and 2) peace

between Public Authorities, Workers' Organiza tions and Employers' Organizations"

Some twelve Resolutions were adopted by the onference. The most important of these was that on post-war emergency and reconstruction measures The resolution requested the Govern ing Body of the ILO (a) to call the attention of Governments to the desirability of associating the International Labour Office with the planning and application of measures of reconstruction and to ask that the International Labour Organization should be represented in any peace or reconstruction conference which may be held after the end of the War, (b) to suggest to Governments that they should, if they had not already done so, set up representative agencies for the study of the social and economic need of the post war world and that such agencies should consult with the appropriate organs of the ILO, (c) to set up from its own membership small tripartite committee, instructed to study and prepare both measures of reconstruction and emergency measures to deal with unemployment, in co-operation, where necessary, with govern mental, inter governmental and private agencies, (d) to make full use of the existing organs of the I LO and set up such new agencies as may be needed in order to meet the responsibilities implied in the Resolution (e) to direct the programme of the ILO to fulfil the purposes of the Resolution the Resolution, and (f) to report on the subject matter of the Resolution to the next and sub sequent meetings of the International Labour Conference so that the ILO should be in a nearlier to support to the position to give authoritative expression to the social objectives confided to it in the rebuilding of a peaceful world upon the basis of improved labour standards, economic advancement and social security. A second resolution endorsed the social and economic principles of the Atlantic Charter and urged that the fullest use be made of the machinery and experience of the ILO in giving effect to these principles Another resolution provided for the continuation of the work of the World Textile Conference held by the ILO in 1937 and requested the Director to begin immediately the preparation of a definite scheme for the establishment, under the egis of the I LO, of a World Textile Office, based on the tripartite principle, to be responsible for the international organization of measures to secure prosperity and social justice in the textile in dustry. The leading resolution on Government employer-worker collaboration declared that real collaboration is possible only 'within the framework of democratic political institutions which guarantee the freedom of association of which guarantee the freedom of association of workers and employers "and if in law and in fact the right of industrial organizations to represent workers and employers is recognised by the State

In addressing the Conference on the part to be played by the International Labour Organization in the winning of the War and of the peace at the concluding Session held at White House, the late President Roosevelt said "In the planning of such international action the International Labour Organization, with the name of labour of labour Your organization will have an essential

The meeting of it e i in rices y Committee I in London in April 134 a cece le in table number of v lushle prelimi ry step Low all the account in the committee of the committee tene of world wide was it ontempt teas igor u nation i action within the f mew rk of a better organised in the national order in ur if of co stantis broad ni social objectives

in London see ral p elimin ry practi I steps in furthers ce of this programs were taken Th financial arrangements nece as y to permit f the effective d velopme t f the rec natruction work of the Intern ti at Lab n Om e were pproved The machinery cessary to equip the g nisation to he ndl more effectively some of the literactions of economic and social policy was e tablish d in the f rm of the Committee of Fee omic Stat smen whi h is to ad to th Fee omic Stat smen which is to ag to to q or rin Body New p organization at dy rel ting in the h at last too primarily to public delphit confer new at the doption of the PHI was keep polymagration. agricult re well LADILIMA LINERT.—: in cital declara reo ome stat suces with it is to say 1 to to 7 min body here p organisms of all to 7 min body here p organisms of all to 7 min body here p organisms of all to 7 min body here p organisms of a single of the state o

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health education and well being of all peoples. The principles in the Charter are stated as fully applicable to all peoples everywhere and their progressive application to depend in peoples as well as to those who have already attained self-government is declared a matter of concern to the whole enabled world.

India and the International Labour Office India has played a notable part in the International Labour Organisation from its inception Its contribution to the funds of the organisation' is among the largest As one of the eight coun tries of chief industrial importance it occupies a permanent seat on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office In 1927 the Inter national Labour Conference elected an Indian-Sir Atul Chatterjee-as its President, and in 1932 Deputs Director, maintains its activities he was elected by the Governing Body as its pured and continues to function from it Chairman. Others who have represented the at New Delhi

they have also been elected to the Gov Body on different occasions An appr number of Indians who have been con with the International Labour Organizat one was or another are at the present time minent in public life in India

The Indi in Branch of the Internation if 1 Office of which Dr P P Pillai, Ph D, Director and Mr K L Metthew

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION OF LABOUR **OUESTIONS.**

Prior to the year 1920 there was little co | Government could not provide him with adordination between the Centre and College of a Labour Commissioner in matters connected with I abour It would not be wrong to say that prior to that year Provincial Governments in India took little staff. The Government of Madras app a Labour matters. The particular and this officer has now been supplied when Provincial Governments in India took little a Labour Commissioner in the year 1920. Officer's duties were, however, primarily of the control cipation by India in the First Session of the Officer's duties were, however, primarily International Labour Conference held at Washington in 1919 and the increasing interest taken operations for the betterment of the con by the Indian public in questions connected with labour made it necessary, however, both for the Government of India and the Governments of the more industrialised Provinces not only to consider the question of the representation of labour in the Central and provincial legislatures but also to allorate to special departments or offices the administration of labour questions The Government of India established a Labour Bureau in the year 1920 which instituted inquiries into certain phases of factory work and published some reports in a series known as "Bulletins of Indian Industries and Labour" Before the utility of the Central Labour Bureau could be established it was abolished in March 1923 on the recommendation of the Indian Retrenchment Committee The Department of Labour of the Central Government had, however, endeavoured to carry on as much as possible of the work initiated by that Bureau but owing to its limitations in staff and personnel it was not in a position to initiate and conduct all India in quiries into wages and conditions of employment in Indian Industries Since the advent of the War and the creation of the Tripartite Labour Conference the Department of Labour of the Government of India has considerably expanded its staff and it now deals with a much wider range of subjects than it did before the War

The Government of Bengal, in 1920, invested a Deputy Secretary in the Commerce Department with the additional work of a Labour Intelligence Officer whose duty would be to keep a record of industrial disputes in the Province as well as of labour organizations It was intended that this officer should conduct special inquiries from time to time as circumstances required but owing to financial stringency, the Provincial arise

of the Depressed Classes in the Province special regard to provision of water s assignment of lands, acquisition of house education through special schools and the of assistance in the form of scholarship boarding grants and to the administration Criminal Tribes Settlements He was a watch and study the conditions of labour, I ularly industrial labour, throughout the vince and to keep Government informe periodical reports of its movements and te cles and of the existence of any disputes be employers and employed The duty of se labour disputes through negotiation and ciliation has only been placed upon him c recent years

The lead in the matter of the creation proper and stable department of Govern with investigators and an adequate state staff to deal with all questions connected labour was taken by the late Lord Lloyd, Governor of Bombay, who created a L Office for the Bombay Presidency in In the Government resolution announcing establishment of this office the following declared to be its functions -

- "(1) Labour Statistics and Intelliger These relate to the conditions under which le works and include information relating to cost of living, wages, hours of labour, fi budgets, strikes and lock-outs, and si matters,
- " (2) Industrial Disputes -As exper and knowledge are gained and the activit the Labour Office develop it will promot settlement of industrial disputes when

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appointments of Commissi n rs of Labo ir but where s the appointment i th United Iro vinces is a full time on those in th C nt i iro i sad Berar Bihy ani A n h. e b en coupled with off r pot in the Lunjab admini trati e matters conne tel with Lab ur re in th han! I the Di ctor of I du tries Labour c ditions in Orless and I the North West Frontie Iro i e are ot on id red s ch as to i tify the c e tion f pecial ppointm nts of Labo r Lommis lo ers

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the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay regularly compiles for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur, wholesale prices index numbers for Bombay, retail food prices for five unportant centres in the Province, statistics of industrial disputes and workmen's compensation, full information regarding all industrial disputes in India, statistics of absenteelsm with notes on the employment situation in five important industrial centres and information regarding prosecutions under the Inctories Act Since 1939, when the Bomby Industrial Disputes Act, 1938, was first applied to the cotton textile industry in the Province, the full proceedings of the Industrial Court and the reports on settlements reached in conciliation under the Act have been regularly reproduced in this publication. The "Labour Gazette" also gives, once in every six months, complete information with regard to all how a trade vilence with tion with regard to all known trade unions in the Province The only Province in India, which maintains a first class and up to date library or books and periodicals on all kinds of matters connected with Labour is Bombay

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The work of the Labour Department of the Government of India has increased considerably since the outbreak of the present war Apart from purely labour matters, i.e., legislation affecting conditions of employment, regulation of factory conditions, etc., it has wide responsibilities. sibilities in regard to other subjects, eq mines, electricity, irrigation the Central Public Works Department, Air Raid Precautions in factories, This Department administers and controls all matters in connexion with the work of the National Service Labour Tribunals, the Technical Training Scheme, the Bevin Training Scheme, the Civil Pioneer Force and the of Employment Exchanges The late The latter are, however, as yet in an embryonic stage. The Labour Department has continued active co operation with organised employers and labour through its Tripartite Conferences and Standing Labour Committee A Labour Inves tigation Committee has been set up as a means of acquiring information preliminary to the consideration of further development in Social Services A Special Officer (B P Adarkar) has been appointed to investigate problems of Health Insurance In accordance with one of the recommendations of the Rau Railway Court of Inquiry, the Labour Dept opened a new Branch for conducting family budget inquiries in important railway centres all over India and for commiling cost of living index number series for these centres The work of this Branch will be to co ordinate and eventually centralise the compilation of all cost of living index number series which are being compiled by the different series which are being compiled by the different Provincial Governments at present Mr S R Deshpande, MBE, B Litt (Ovon), who since 1924 was Assistant Commissioner of Labour with the Government of Bombay, has been appointed Director of Cost of Laving Indexes in connexion with the work of this new Branch with effect from May 1942 Mr Deshpande's head-quarters are at Simla In the same month the for the whole of the Province at an estimated

and labour conditions in the outside world Government of India appointed Mr R S Nimb Its contents include statistics and discussions kar, a prominent Labour Leader from Bombay, regarding the cost of living index series which as a Central Adviser on Labour Welfare Mr kar, a prominent Labour Leader from Bombay, 15 a Central Adviser on Labour Welfare Mr Nimbhar sappointment is, at present, limited for the duration of the War 'It is quite probable however, that it will be made permanent Mr Nimbhar is attached to the Headquarters of the Libour Department at New Delhi Dr T D Jack Professor of Leonomics in the University of Aberdeen who joined the Ministry of Labour, London, on the outbreak of the War, was appointed a Labour Adviser to the Government of India in December 1942 On Dr Jack relinquishing his appointment in 1943, the Government of India secured the services of Mr B L Witers, a Senior Official of the British Ministry of Labour as Labour Adviser to Government but this Officer died in Simla in September, 1944 The present executive staff of the Department is is follows

Member in Charge The Honourable Dr B R AMBEDIAL, W 1, Ph D, D Sc (Lond), Bar at-Law

Secretary The Honourable Mr H C Prior, CSI, CIL, ICS

Additional Secretary S LALL CIE, ICS Deputy Secretaries D S Joshi, ICS, N C SHPINASTAVA, ICS, G PFACE, OBE, FIC, FRAS and Prof B P ADARKAP, MA (Cantab)

Under Secretaries S Alamgir, PCS PK PUSHPARAJ, PCS, and Major A G TOOK MOOD

Assistant Secretaries KI ASLAM, N C KUPPUSWAMI KHAN SAHIB MOHD

Director General of Resettlement and Employ ment' NAWAB M A GURMANI

Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) Tosiii

Regional Labour Commissioners (Central) DR SHFTH (Calcutta) and ABU TALIB (Lahore)

Labour Welfare Aduser R S NIMBKAR N Deputy Labour Welfare Adviser

MITRA Miss Lady Asst Jabour Welfare Adviser C A RADHA BAI

Director of Cost of Living Index Scheme S R DESHPANDE, M B D

Statisticians Dr N S R SASTRI, MA, M Sc, Ph D (Lond) and A N KRISHNAN NAIR

Director of Training Brigadier A W H RFA, OBE, AMIMechE, IA

Lauson Officer LT-Col C T DIBDIN

Director, Publicity and Recruitment KHAN BAHADUR NAWAB MUSHTAQ AHMAD GURMANI MLA

Trade Test Co ordinators CAPT Γ J Cheef I E M E , and CAPT R D WRAY

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Labour Welfare Officer, Bombay E J S AM (On deputation to the Ministry of abour in London During Mr Ram's absence, RAM Labour in London Mr M P VYAS, Labour Welfare Officer, Ahmedabad officiated for him in Bombiy)

MADRAS

The Commissioner of Labour in Madras is also the Chief Inspector of Factories but for the administration of the Factories Act he is assisted by a Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories it headquarters in charge of the Madras factories Three additional Factorics Circles, each in charge of an Asst Inspector of Factories have been sanctioned for 1945 46 The Labour Commissioner in Madras has no special statistical office to deal with labour statistics no reports have been published of special inquiries into questions connected with industrial labour in the Province The conduct of the Quinquennial Census into Agri The cultural Wages has, however, been placed in his hands and, with a view to the proper administration of the Payment of Wages Act a beginning has been made for a more accurate collection of industrial wages statistics information regarding which is included in the Annual Reports on the Administration of the Factories Act

In view of the large increase of work resulting from war conditions, the Govt of Madras sanctioned the creation of a post of Assistant Commissioner of Labour in September, 1943 In February 1944, this Officer was appointed an Additional Commissioner for Workmen's Com pensation An additional post of a Labour Conculation Officer for the Madura, Rammad and Tinnevelly Districts with headquarters at ICS Madura was created in 1945

Aduser to HE The Governor on Labour G W PRIESTLY, CIE, ICS

Commissioner of Labour, Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Registrar of Trade Unions, Chief Inspector of Factories and the Authority under the Payment of Wages Act G K VIJAYARAGHAVAN, I C S

Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories RAO SAHIR, C G REDDI, B SO (Tech) (Manchester), A M C T, A M I E

Asst Commissioner of Labour and Additional Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation A UTTANDA RAMAN PILLAI

Labour Conciliation Officers N SANKARA MENON (Coimbatore Dist and Salem and Omaber Taluks of Salem Dist), R JAGANATHAN NAIDU (Bimilapatam), M. VENKANNA DE MOSTE (Calignet for NAIDU (Nellimeria), P Moses (Calicut for Malabar and South Kanara Districts), and HARRIS FLETCHFR (Madras Chingleput Madras)

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Prior to January 1942 when the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar created the

Chief Inspector of Pactories W H PHILLIPS |in Nagpur has been modelled on lines similar to that in Bombay and it is to be responsible for the collection of statistics relating to the cost of living, industrial disputes and trade unions Commissioner of Labour is assisted by a Labour Officer and Assistant Labour Officers The Commissioner and the Labour Officer have been appointed Conciliators under the Trade Disputes Act, 1929

> As a result of prolonged strikes in the Empress and in the Model Mills at Nagpur in May 1941, the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar appointed a Textile Labour Inquiry Com mittee to make a survey of wages, dearness allowances and industrial strife in textile mills in the Province and to make recommendations The Committee was composed of Mr T C S Jayaratnam, CIE, ICS, as Chairman, Messrs R W Fulay, C B Parakh and K D Guha (Director of Industries) as members, and Messrs S H Batliwalla, G Mohota, R S Ruikar and J N Mujumdar as Associate Members Mr Guha was also Secretary to the Committee This Committee submitted its Report to Government in October, 1941 It recommended restoration of wages to the levels of 1931-32, extended with modifications the recommendations of the Mahalanobis Committee regarding the payment of dearness allowances to all out station cotton mills in the Province and advised legislation for the recognition, by employers, of registered trade unions other important recommendations were the creation of a Labour Office, institution of provi dent funds for industrial workers, payment of a regularity bonus, etc

Adviser to HE The Governor on Labour SIR GEOFFREY POWNALL BURTON, KCIE,

Labour Commissioner and Registrar of Trade Unions SARDAR BAHADUR ISHAP SINGH, MA Labour Officer B N KUNTE, BSc, LL B

1ssistant Jabour Officers R T VARMA M A and J V BHAYF, BA, Dip SSA (4 third post is vacant and will be filled up shortly)

UNITED PROVINCES.

Following the recommendations of the Cawnpore Labour Inquiry Committee, the Government of the United Provinces sanctioned the post of a wholetime Labour Commissioner in March 1940 This Officer, like the Commissioner of Labour in Bombay, was to hold all the statu tory appointments connected with Labour and he was provided with a permanent staff with effect from 1st April 1941 The main functions of the Labour Department are 1(a) Prevention and settlement of industrial disputes and severement of industrial disputes (9 Dis-for posal of individual complaints received from and workmen or their organisations 2(a) Labour at Intelligence (b) Collection, compilation and publication of accurate statistics of labour con-ditions and realized. ditions and welfare 3 Organisation, superinten dence, direction and control of Labour Welfare Work 4 Registration of Trade Unions 5(a) Labour Regulation (b) Administration of Labour Acts (c) Supervision and control of the on the Central Provinces and Berar created the post of a Commissioner of Labour, matters in connexion with the administration of questions connected with Lobour were dealt with by the Director of Industries

The new Labour Office

Labour Acts (c) Supervision and control of the office of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Bollers, U.P., and 6 Miscellaneous work connected with Labour, viz, (a) Emigration and (b) Preparation of Electoral Rolls etc

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OTHER PROVINCES

In Assam the main question connected with labour is that concerning the recruitment of labour for ten plantations from other provinces As inter-provincial migration is a central subject, the Provincial Government are not very actively interested in the special consideration of other Notwithstanding this how labour questions ever, the Government of Assam have obtained the approval of the Government of India and the vote of the Legislature for appointing the Controller of Emigrant Labour as part-time Labour Commissioner with a whole-time Assis tant In Assam A & R PILLAI is the present Controller of Emigrant Labour and Com missioner of Labour He is also the Registrar The present whole of Trade Unions in Assam time Asst Commi of Labour is KUNUD CHAN DRA DATEA The only important event of interest that his occurred in the field of labour in Assim during 1943 44 is the creation of the Workmen's Compensation Deposit Scheme Labour conditions in Orissa and the North West Frontier Province are not considered such as to Justify the appointment of Labour Commissioners In Orissa, the Director of Development (H L4L, I CS) is the Labour Commissioner and the Revenue Commissioner (R P WARD, I CS) is the Registrar of Trade Unions In the North West Frontier Province, the Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department has been entrusted with the work of industrial und labour disputes and MALIK KHUDA BAKSH KHAN BA, LLB is the Registrar of Trade Unions In Ajmer-Merwara, the Entra Officer, Ajmer-Merwara, is Registrar of Trade Unions

Agmer Merwara constitutes quite an important industrial irea with its cotton Mills and rulway workshops So far, however, there has not been any administrative machinery to look into the various problems of labour in that area. The Central Government have, therefore, recently, decided to form an organisation with a Labour Officer at its head to look after the welfare and various other problems relating to labour in Almer

INDIAN STAILS

The rapid industrialisation witnessed in India especially since the advent of the Second World War in 1939 has not been confined to British India alone but has also extended to the Indian States as well After the end of the First World War, there was a slight tendency for industry in British India to migrate to the States owing to the absence of labour laws and restrictive conditions of work but most of the progressive States such as Hyderabad, Baroda, Mysore, Gwalior, Indore, Travancore, Cochin, etc., have endeavoured during recent years, to bring their conditions and the Laws. labour legislation into line with the Labour Laws in British India with the result that industrial workers in these States are now assured of conditions very similar to those obtaining in British The participation by some States in the three Conferences of Labour Ministers convened by the Government of India in the years 1941, 1942 and 1943 and their representation in the Tripartite Labour Conference and in the Stand ing Labour Committee created in 1942 have given as a result of disputes between masters and men

and the levelling up of conditions of work in the States with those obtaining in British India Mysore shows the most notable advance in recent years in the field of labour legislation and some of the measures adopted in the last year or two in that Stite show an advance even as compared We conclude this chapter with British India by giving below a few interesting details regard ing the extent of industrialisation and the mea sures adopted in the administration of matters connected with labour in a few States which have supplied the necessary information on the subject

MYSORE

Prior to 1941, Mysore had a Factories Act, a Mines Act, a Workmen's Compensation Act and a Maternity Benefit Act Labour problems in Mysore have, however, been brought into con siderable prominence as a result of rapid indus In addition to trialisation in the last few years 28 new plants, 25 large industrial concerns of which 17 were State aided and eight State owned were established in the State during the decade ending 1941 The total number of large indus trial undertakings stood at 330 by the end of 1943 and these gave employment to an average of nearly 86,000 workers. An amendment made to the Mysore Pactories Act in 1942 extends the scope of the Act to all factories employing ten or more persons instead of 20 as before thus bringing almost all factories in the State within its purview The Mysore Workmen's Compen sation Act was considerably liberalised and the operation of the Mysore Maternity Benefit Act was extended to women employed in mines in the same very. The Code of Civil Procedure was also amended in such a way as to ensure the exemption of the wages of workers from attachment

The most advanced piece of labour legislation in India States today is the Mysore Labour (Emergency) Act enacted in 1941 and placed permanently on the Statute Book in January 1942 This Act creates machinery for the peace ful and speedy settlement of industrial disputes and seeks generally to promote the welfare of labour Among its many provisions are those relating to the setting up of a Department of Labour with a Commissioner and three Assistant Commissioners of Labour and a Court of Indus trial Arbitration the framing by the Commis sioner of Labour, of Standing Orders for work men, and the conferring of the rights of associa tion on all labour employed in the State Court of Industrial Arbitration, consisting of a Judge of the High Court as its Chairman and two independent members decides industrial disputes referred to it by Government or by agreement between the parties and decides appeals from the Orders of the Commissioner of Labour regarding Standing Orders The creation of rival unions of workers is avoided by prescribing a single Association each for industrial undertakings employing not less than 100 persons and by con ferring Statutory recognition on each Association immediately it is registered. By the beginning of June 1944, 52 unions with a total membership of 31,260 workers in 74 industrial undertaking covered by the Act were registered in order that membership that the interfered with that war production might not be interfered with an added impetus to planned industrialisation Under the guidance of the Asst Commissioners

f I abour the Lab ur Unions formed and re is I I thour the Lab ur Unions formed and re is, teed under the Mysore Lab ur 4ct are reported to b directing their ctl lites usely for the pr m tion of 1 bour welfare and the establi hent of h ppp r l thouships with the manage ment concerned Thee Go erum to My ore is a f smed R le for the c mpul ry thir thought the lab concerns mand do on all indu trial disp test in concerns mand do on

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SWAME

BARODA.

The total number of registered factories in the Barodi State on the 31st July, 1944 was 170 of which 80 were perennial and 90 sersonal fine total number of persons employed in all factories employing more than 20 persons was 11,771 Baroda was one of the flist states in India to enret a Mines Act. The Baioda Mines Act, 1908 contains provisions in regard to health Act, 1908 contains provisions in regard to health and safety of workmen employed in the Mines As far as other Labour Laws are concerned the Government of H H The Maharija Gullwar of Baroda has adopted, with certain changes to suit local conditions, the Indian Factories Act, 1934, the Workmen's Compensation Act 1923, the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, the Trade Unions Act, 1926, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, and the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act, 1929 (Inder the Baroda Factories Act, the manning Under the Buroda Factories Act, the ma limum permissible weekly hours of work are 60 for perennial factories and 66 for seasonal factories as against 54 and 60 respectively in the Indian Act The Buroda Act makes no provision for weekly holidays but it provides for at least 52 holidays in a vear and a minimum of four holidays in a month is obligatory Sections 78 and 79 of the Indian Act have been omitted The Workmen's Compensation Act and the Rules framed thereunder have been adopted in toto In the Baroda Maternity Benefits Act, the benefit is to be at the rate of six annas a day as against 8 annas a day as in the Bombay Act Sections 6(3) and 18A (relating to the appoint ment of Conciliators) have been omitted from the application of the Tride Disputes Act, 1929 The Baroda Tride Unions Act has important variations from the British India Act on which it has been modelled, (1) No Associations or Unions of Government Servants, whatever be their objects, are permitted, (2) the forming, by Unions, of political funds is not recognised, (3) the proportion of persons connected with an industry which is covered by a Union to outsiders on its executive has been fixed at 665 and 331 per cent respectively and (4) Section 30 of the British Indian Act has been omitted Under the Baroda Payment of Wages Act, all wages have to be paid before the express of the tenth day following the period for which they fall due In the application of Rule 81A of the Defence of India Rules, the period of notice required for the declaration of a strike or a lock out is six weeks

A Labour Officer whose main duty was to endeavour to bring about settlements in labour disputes was appointed in the year 1938 addition to conciliation work he is entrusted, as Special Registrar of Co operative Societies for Workers, with the work of organising co opera-tive Societies and other welfare Schemes with the help of employers In the year 1943, the Government of Baroda State instituted an inquiry into the general financial condition of the cotton mills in the State and the conditions of labour employed in them with special reference

Societies By the end of February, 1945 twenty such Societies with a membership of 24,301 workers had been established in the State The total amount of savings as at the same date amounted to Rs 20,19,962 The personnel of the Government of Baroda dealing with administrative matters connected with Labour is as follows

Director of Labour and Registrar of Trade Unions G V BHATT, M \ (London)

Labour Officer, Inspector of Factories under the Payment of Wages Act and Special Registrar of Co operative Societies for Labour B S DESAI, B AG

Inspector of Factories D B ARTE

INDORE.

In October 1943, Indore was the fifth largest centre of the cotton textile industry in India with seven mills having 213,446 spindles and 6,301 looms The total number of factories on the register on 1st October 1944 was 485 of which 322 were perennial and 163 seasonal These gave employment to 30,297 workers in all of whom 26,377 were employed in cotton mills Labour legislation in Indore is almost parallel to that in British India and includes Factories, Workmen's Compensation, Trade Disputes, Payment of Wages, Trade Unions' and Maternity Benefit Acts The Indore Trade Disputes Act provides for the appointment of Courts of Inquiry and Boards of Conciliation to deal with disputes and also for a Labour Officer to secure the maintenance of harmonious relations between Standardisa the workers and their employers tion of wages have been secured in cotton textile mills and labour has been decasualised by the Introduction of the Badh Control System on the lines adopted by the Millowners' Association, Bombry Safety Committees to prevent accidents in factories have also been established MUMIAZIM-I-KHAS BAHADUR CAPT H C DHANDA, B A (Ovon), Barrister at Law, Commerce Member, Holkar State, is the Minister in charge of Libour, RAI RATAN V N SHERLE RAP, L M E A M Tech I is Registrar of Trade Unions and Inspector of Factories and R S Datl, B A, LL B is the Government Labour Officer Officer

COCHIN

Unlike Mysore, Baroda and Indore, the large industrial population of Cochin State is organised The number of concerns on on a cottage basis the Factory Register at the end of the last official year (18th August 1944) was 103 employ ing 12,806 persons Today Cochin State has all the labour laws which have been enacted in Indore with a Dock Labourers' Act in addition Recent additions include an Employment of Children Act and the Employee's Lability Act The administration of labour matters is generally in the hands of the Director of Industries and to recruitment, wages, hours of work, labour welfare and efficiency
With a view that the increased earnings accruing to industrial workers in the State as a result of war conditions might not be frittered the Workman Commerced in Industrial of Trade Unions and Concillator, under the Trade Disputes Act (V K AOHUTA MENON, MA, B Com) The Factories Act and result of war conditions might not be frittered the Workman Commerced in Industrial Trade Unions and Concillator, under the Trade Disputes Act (V K AOHUTA MENON, MA, B Com) The Factories Act and result of war conditions might not be frittered the Workman Commerced in Industrial Trade Unions and Commissioner, the Registrar of Trade Unions and Commissioner, and the Industrial Trade Unions and Commissioner, the Registrar of Trade Unions and Concillator, under the Trade Disputes Act (V K AOHUTA MENON, MA, B Com) The Factories Act and result of war conditions might not be frittered. result of war conditions might not be frittered the Workmen's Compensation Act are, however, away in drink etc. the Baroda Government decided to start to operative Thrift Societies for the workers. The Government have guaran tred the security of all deposits made in such respectively.

CIVIL AVIATION

Lloyd du ing his Governorship of Bombay (1918 Lioyd du ing his Governorship of Bombay (1918) pro ided in addition to routes it v reed before 230. The first air service was org mated by the lie war adjust vertices from Pest was to Madraw Governme t of India between Kar chi and track the properties of the prope collected and its contin ance as a purely comm r clai concern was not ad ocated

The general thit de of the Gov rament of India for some time after this was that as no air services in the wolld had yet be n run without a Government subsidy and as India had no mon y available for s ch a p rpos a general development of ir services in India must await more prope out times. The pessure of external condities in a proven of the property of the property of the province of th and D tch air services across I dia as well as the institution of a regular weekly ervice between the institution of a regular we say ervice between England and Karschi and the gene al increase f civil viation in all parts of the world and of sists of flyers of different nations to India timulated both Governme tand publi opinion India had becom a party to the International Al Con nti n and u d r this she w moral bl gation to p o id gro nd f cilities for t ie craft from ther

The problem of int rnal ir services was freshly tak n up by th Government of India in the Departm t of Indu tries and Labour when Sir Bhupendranath Mit a was m mbe of Gov rn ment for that portfolio

Non-official members of the Assembly under the I ad rship of Dr Moonje then a the I ad rahip of Dr Moone then a lected membe for ome time strongly p eased Gove n ment to institute a practical syst m fo the taining of yong India in civil avisition. They fores w th t the d velopm t of civil viation in India was only a matte of time

indian Of the engin ring me I dishs re now taking their places not nly a A istant but as Chi f Ground Engineers to Internal operating companies nd a aiready fi ding their way to responsible positions as Air rate Inspectors with the Bluesteatte Civil a leister. with the Directorate of Civil Aviation

Owing to war flyin h d to be nfined to wr work But th wr has s ved India two

The development of internal air services id [f ciliti a including wir le a and meteorol gy India was first essayed by Lo d (then Sir Georg) The developments as a result of the war 1 vo pro ided in addition to routes tr v rsed befo e the war daily services from Pesi war to Madras

Bindpendran th lilitra ws in de ourse biliged to reconsider the question of assisted intern I air s rvices in India An arrangement was made by which th Imperial Airways Service between Croydon and Karachi was on 30th December 19 9 ext nded to New Delhi mails December 19 9 ext nded to New Denn mais from nd fo Europe being carried to and fro each week Thi c ny sance of m il between New Delhi nd Karachi was performed nder as special arrangem t the chief point of which was that th service was cond cted by the Governm nt of India and th t B lit h Airw vs chartered to tl m ma hines for th purpose This meant i ffect that th Western service of the Airways Company contin ed to D lhi but tech icali the s vice f om Karachi eastwa ds belonged not to them but to the Government of India Passengers as well as mails we e carried On the expiration of the pe lod for whi h the contract these lines was rranged the Government f Indi d ided not to renew thir charter with B iti h Ai wavs nd adopted the altern tiv course of co tracting with the Delhi Flying Cl b course of ed tracting with a Deini Frying Gi b to carry the weekly Karschi Delhi ir mail Passeng wr also carred by this service This like the earli r speci 1 rr gem nt with Biti h Aliways was obviously a tra si tional plan. It came into oper ion early tional plan lional plan it came into oper non early in 193 It filled the need of the mom nt pe ding the d velopment of a permanent scheme B for Sir Bhuppendr in th Mitra ould critic My de elop the matter he was a cceeded in charge of the D partm ntal portfolio by Sir Joseph Ehore and the Latte entered with eath slasm into the pr blem Its solution was I rgely assisted by a g eat deal of spade wo k carried out by Col Sh Imerdine bet re he esigned his apon nument as D C.A in order to take up the correspo ding po t in Fugland A scheme was worked out under the directi I Sir Joseph viation in India was only a matte of time

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planes had already been purchased for the service | service and they were sold, one of them being retained for the use of Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Willingdon, who had newly arrived in first class mails to Empire participating countries India on the appointment of the Earl to be were conveyed by air On the empire system of The machine continued in Their Viceroy Excellencies' service until 1984, when a new upto date aeroplane was purchased for their use and their old one was retained for the use of senior Government officials

Efforts to attain the desired result were revived successfully in 1933 Arrangements were made with the British Government and British Airways, Ltd, for the extension of the London Karachi air service across India from Karachi to Singapore, as a link in the England Australia air rervice A private company called The Indian Trans Continental Airways, Ltd, was formed with a rupee capital and a majority of Indian Directors, in which British Airways, Ltd, held 51% of the shares, Indian National Airways, Ltd 25 per cent and the Government of India 24 per cent This Company then operated jointly with British Airways, a weekly service from with British Airways a weekly service from Karachi to Singapore, where it connected with Qantas Empire Airways' weekly service from Singapore to Australia

Indian National Airways, Ltd was established largely through the efforts of Mr R E Grant Govan, CBE, to participate as a shareholder in Indian Trans Continental Airways, and to develop feeder and other internal air services in North India They opened a bi weekly service between Calcutta and Rangoon and a daily service between Dacca and Calcutta with prospects of extension to Assam Under prospects of extension to Assam Under a ten year contract with the Government of India they also instituted a weekly service from Lahore to Karachi, to link with British Air ways London-Karachi services The Rangoon and Dacca services from Calcutta were abandoned in 1935, owing to lack of public support

Before all these developments, however, the first move had taken place in Western India Through the enterprise of Tata Sons Ltd , under a ten year contract with the Government of India, a feeder service was started in 1932 between Karachi, Bombay and Madras, connect-ing at Karachi with the London-Karachi service From the beginning of 1935, British Airways London-Karachi service, and with it the Trans India service to Calcutta and the feeder services, Karachi Lahore and Karachi Bombay-Madras, were operated twice weekly The second trans-India service was extended to Australia in 1936

Empire Air Mail Scheme — The initiative in this development was taken by His Majesty's Government In September 1936 an agreement was reached with the Government of India and the Government of India simultaneously negotiated with the Government of Ceylon for the extension of the Karachi-Madras service to Colombo The new services were inaugurated on the 28th February 1938, with four services a week The freeach way from London to Calcutta quency of the two feeder air mail services in India, viz. Karachi-Madras Colombo and Karachi Lahore was simultaneously increased to four, each service maintuning connection with the easterly and westerly flights of the main trunk tralia)

The frequency was increased to five when the services in the Australian section were augmented at the end of July, 1938, and all were conveyed by air On the empire system of air services, Imperial Airways and its associated companies, including Indian Trans Continental Airways, Ltd, flew a total distance of approximately 7,000,000 miles in 1938 as against imately 4,300,000 in 1937 and the total load carried rose from 6,315,400 to 12,392,000 ton miles In the early months of 1939, 550 tons of mail consisting of 50 000,000 letters were carried each letter travelling on an average 4,750 miles

The Empire Air Mail scheme was suspended in September, 1939, on the outbreak of the War with Germany, but a restricted service was main tained until Tune, 1940, when, on Italy's entry into the war, air mails to the Umted Kingdom were totally suspended In December 1940, the possibilities of introducing a direct air link between Britain and Durban were investigated and a 'short circuiting' route was inspected by Major J R McCrindle, Deputy Director General of the British Overseas Airways Air Service to Lngl ind was renewed in August 1945

Service -This India-England Airgraph new service was inaugurated on February 2, 1942 The airgraphs were photographed at Bombay on a miniature film measuring about half an inch square The films were sent through out by air from India to the United Kingdom where a photograph facsimile, measuring about five inches by four inches, of the original letter, was made from the film and delivered to the addressee by the British Post Office enclosed in a The rate of postage originally fixed at fourteen annas was reduced to eight annas on March 2. The airgraph service was dis continued in Tuly 1945

services —In 1937 Internal air Tata Sous, Ltd, established a service between Bombay and Delhi, calling at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior This service operated twice weekly during the fair season It was, however, Besides this Tata Sons suspended in 1943 Bombay -Trivandrum their have extended service to Trichinopoly where it connects with one of the four main services to Colombo This service is also operated seasonally during the fine weather months. Surcharged air mails fine weather' months are carried on both services

The Air Services of India Ltd, Bombay inaugurated in November, 1937, an air service from Bombay to Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Tamnagar and Porbandar in the Kathiawar States The was terminated in 1940 The twice service was terminated in 1940. The twice weekly Bombay/Poona/Kolhapur Line was also terminated due to War in 1940

The Indian National Airways run two services viz, Delhi Lahore-Karachi and Karachi Calcutta via Lahore and Delhi, the former once a week, the latter twice a week, in each direction

The K L M were operating once a week between Lydda (Palestine) and Sydney (Australia) They have now suspended their services

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across India in view of the international situation | 1 great success After the entry of Italy into the war, Lydia, in amateur competitor and was regarded as having Palestine, became the westbound terminus of contributed in an important degree to general

the service

During the period of the war Messrs Tata Sons Ltd under the title of Tata Air Lines and Indian National Airways Ltd entered into an agreement with the Government of India for the operation of various internal air routes for the benefit of the War Department. The entire capacity on these services, was placed at the disposal of the War Department who met the entire cost of operations from Defence cetimates Civilian traffic was carried only when space be came available after meeting the demands of the military traffic

Institute -Since Aeronautical Technical Aeronautical Technical Institute—SINCE 1937 the Air Services of India, Limited, run the Aeronautical Technical Institute at Jammagar which has provision for training a limited number of students as ground Engineers according to the course prescribed for 'A' and 'C' hierones and also for 'B' and 'D' hierones issued by the Government of India

Indian Air Races —The first Indian Air-race was flown over a Delhi-Agra-Jhansi Lucknow-Agra-Delhi course in February 1932, and was very successful There was a similar race over approximately the same course in February 1933, when the entries were good and included two competitors who specially came out from Eng-land for the contest and the event was again completely successful

There was no race in 1934 One was programmed for December 1934, to be flown from Calcutta to Bombay with a halt for one night at Cawnpore Six months' notice was given and substantial cash prizes, in addition to the Viceroy's Challenge Trophy, were offered, but only six entries were received. The Aero Club Committee in their announcement to this effect said that in their opinion the pro gramme was too ambitious for the class or competitors who had hitherto entered, most of whom could not afford to fly to the start, race over 1,200 miles and then fly home They added, "Air racing, like every other form of racing, costs money and can only be encouraged by the patronage of wealthy sports men and in India this has been the exception rather than the rule up to now. The only funds regularly available for the purpose are the interest on one lakh of rupees given by Sir V Sassoon to form an Irwin Flying Fund Sir V Sassoon to form an Irwin Flying Fund and a day's halt at Singapore, only 14 day for flying sport prizes. The fund is held by a were spent on the round journey. The sal Trust the members of which are the Director return trip by bout takes about one month of Civil Aviation and the Chairman of the Aero

It was won by an Indian air mindedness in India

All-India Air Rally—On the 5th and 6th December 1938, an All-India Rally was held at Karachi on the occasion of opening of the newly constructed Air Port Building His Excellency the Governor of Sind performed the opening ceremony and gave away the prizes to the Winners

All flying clubs in India affiliated to the Aero Club of India and Burma participated The Viceroy a Cup given for the best aggregate results obtained by one of the competing clubs was won by the Karachi Aero Club The Sir Victor Sassoon Challenge Trophy given for the best all round progress during the year was awarded to the Karachi Aero Club

International Flights —In 1938 there were 21 international flights to, from or across India by non Indian Aircraft and one flight to India by an Indian Aircraft

Two Royal Air Force aeroplanes succeeded in fiving non-stop from Ismailia (Lgypt) to Darwin (Australia), a distance of 7,126 miles which was flown in just over 48 hours at an average speed of 149 miles per hour. A third machine landed owing to lack of fuel only a few hundred miles short of its destination. hundred miles short of its destination flights were aided by the aeronautical wireless and meteorological services in India

A non stop flight in an Arado light aeroplane from Benghazi (Tripoli) to Gaya was made at the beginning of January 1939 by the German The origin of these two races was the offer by Their Excellencies the Viceroy (the Earl of Willingdon) and the Countess of Willingdon, of a Challenge Trophy for such a race

The origin of these two races was the offer by at the beginning of January 1939 by the German The Willingdon) and the Countess of Willingdon, of a Challenge Trophy for such a race

The origin of these two races was the offer by at the beginning of January 1939 by the German The William of January 1939 by the German T ly met his death in an accident to the aeroplane at Madras

> Two French military aeroplanes crossed India in January, 1939, on their way to Indo China

> Record flights were made in March, 1938, by Flying Officer A. E. Clouston and Mr. V. Ricketts from England to New Zealand and back, and in April 1938 by Mr. H. F. Broadbent from Austra lia to England

Flying by Private Owners While no flights by Indian private owners were note worthy from a record-breaking point of view, three of them deserve mention A private owner in a two seater Hornet Moth flew with a passenger from Calcutta to Batavia and back Inclusive of two days sight-seeing in Batavia and a days halt at Singapore, only 14 days were spent on the round journey The same

Club

The second flight was from Lahore to Srinagar and back. The pilot claimed to be the first private owner to take a single engined aeroplane into Kashmir. In order to get above the clouds Entries were received not only from different parts of India but from abroad. The race was to fly as high as 19,000 feet.

A third rel to conver f w 11 two-rent; A Aredeons and rest tr fic control— the transport of the transport of the transport of the 1 tr of areatoms of to 30 km cm a lack. His fig 1 time to Lan root traffic control has in the part be n 1a lit coop was 84 hours a 1 t. 4 d ys by train; p-ed by the shortar d areatonic safe the and best He stated that his actule representate of trailing of recently recruited staff to in full owherd out to 1 s. 10 f st d doubt it in compile te state of it commonication journey As le and his pa neer stared the expenses it cost them has 60 ea leaghing

time pri t ly owred inc it we re I we nired itt ell til tirt w Ufit s 3 facture

Night Lighting Equipment -Ti e lighting installations are conti uing to gi excellent service and to be used with increasin frequ ner regular ir services is creased fro n to 43 in 1938 Revenue from th to 43 in 1938. Revenue from tl. tata fees in a was territed out at ju 19 29 J. L. dem harged for ni.l tix for in the fees in a was territed out at ju 19 29 J. L. dem d ornet amounted 19 [13. 32] in 1918. Fall in 1918. The state of the Air Minbury ir services is creased fro n 163 1 193 To a substitution of all the substitutions of all the substitution of all the substitution of all the substitutions of all the substitutions of all the substitutions of all the substitutions of all the substitutions of all the substitutions of all the substitutions of all the substitutions of responsible for operatio and maintenance i responsible for operation of maintendance in the present of the content of the co

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Arangements have been m de with the Clef Impert of 21 in study and the Clef Impert of 21 in 10 ious for trul 1 to be made in the 11 in 12

Aviaiion

The installation of new wireless equipment is ferred with the upper Air Office to Delhi still in progress both on the Trans India route and the South India route and the process of improvement will be carried several steps fur-ther by the programme of new works sanctioned When it is completed it is expected that the full development of the present wircless pro gramme will be reached and a sufficient number of operators will have been trained to provide the full hours of watch demanded A 24 hour on the Trans-India route, but for the present I stations except at Kaiachi, the short and medium wave installations at the aerodromes will not usually be manned for more than 18 hours daily

On the South India route the acronautical wireless service between Karachi and Bombiy, on the standard wation wave length of 900 metres, is regularly used by Tata's aircraft relieve congestion at Karachi it is intended to adopt a wave length of 850 metres for the South India route as soon as a second medium wave transmitter and receiver have been installed there

South of Bomby, a wireless service for avia tion is at present operated on the shipping wave length of 600 metres of Madras and Colombo pending the completion of aeron utical stations it these places. Tata's aircraft operating on this section of the route are not at present equipped with wireless and the traffic consists of point to point messages

In August 1939, Tata Air Lines erected their own wireless station at Bhuj rerodrome. This station gives advance information regarding weather conditions for the Bhuj Karachi and Bhui Ahmedabad sections and also intimates the pilot in advance the condition of the Bhui landing ground during the monsoon

Wireless communication facilities are also given from this station to British Airway's flying boats when operating on the Karachi Jai/Raj Samand route

Meteorological Services—I urther improvements were effected by the India Meteorological Department in the Meteorological arrange New double flight pilot ments for aviation Samund and Gwalior to meet the requirements of the flying boat service. The pilot balloon and current weather observatory at Gwadur was transferred to Jiwan, the pilot balloon and current weather observatory at Gwadur was transferred to Jiwan, the pilot balloon and current, weather observatory at Gwadur was transferred to Jiwan, the pilot balloon and current weather observatories at Allahabad and Alipore (Calcutta) were moved to the aerodromes, and a temporary observer was posted at the seaplane base at Calcutta for the issue of special reports, particularly regarding visibility for the benefit of the flying boat service On the Karachi Colombo route, the observatories at Bhui, Nalegaon and Hyderabad (Begumpet) began taking regular afternoon pilot balloon observations and arrangements were made for an additional pilot balloon ascent at Ahmedabad in the early morning The observatory at Bangalore also commenced an additional daily pilot balloon observation in the afternoon

A new aviation section has been set up at the Upper Air Office, Agra, which will be later trans | tails of aerodromes and landing grounds, wire-

aviation section will be responsible for the orga nisation of the meteorological service on air routes, and, when transferred to Delhi, will maintain haison with the Civil Aviation Depart

The international codes have been adopted for all current weather reports, including reports of dangerous phenomena and improvement thereof New editions of the pamphlet on meteorological organisation for airmen and of the Aviation Weather Codes (Pocket Card) were issued

On the Trans India air route, the routine arringements for the issue of forecasts upper wind and current weather reports by W/T to all main aerodromes and to aircraft in flight were continued Airmen are able to refer to the latest report on Weather Notice Boards at acrodromes or to get reports by W/T while in the air at routine times and at other times on requisition On other routes weather reports are prepared by the Meteorological Office to suit the time table and needs of the air services

Arrangements have been made for the routine distribution of pilot balloon and current weather reports along the Larachi Colombo route and the system is working satisfactorily

Legislation, Rules, etc.—The Indian Air craft Act, 1934, was further amended by the Indian Aircraft (Amendment) Act, 1938 The latter empowers the Central Government to take measures for the sanitary control of air navigation in emergencies

The Indian Public Health (Aircraft) Rules are based on the International Samtary Con vention for Air Navigation, with modifications to suit conditions in India

International Commission for Air Navigation -India was represented at the 26th Session of the International Commission for Air Naviga tion held at The Hague during Mayand June 1938, by Mr J A Shillidy, 081, 108 (retd)

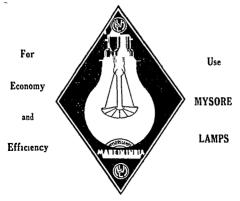
Aeronautical Maps - The preparation of a series of aeronautical maps for India on the scale of 1/1,000,000 has been undertaken by the Survey of India Hitherto, there have been two series of general maps on this scale, namely the "Carte Internationale" series and the India and Adjacent Countries" series In order to facilitate the work of keeping the maps up to date, it has been decided to concentrate in future on one series only The "Carte Inter-nationale" has been selected and this will be the basis of the new aeronautical maps essential first step the map sheets are being com pletely revised and reprinted in turn sheet is completed a special edition will be prepared on which will be surprinted air information conforming so far as possible with the re-commendations for the International Local Aeronautical Map of Annexe F of the International Convention

The Aeronautical information comprises de

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A total of 23 acident occurred in the esterdur year 1941, 21 of a blob were than a condental

Aircraft Manufacture - 110 demand for decraft caused by the war led to the exploation of possibilities of aircraft manufacture in India of possibility of afternt manufacture in India and two Indian industrial concerns (winsed interest in the project. The matter was taken up seriou is by Mr. Walchand Illrachand. As a result, The Hindustan Alerrate Company with a capital of Res. 40 India was floated in December, 1940. The Company decided to establish a factory in Bansalore. The choice of Langalore was proported by the establish. of Bangalore was prompted by the availability of cheap electricity and high grade steet from the Bhidravathi Iron and Steel Worls Subsequently, the Issued chare capital of I . 40 likhs of which one half was subscribed by the Mysori Government was raised to Rs. 75. In his and instead of only two parties, the Mysori Government and Mr. Wilchard Hirachand Government of India also subscribed to the Company a capital Latterly, however, the Government of India took over the Company for the duration of the Mar.

propeller for and retrictable undercarriage

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They are the principal ag nts in India for the B iti h G ersea Airways Corporation and Indian Trans Continental Airw ys Ltd and

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THE SUEZ CANAL.

Opened formally in 1869, the Suez Canal commercial interests. Incidentally, nearly 60 constitutes an artificial waterway about 105 per cent of the total tonnage passing through miles long, linking. Port Said on the Mediter, the Canal is British. The enterprise is managed ranean with Suez on the Red Sea The Canal in I gapt shortens the route from England to Calcutta and Bomby by 3,660 and 4,500 miles respectively, also, of course, substantially reducing the distance to Australia Using the Canal, the distance to Australia Using the Canal, the Mediterranean fleet could reach the Singapore Canal Company in regard to the deepening base in less than three weeks. The alternative route round the Cape lengthens Britain's lines of communications by about 4,000 miles

Control and Finance

The Suez Canal is controlled by a company, the market opoil n property, valued in it £120,000,000, (before the war) passes to the Lgyptian Government when the concession expires on November 17, 1968 the This is of course in default of other arrange ments The British Government owns 44 per cent of the shares, thanks to Disrael's celebrated coup in 1875 when for £4,000,000 he bought the majority of the bankrupt Khedive The shares before the war were valued at £84,000,000 and the profits amounted to about £3,500,000 a year Most of the tuaranteed by an international Convention of remaining shares are held in France, but 29th October, 1888. The provisions of the not by the French Government, which Convention are that subject only the convention are that subject only the convention are that subject only the convention are that subject only the convention are that subject only the convention are that subject only the convention are that subject only the convention that the convention are that subject only the convention that the convent does not own a share 21 Frenchmen, 10 Britishers, a Dutchman and self defence and to action to injure the safet an Egyptian Only three of the British directory of the canal there can be no restriction represent the British Government, the remaining seven represent British shipping and use of the Canal

Development

feet 2 inches The declared policy of Canal Company in regard to the deepening the Canal is to offer a slightly great depth of water than that available It is claimed that, with th ports east of Suez exception of Sydney, there is no Laster port which at low tide has a greater depth water than that now provided in the Can throughout the full length of nearly 100 mile Today, the Canal is on an average, 45 feet det and 70 vards broad. It can be traversed | Just under thirteen hours. About 15 ship can pass in the 21 hours. One ship has, howeve still to tie up to let a second pass, though the is plenty of room for both. The biggest vess yet to navigate "The Cut" was of 27,000 ton

Neutrality.

Absolute neutrality is the law of the Company that The Board comprises exercise of the right of the legitimat

Travel in India.

only to the wealthy, the lessured and those who had friends in the country. The cost of the journey was very high, the methods of transportation were very slow, and the faci lities for travel were so indifferent that he was a bold man who consigned himself to the mer-cles of the country without a sherf of letters Nowadays travel in India is of introduction casy and is no more expensive than travel in other countries. The Indian railways provide facilities on the trunk lines which eliminate—at any rate reduce—changes to a minimum and the Indian Hotels have improved very considerably in the last few years

The traveller to India has a choice of many ports by which he may enter To the majority of visitors from Europe and the West, Bombay provides their first glimpse of India, while others enter by Calcutta, Madras and Karachi and via Colombo

Owing to its geographical position Bombay is known as the Gateway of India through which for more than a century, the import and export trade of India has largely passed Ash-purple against the dawn, the spurs of the Western Ghats, thrones of mystery, stand sentinel about the inner sanctuary of Bombay Harbour Among and above these mountain heights Wellington fought the battles which earned for his early military greatness Every school boy knows the stories of the Mahratta campaigns and the bright anecdotes of Rapput and wild waste

Lifty years also, a tour in India was possible courage and chivairy, but Rajputs and Mahrat years are not all that India has They are not journey was very high, the methods of this yest sub continent. One of the greatest the present t attractions of India for the visitor is the great diversity to be found in every respect, mode of living, dress, food, language and religion In fact a traveller can never get bored You will find life in its most up to date form and next to it the customs and habits of a nation which have not changed for hundreds of years Life will surge past you in a picturesque procession. You will hear a medley of strange sounds—the tinkle of the temple bells, the throb of the drum, the chant of the 'muczzin' announcing that God is Almighty and Mohammed is he Prophet and the song of the Pandit consisting of character sketch of 'Rama' or 'Krishn' The tropical sup blazing like a ball of molten. The tropical sun blazing like a ball of molten gold in a turquoise sky, the silver moon saling across the purple vault of heaven will awaken in you feelings which you have never known If the visitor seeks variety and pictures queness, there is no region in all the world so full of vivid colour, of populous cities, of buildings designed by master architects, of bygone days, of diverse races, of absorbing subjects for study and observation such as the customs, religions, philosophy and art of one of the oldest civilisations

To the true lover of nature, the botanist and the naturalist, India can offer every charm in forest, mountain, valley, cultivated plain,

To the sportsman it can furnish sport such and wander awhile ab ut the g rdens where as few sountries can give th tiger in the you will find exquast glimps so I snowy forest the great masheer in many livers the structures so light and grateful that they seem will sipe in the lineds th tong will do rest on a of biosyant cupol and climbin duck the finkin pl, and many another kind campanille. Here is grander as well as beauty Jungle life in its ench with cally still calls The Tal Mahal I owever is only one of the visitor to the Sund Bans (the Fretty many interesting sights of Agar and its So t

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in which are introduced verses from the Konar i In the main courtyard stands the famous pillar of solid wrought iron devoid of rust and dating back to about 400 A D Visitors to Delhi should not miss seeing the Kutab for it is unique in India

New Delhi, the eighth city of Delhi, is worthy to rank with its seven predecessors, Kutab, Siri, Tughlakabad, Jahanabad, Firozabad, Purana Qila and Shahjahanabad, the presentday Delhi Here you find an example of town planning carried out by some of the leading architects and engineers in the world on a site where they could start with a free hand

If you decide to take the route northwards from Bombay via Rajputana, then you will see another but equally interesting side of India Rajputana, the land of chivalry, attracts the visitor as few places do Alone at Udaipur is there, in its perfection, the fairy palace of one's childhood, just such a long cataract of marble terraces and halls falling into the waters of a mountain encircled lake, is the illustrator of an Andrew Lang fairy book delights to draw

Mount Abu, the Rajput Olympus, combines the delights of a hill station with one of the historic homes of the gods. The Dilwara Temples, the masterpiece of Jain architecture, contain some of the finest carvings in India Forests of marble columns, carved and polished till they resemble Chinese ivories, are linked by flying arches that twist and twine from pillar to pillar like exquisite creepers, softening outlines and producing the effect of a symphony of graceful movement

Northwards from Delhi is the Punjab and the North West Frontier Province whence most of the recruits for the Indian Army come Here you will find Amritsar, the home of the Sikhs, Lahore, one of the most ancient and famous cities of India, the Khyber Pass, the historic gateway into India from the North, the flourishing cities of the Canal Colonies which have risen up since British Engineers have harnessed the waters of the Punjab the Land of the Five Rivers" which formerly ran to waste and many another Through the Punjabalso you will travel to reach Kashmir, famous since the days of the Moghul Emperors

The glory of Amritsar is the Darbar Sahib Golden Temple) The pavements of the sacred tank are all of marble from Jaipur and the tank itself contains a sheet of water 510 feet square in the midst approached by a marble causeway, rises the Golden Temple, nearly cubical in form and decorated with wonderful richness

Lahore grew in importance with the dawn of Moghul supremacy when Babar, the founder of that dynasty, made it a place of Royal Residence, reminiscences of which are to be found to-day in the pleasure gardens, tombs, mosques and pavilions of Moghul architectural beauty which have won undying fame for that dvnastv here and elsewhere in India

Khyber Pass, the great natural highway into India through the almost impregnable mountain barrier of the North-West Frontier, is rich in historical association and has from time

hosts have passed into India to disturb the peace of her people and continually alter them destiny it is still the great trading route between India and the Central Asian States On Tuesdays and Fridays when the continual string of caravans of great shaggy camels laden merchandise, accompanied by stern, strong and picturesquely dressed men with their women and children from Central Asia are moving to and from Afghanistan, the pass presents a most interesting and unique sight

Kashmir, described by poets as "an emerald set in pearls" is a land of rich forests and upland pastures, of slow flowing rivers and glittering mountain torrents, ringed with an almost unbroken girdle of mountain snow capped all the year. capped all the year If you can imagine Venice set in the heart of Switzerland, that is Srinagar, Life is good as you the capital of Kashmir glide along the face of the lakes in a houseboat when the lotus flower is out and the banks are one mass of colour with the snow capped mountains in the background When days are warm on the lakes, a trip can be made up the valleys and you can live in Arcady and see the hear in his native haunts and the mountain does on the hill-tops

For those who have arrived at Delhi via Bombay an interesting return trip can be made via Benares and Calcutta Many visitors, however, enter India via Calcutta and from here also many interesting tours can be made

Calcutta, one of the first trading ports of the British East India Company in India, was founded by Job Charnock, it is now the second largest city in the Empire Its public buildings, the Indian museum, the Fort, the Jain Temple, the Hindu bathing ghats along the river front, the Hindu shrines par ticularly the 'Kali Temple' are all worthy of attention attention

Before winding your way towards Delhi, trips should be made to Darjeeling and to Puri The ambition of every visitor to Darjeeling is to see Mount Everest, the world's highest peak, and, in order to do so they must travel some 7 miles away, past Ghoom station to Tiger's Hill (8,514 ft) as from Darjeeling the mountain is not visible. The best time to see mountain is not visible. The best time to see sunrise on Mount Everest is in the early Spring or late Autumn. Then at the end you will find 2 view unequalled in any other part of the world Twelve peaks over 20,000 feet with the awe inspiring Kanchanjungha in the centre are spread out before you

Darjeeling is one of the meest hill stations in India and is unequalled for its snow view-From any where in the town you see the awe inspiring Kanchanjungha The sheer grandeur of the Kunchanjungha snows give Darjeeling a high place in the list of hill stations

Puri also is an easy run from Calcutta There in front of the gate of the temple is the famous black marble pillar, one of the most beautifully worked things in India with a tiny figure of the Incongruous as it may Dawn on its capitol Incongruous seem, in Puri all caste vanishes The signi ficance of this can be understood only by those who know India Once a year the image of immemorial been the route by which conquering | Krishna is carried in procession upon the

famous J gannath c rs to the Garden Temple These car 45 f t high standing on solid wooden wheels s en fe t in diam t r are dr gged alon by the devotees

Twenty miles north of Puri along the sea coast o 54 mil s by mot r road t ds the nique ch riot temple at Kon at the temple f Surya (The Sun God)

On the road to Delh the isitor will travel through the Gangetic plain one of the most fruitf I reas of Indi Her he will find c tles sacred to the Hindus such s Budh G y and Benares citis intimately connect d with the mutiny lik Lucknow and C wappor d other fi uri hing cities

Budh Gaya is one of the most f mous ad most interesting of all the sac d site of the Buddhists for it is the cene of the Gr t Renun lation and the Enlightenm at of Enlightenm at of Cautam afterw d named Buddha It marks th site f hi lo g penance nd his fin l vi tory

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Benares i puted t be th old t ity in dia but there i no auth tie re rd how old it is except that it I m tion d in those two get Hindu pls the Mahabharata and the get Hindu pis the Mahabharata and the Ramayana wish d l with ee t log before the Cinf tin era Be es is howe er one of the most holy eites in 1 di for the Hindu and tation. He pay is the Hindu who dis all Be res for he is tra sported at no SI a Himal ya P radis n M t Kals north of Lake Mana who til great tire. n M t Kals h ti great tiree eyed asceti seel g the pat the pr nt and the future its in pr found medit tion.

Benares rests on th b ks of the G nges nd floating down the river in a boat the sight of Aurangzeb a Mosque and the many pictu e templ and ghat recall to o es imagi atio through the dim vistas of time the ndl p oc lons of devo t p ople we die thei ndl s ture go the dim vistas or time the and a poc lons of devo to pople we dig thei wayd wath narrow in t thet mpl with fragra t garlands to hag go of the coke of the gods or to wre the is sol man de tion the mblem of Siva divinity

About 6 miles away from Benares lies Sar ath where Buddha preached his first rm n aft r obtainl g divine wi dom t Gay nd in ti eadjoining beer Park is M eum f Ar heo lovy of vivid inte est. The Mashadohl S. clety (The Central Org nis tion of the Baddhist)

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deeds of Lawrence who was in command until he was kill d and of Havelock who made hi historic but unsuccessful attempt to rescue the garrison nd w s hims if besieged are well Anown (Sir Henry Havelock is bur ed in Alam Bagh C rden of the World) which is about 4 miles from the Residency

Among the historic monuments of Lucknow are the Geat Imambara (Machi Bhawan) are the Small Im mba a (Palace of Light) and S! h N jaf built by N wab Haldar Ali as a Masoleum An old Institution of note are the La Martinier Colleges built by G neral Claud Martin f r the educati n of European and Martin (r the educatin of European and An lo Indi n boy and girls though I tteriv children of Indian gentlem n are also bela admitted. Canade M rith is buried in one of admitted Canade M rith is buried in one of college helped in the d f nee of the Re iden y durin, th M tiny Other places of int reat a c the D hunha G reess Shandra Bath (now Covernment Bortle (now Medical Researches) and Victoria college. Prk. Life ize po traits of the N wab of Oudh ar hung in a build ng situated in the last n med resort. Two hung ma oleums rike on H ratga i Road—the m in business centre—with best the test than the state of the sta whi hae the tombs of Whid Ali Shah the lat hawab of Oudh nd li Boum

Like Deihi Lucknow is repl to with historical Like Delhi Lucknow is repi te with historical lor and a visit to this town will gre itly inte est the visitor Lucknow als boasts of a up to date nuseum and in the Ha court Butter Zodocical gardens the animal live as near as possible in their a tur i urr undha

Cawnpore is one of the most important industrial cite of Indi and here you will find up-to-d te f ctorl a ymbol of the West with th teeming bazzas where busines is still carried on it has been do e for still carried on generatio s

Northern and Ce tr i I di i how e n t the only i teresti g p rt of Indi and the South can show you ights unlike those in any other part of the World So th India is a land of t mples full f th most w nd ful ca i g while hive on of the world south and the can be with the world south the while Myso on of the most p ogressi e Indian States can show you fine buildings falls higher than Miagara and wonderful accurry

than Nigara and wonderful scenery.

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Mysore comm morates in its nam the d struction of M hish ura minot ure buff lo head d monster by Chamundi the form und and head of monster by Chammond the form unti-th which the montr of Siv is worshipped the but tated y good so of the ruling fully. My not all of Sat is picturesqu land of m untain not a of forest pre-enting the mot dierstiff and be beautil is sornery. The Capital which bears to be more than the most of the capital which bears but mame as the Stat is a city with m my held the bear of the capital who which old to set the working of an up-to-chee I diam. The States should many wonderful seed it cannot I savel in India

do better than visit Mysore Elephants range throughout the southern forests and from time to time keddah operations are undertaken when wild elephants are captured in stockades Tigers, leopards and bears are numerous and bison are found in certain forests. The famous Gersoppa Falls present one of the most beautiful sights of wild untarnished nature to be found in India. Many of the temples contain examples of the finest carving, and Seringapatam famous as the capital of Tippu Sultan and about nine miles from Mysore is well worth a visit. For those who are travelling from Bombay to Colombo an interesting trip can be arranged via Mysore

At Madura and Trichinopoly will be found examples of some of the best and most interesting work in South India

Madura has been aptly described by European scholars as the "Athens of South India" and from time immemorial has been the abode of South Indian culture in all its aspects

It contains one of the finest and largest temples in South India and unlike many other temples the tourist is allowed to wander without restrictions over most of it. Near Shiva's shrine and in the hall (Mandapam as it is called in the Vernaular and Sanshrit) of a Thousand Pillars can be seen some of the finest carving in stone in all the world. The workmanship is so fine, the chiseling so delicate that one is lost in silent admiration as one looks at the representations of the Hindu Pantheon and at the graceful figures of men, women and animals

Trichinopoly is noted for its rock temple and about three miles away is Srirangam with its famous temple which is claimed as the earthly abode of Vishnu the Lord of Creation

Travancore, the most beautiful and fertile region in all southern India has many charms to offer the traveller within its domains. It has scenery ranging from a countryside of lakes, creeks and canals, to low hills, undulating land, nice fields and forests of cocoanut and arecapalms, with a heavy undergrowth of pepper vines and tapioca. The dominant note in Travancore is one of luxuriance in vegetation. It has a wonderful highland zone with mountains touching heights of from 5,000 feet to over 8,000 feet, and hills covered with the densest of virgin jungle, the home of great herds of wild elephants and bison, tiger, bear, black panther and wild boar, and where hes the lovely Perivar Lake over which one may cruise in comfort and see wild life in its natural habitat.

Irivandrum, the capital, is also accessible by well-kept roads from British India, and is connected by air with Bombay, Madras and Colombo, except during the monsoon

About seven miles south of Trivandrum Kovalam, a pleasant seaside resort with go facilities for bathing Cape Comorin, t Land's End of India, is the southernme roint of Travancore, where the sunrise and sum are magnificent sights. It is a sacred spot Hindus and a place of pilgrimage as the reput abode of Kanyakumari, the virgin Goddess whom the temple there is dedicated.

North of Trivandrum is the ancient town Quilon and to the north of this, a pleasant tr by boat along delightful backwaters or by c along a good motor road, is the busy scape of Alleppey

No one yearing Industrial mass the apports

of Alleppey No one visiting India should miss the opporti nity of seeing Burma for it is a country extraordinary charm, a country of contrast Whatever be your hobby, whatever be your u terest, be it sport, history, ethnology or botan or should you be merely fond of beautif scenery you will find a greater variety in Burn than in probably any other country can see huge snowy ranges and alps spangle with rhododendrons and flowers unknown t science You can find magnificent jungle almost impenetrable to man, bordering rushing torrents, or yet again you can see emeral green paddy fields and great winding rivers in the plains. Should you be adventurous an seek the wilder regions, you will find great gaps in the frontier unvisited by civilised means a peopled by head hunters. China Nagar. and the flerce Black Lisu Yet you will als find civilisation in the big cities like Rangoo and Maymyo Rangoon, the capital, is c special interest in that it possesses the famou Shwe Dagon Pagoda, the Sacred Golden Pagod visited by more pilgrims than any other Buddhis Temple in Indo China This short account of India is not intended t

This short account of India is not intended the comprehensive and does not even mention many of the interesting places to be visited but it is hoped that it will give some indication of the wonderful page-intry, the magnification buildings of an older age, the sport, and the many things of interest which India and Indialone can offer

December, January and February are the most pleasant months for a visit to India. The days are pleasantly cool and except on the seaboald the nights are cold. India speaking broadly has no winter except in the far north. It is a land of sunshine and colour. But the traveller arriving before. November, or staying in the country beyond the month of March must expect to find the tropical sun asserting its sway unless he wends his way to fair Kashmi or to one of the hill stations of India, Similathe summer capital of India, Darjeeling the delightful or one of the many others situated among the hills of India.

HOTELS IN INDIA AND CEYLON

AGRA-Ce il Imperial Empress Lawri AMRITSAP -Th Amrit r AURANGABAI -State Railway Hotel BANGALORE -The West End La ender s C ntral

BARODA -State Gue t Hou e near R ilway Station (For Europeans a 1 Indians)

BEVARES —Clark & Cecil Cl il
BOMBAY —The Taj Mah | Green Majestic
Rit Grand Pyrke Apollo
Calcutra —Grand Great Eastern Speces Contl ental

CAPE COMORIN -The C P Hotel

CAWYFORE—Berkel y Ho ee Bellevu Hotel
COUNDOR—Hill G ve Hampton
DANIZELING—Bellevue Mo t E erest Alice
Villa and Carlton New Eighn

DELHI -- Impe ial (New Delhi) Mald ns Cecli Swi Marina York Woodl d ERVARULAH -- Mal b

GWALIOR -Hotel de Gwallor Hyderabad (Dn) And Seconderabad —
Perry's Percy's Montgomery's Viccajee's AND SECUNDERABAD -

Hotel JODHPUR -The Stat Hot 1 katupove —Himalayan LARACHI -Kill rn y Bri tol Carlton Central

N rth Western Stanyon s KURSPONG -Woodhill LAHORE -Falett a Nedou s Sunny View

Brag nza s LUCKNOW -C Iton Royal Ba lington MADRAS —Co nemara Spenc Bosotto MAHABLESHWAR —Gr ville De Russe Frede

HIPLOTE -A the M RMTG 10 Pala o Mr Loho 8 MOUNT ARE -- Th Raire tana Hotel

MUS CORTE - Charle ille Grand Halman s Sa oy

MUTTRA -Royal My one -- Metropole Savoy Carlton

NAINITAL -Met opole Royal
OOTACAMUSD -Ooty Club Savoy Willingdon House Cecil Firgrove.

PESHAWAP -De n s POOYA -Napier Welledy Royal

PURI -B N Railw v Th Lodge
RANCHI -B N R Hot l Clayt ns Silver Oaks SHILLONG -Pinewood Ferndale Stonylands Hermitage

Sinta —Cecil Cirkes Corstorphans Grand
Mt pol Ce tral

SRINAGAR (Lashmir) -Nedou s TRIVANDRUM -M col

Upappur.-- Ud lour Hotel Lake View Hotel WALTAIR -Sea View Beach Grand. Cevi n.

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MOUYT LAVIRIA—Grand
NUWARA ELIYA—C. Iton Grand Grosvenor
May 1 d St Andrew s
TRINCOMALEE—MI ysla d Welcombe
TALAWARELE—Coronation

ADDRESSES OF FOREIGN CONSULATES IN BOMBAY

Afph. (dam.—116 W Beshwar Boad Mal b of Hill Badyn ——11 Germbase Boad Cumball All Ball Badyn ——1 Germbase Boad Cumball All Ball Badyn ——1 Germbase Boad Cumball All Web and Bombay Cha—Go. pa ett building Sir Phirosh w Mehra Road Bombay C ech at Rad ——1 & Wod house Road C t b De ng. k—1 Johlan Merca, the Chamber Nicol Road Ball nd Estate

Egypt —4 Quens Rod F nland —Finnish t t st

Finland —Finnish i t sts are looked aft r by the Consul General for Sweden at Bombay F ce—Not f thong hee 30th Ju e 1941

orma y—German interest a s fooked aft r by the Consul Gene af for Switterland at Bombay

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U sted States of America - Indian Construction Hous | Nicol Road Ballard Estate

rick.

States having Consulates in Calcutta but not in Bombay.

Argentine Republic —5, Tairlie Place (c/o Horre Miller & Co)
Bolivia —Wellesley House, 7, Wellesley Place
Columbia —29, Park Manslons, Park &t
Dominican Republic —102 and 101, Savabazar Street
Ecuador —6, Livons Range (c/o Messrs Turner Morrison & Co)
Estonia —Mousell & Co, Mercantile Buildings, Lai Bazar
Hayti —2, Cornwallis &t
Panama —Vacant

Peru — Vacant Venezuela — 29, Park Mansions, Park St

N B—There are at present no Consuls for Costa Rica, Liberia, Salvador and Mexico at Calc The Consulates for Guatemala and Chile have been abolished

Foreign Consular Officers in India.

Corrected up to July 1945

Name	Appointment	Station
Afghanistan		
Monsieur Muhammad Shafi Khan Abdur Rahman Raoufi Monsieur Muhammad Yunus Khan	Consul General Consul Do	Delhi Bombay Karachi
Argentine Republic		48.
*G I Maitland Heriot	Vice-Consul	Calcutta
Belgium		
Monsieur M Goosse Monsieur R H Gerard L J Pakes (Acting) *K H Chambers (Acting)	Consul General Do Consul Do	Bombay Calcutta Karachi Madras
Bolivia		
*B Matthews	Consul General	Calcutta
Brazil		
*Vacant	Consul	Bombay
*Senhor Jame N Heredia (in charge of the Consulate)	Vice Consul	Do
China		
C. P Chen Shen Tsee teseng Tsai Weiping Chen Yi Yuan Ho Mei Shan Mrs Hsing Chieh Yuan Yeh	Consul General Consul Do Vice Consul Do Do	Calcutta Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Bo
Li Chin Sieh Lin Sen Wang Hsin Chuen Chow Ching-Ming	Consul Vice Consul Do Chancellor	Do Do Do

Name	Appointment	Station
Col mbia. Senor Altonso Tavera G H Aldridge	Con ul General Consul	M dras Calcutta
C ta Rica V cant Cub	Consul	Calcutt
Vacant Monsieur W F P is (on le ve) 5 Mascarenha (a ting)	Consul General Consul Do	Calcutta B mbay Do ,
Czechoslovakia Monsieur Ladislav Urban G P Potts (Acti)	Consul Do.	Bombay K rachi.
Denmark Monsi ur B A Thorstenson O C Kent (acting) A Hansen K Moller Vec unit J MeYulty	Consul Do Do Do Do Vice Consul Do	Bombay Calcutta Calicut Madras Calcutta Kar chl.
Dominican Republic B. N. Roy V. c. ni	Consul Vice Consul	Calcutta Do
Ecuador L W Ba combe	Consul	Calcutta
Egypt Monsieur Mohamma I Abdul Mo em Monsieur Mostafa Kamel	Consul General Vice Co sul	Bombay Do
Finland Con ular Officers for Sweden i Indi re i ch ge of Finnish inte e ts		
France Mons E R ux Mons G D 1zeau Mons Pierre Berthel t Mo P Popouss my	French Co ul Ge 1 Vi Consul Consul Vic Con ul	Calcutta. Do Bombay Do
Germany Consul U neral for Switze land at Bomb y l in charg of German intere to in Indi		}
Greece Monsi ur M Presvelos G A G ord di M nsi ur N Pilon Coi ni H. J Mahon old vo mla jr J Hamphry o B ? M usicur N N F ntaropulos Hayti	Consul G neral D p ty C n 1 Consul G n ral Do D puty C n 1 1 Do	Calcutta Do Bomb y K rachi Do Bombay
Mon leur F de Brag n (on leave tin) Murari Churn Law (cting) Hungary Swedish Con ular Office s i I dia re i harg of Hung lan interests	Co sul D	Calcutta Do

Name	Appointment	Station
Iran. Monsieur Ali Motamedy Monsieur Mohammed Ali Moaddel Monsieur Abol Ghassim Panahy Vacant Monsieur Mons Mehdi Forubar Mons Kamoran Dowlatshahi Vacant Monsieur Ahmad Ghadimi Iraq Vacant Saiyid Abdulla I Bakr Saiyid Munir Rashid	Consul General for Iran in India Consul Do Do Do Vice-Consul Do Do Consul-General Consul In charge of the Consulate General Vice Consul, In charge of Consulate	Do Bombay Calcutta Karachi Do Madras Quetta Bombay
Italy Italian interests in India are looked after by the Consul for Spain at Bombay Japan Swedish Consular Officers in India are in charge of Japanese interests Liberia	1	
Vacant .	Consul .	Calcutta
Luxemburg *Monsieur Alphonse Als (on leave) *R C L Van Damme (Acting)	Vice-Consul Do	Bombay Do.
Mexico. Vacant	Consul	Calcutta
Monaco Vacant	Consul	Bombay
Nepal Prakhyat Trishakti Patta, Pravala Gorkha Dakshina Bahu, Colonel Daman Shamshere Jung Bahadur Rana, 0 B	Consul-General	Delhi
Netherlands Monsieur A Merens Monsieur C E van Aken Monsieur G Velthorst (on leave) Monsieur G H Heintzen (Acting) A D Charles Mons C J J Hardebeck Mons J Rasom Nicaragua.	Consul-General Consul Do Do Do Do Do Do Do	Calcutta Do Bombay Do Madras Cochin (British) Karachi
*C H A R Hardcastle (on leave) *C W H P Waud (Acting) Vacant	Consul Do Do	Bombay Do Calcutta

[·] Honorary.

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Name	Appointment	Station
Norway Monsieur T Knudiron Monsieur T Ahlsand Monsieur S Gylecht (in charge of the Consulate General) Monsieur Zmill Fjerm ros Ernest John Fåkes John Robert Galloway Panama	Consul General Consul Do Vice Consul Do Vice Consul (Acti g Hony) Consul (Acting Hony)	Bombay Do Calcutta Do Cochin (British) Karachi Madras
The interests of Panama in Calcutta Bombay and K rachi are in charge of American Consular Officers.		
Poland J. Litewski J. Zanozinski Dr. Tadeusz Lisiecki V. cant Portugal	Consul General Con ul Vice Consul Consul	Bombay D Do Calcutta
Vacant Senhor A P J F rnandes (in ch rge of the Con ulate General) V cant	Consul Ge eral Vice Consul C sul	Bombay Do Calcutta
Rav Alberto Lopes Dr J J Alfon. o Ln & S Roumania Ro manian interests within the jurisdiction of the former Hono ary Consul for Roums nia at Bombay re in charge of the Consul for Sweden at Rombay	Vice-Consul	Karachi
Snlvador Vacant	Consul	Calcutta
Spain J J S de Souz P \ Ray Chowdhury R B Fairclough Sweden	Chancellor in-charge Vice Consul Hon Vice Consul	Bombay Calcutta Ka achi
Carl Albert Magnus Halle borg S C Bundgren N F Tisell W D Ross B O ENG	Consul General Consul Do Do Do	Bombay Do Cal utta Karachi.
Switzerland Monsleur A Sonderegger Lmest Flury Monsleur O Yoegeli Monsleur F Hofmann	Consul General Consular Con ular Agent Do	Bomb y Calcutta Kar chi Madras
Thailand Swiss Consular Officers in India are in charge of Thai interests.		
Turkey Monsley L. C Mousell (on leave) F A La h m (Acti g) Bay H H Anll Bay H luk Hocaman	Consul Do. Consul in charg of the Con ul to General Vice Consul	Calcutta Do Bombay Do

Name	Appointment	Station
United States of America.		
Megrl S Myers John J MacDonald Charles E Brookhart Samuel J Fletcher Kenneth J Yearns	Consul General Consul Do Do Do Do	Calcutta Do Do Do Do
Dallas M Coors Donglas Flood Robert Charles Hill	Vice Consul Do Do	Do Do Do
Augutus Robert Towers Alden M Haupt Philip H Bagley	Do Do Do	Do Do Attache for duty the American M sion at New Del and ex officio Vic Consul at Calcutt
Howard Donovan George D LaMont	Consul General Consul	Bombay Do
T Elliot Weil Charles W Adair Joseph J Wagner, Thomas B Wood	Vice Consul Do F Do Do	Do Do Do Do
Charles E Macy Joseph S Sparks Albert C Cizauskas	Consul Vice Consul Do	Karachi Do Do
Roy E Bower Miss Louise Schaffner	Consul Vice Consul	Madras Do

Foreign Representatives in India.

Name	Appointment	Station
United States of America George R Merrell	Commissioner of the United	New Delhi
Sheldov T Mills	States of America to India Secretary	Do
Glenu A Abbey	Do	Do
China		
The Hon ble Mr S H Shen	Commissioner of China to	New Delhi
S H Sih	Secretary to the Commis sioner of China to India	Do
C H Shen	Do Do	Do
C C Chuanig	Do Do	Do
Mee Wen-Ka	Attache to Commissioner of China to India	Do

Hill Stations

In India especially during the months of April Dharmsala and Kangra The bet hotels at and May and at Christmas t me everybody Dalhousis are Stiffies Grand View and the titles as much as possible to the a holiday, the lar umoor and t Dharmsals the Switters s hills Being anything from 2 000 to 8 000 feet above the level of the sea and difficult of access above the sevel of the sea and cumcuit of access for motor traffic the hill at tions are delight inlly cool and peaceful. Her one can us ally ride walk play tennis and golf or simply laze in beautif I surrounding and fo get il about the tials of wo k and pri kly heat. These are the principal hill at tions in alph betical order -

COONGOR

An ideal health e ort It is 1 miles from Octacamund by rail and stands on the lower ridge of the main pit eau t an altitude of 6 000 feet. The town has a good w te supply and natural drain g facilities and is cl imed to be 0 e of the cl anilest towns in South India. The climate is best des ibed as mild and g nial neither hot in ummer nor cold in winter th keenness of the ir not being biti g as that ! Ootacamund The mean day t mperatur is Ootacamund The mean day t mperature as decrees. The north e st monsoon sets in an north e st monsoon sets in samuam in bo rding hous and bunnelous about the middle of Octob r and is e so boart rented throw in g n i The Sind B ingel about the middle of Octob r and is e so boart rented throw in g n i The Sind B ingel north rented throw in the set of the recomme ded.

There re many pla es in and around Coonoo which are the favourite hau ts of picnic parties Shaliten owin to their beautif I see ery The Droog At Gulm which are the Isvolute last of the Bartes owin to their beautif I see ery The Droog Sims Park The Dolfin Nose The Lamb s Rock Laz Falls L teri Falls Lady Canning Se t The Ralli h Dam and Catherin F lls Mount Pleasa t near the railway stati n which con tains sever I Indi n residential quarters is on an ele ation and commands a fi prospect f the country round

Like its lister station Octacamund Coo oor h s eq al facilities for visitors in the way of hotels nd hops while th easy journey by rail lends itself to an ex hange of amenities

Hotel -Hill Gro e

KASHMIR Perhaps the most f mous be uty spot in the we id can be reach d by taking train (either G.I.P or B.B. C.I.) f om Bombay to Bawal p add or J mmu (Tawi)— bout 48 hourswhence the remainder of the journey to Stinagar the capit I city of Kashmir about 200 miles by either route is accomplished by motor Maxi mum temperature of the place is 98 Fahr and the aver ge height of the valley about 6 000 ft it is entirely urrounded by the snow covered lofty oute auges of the Karakoram and the Himalayas The v ll y overs n rea of 85 lotty oute ages of the harakoran and the Himalayas The vil y overs n rea of 85 miles north to outh and 30 miles ea t to west The river Jh lun gilding gr cefully south to north connects with the l ke area near Sriman by a canal and gra es th outskirts of the Wula Lake ne r B nya and Sopore Visitors usually stay at Srins ar Gulmarg Schh bal and Pahalgam in bo rding hous and bungalows to one of the numerous agen ie in Srinagar one can hire houseboat which is Iwaya available and iv in the like re ne FStn gr. 1 cl. cln Bagn. Stn. B in Sodrakhun and the street of the s

tr kking trout fishing nd shooting KODATKANAT.

and became popula with the adven of the American Missionaries fom Madur who fund d a colony in Kodaikanal w s discovered about 18 0 the advent who f und d a colony in the Hills S cossive Collectors of the district chose the hill as a umm r h bitation nd to thes must

Indel—Indi Gro e

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(8 000 ft)—From D rie ii g the hi_best
muchain peaks in the world can be the continued the part round that is it is the second of the pear round that is it is the received for the pear round that is it is the received for the pear round that is it is the received for the continued and round the received for the continued and round the received for the continued and round the received for the continued and round the received for the

The station has a mean annual rainfall of for renting and are willing to help visite about 65 inches, a major portion falling in the during their stay at the station months of October, November and December Pleasant showers are experienced during April, May and June, the season months and help to keep the station dust-free for parties and picnics Neither hot nor cold, Kodaikanal ever accords a warm welcome to every visitor seeking a holday, a haven of ease and comfort to recoup and rejuvenate, free from the heat of the plains Kodaikanal is the delight of the gardener Flowers bloom all the year round

Water-Supply —The town enjoys the benefit of an excellent water-supply from the Pambar stream which was dammed and converted into a reservoir in 1914 Within the last thirty years, there was not a single occasion on which the water was found to be chemically or bacteriolo-This is mainly due to the fact that the entire catchment area comprising 500 acres has been properly enclosed

Amenities - Kodaikanal affords a variety of exhilarating amusements to the tired visitor The lake is the chief attraction and is skirted by a three-mile road which provides excellent walks Overlooking the lake are the several residences The excellent golf course is popular during the season The many waterfalls make for ideal picnic resorts The "Fairy-falls" just below the Observatory, "Silver Cascades" on the Law, Ghat Road, "Bear Shola Falls" extremely pretty and a good place for picnics and "Glen Falls" on the way to Vilpatti, are some of the popular sights

Coaker's Walk (so named after a Lieutenant who was on duty in the district from 1870 to 1872) is a semi circular footpath, by the side of the English Church, which runs along the southern brink overlooking the plains. The southern brink overlooking the plains. The view from here is considered by many as unrivalled. On Coaler's Walk the visitor is alone with nature in its varied profusion Away in the hazy distance lies the ancient city of Madura and on the right the rugged face of the cliff known as the Dolphins Nose

"The Pillar Rocks" are three masses of gramte, some 400 feet high, which stand on the edge of the same side of the plateau as Coaker's walk but about three miles farther on They are reached by a fine road which runs through named because of each little Hamlet having its beautiful scenery well needed with process and beautiful scenery, well wooded with pines and eucalyptus and form a favourite rendezvous Between and below them are for picnic parties several caves and chasms into which the more adventurous can descend

Solar Observatory.—Crowning the heights of the Palpi Hills, and 850 feet higher than the lake is the Government Solar Observatory surrounded by beautiful fir plantations

Sport—The adventurous can find big game thin a few miles of Kodaikanal Riding within a few miles of Kodaikanal is not popular on the hills for lack of facilities The station is well Hiking finds many votaries equipped with the ordinary amenities of life

Kodaikanal Club is open to visitors are also the Boat Club, an Indian Club and a Hotels and travellers' bungalows Ladies Club are available. The Municipal authorities pub | Trom Pathankot to Manall, a distance of lish annually a list of bungalous available about 198 miles, the road is through well rooded

For those in quest of real rest, tonic air ar the company of serene nature there is no bett place in India than this lovely hill station

The latest addition to the roads on the hil is the Goschen Road popularly known as the "Forty-Miles-Round" leaving the municipal limits at Pillar Rocks to the Bernam lake an thence to Mannavanur and back to Kodaikana The Scenery throughout is of pleasing downs i contrast to the wooded areas in the vicinity c Kodaikanal

The South Indian Railway has opened a: Out Agency on the hills for through booking and transport of all descriptions of traffic between Kodaikanal Road station and the hills cum Road tickets to the Out Agency are issued from and to all stations in India and Ceylon A regular bus service connects all important trains at Kodaikanal Road station Pleasure cars can also be obtained on previous notice at about Rs 20 for each trip

KOTAGIRI.

It is about 14 miles from Coonoor and 18 miles from Ootacamund Motor buses run from Coonoor railway station daily in connection with the Mail trains and the road journey does not occupy more than an hour The bus fare is about ten to twelve annas per passenger for a single journey Cars are also available at about Rs 7 per trip or Rs 10 to and fro

Kotagiri stands, similar to Cooncor, on the lower ridge of the main plateau, but 500 feet higher than Coonoor and 800 feet below Ootaca mund Ooty, it thus enjoys a climate half way between that of Coonoor and Ootacamund—the mean day temperature being 62 degrees It is also visited by the north east monsoon and its rainfall is identical with that of Cooncor

There are not naturally the same facilities as at Coonoor or Ootacamund, but the natural surroundings are even more beautiful, and to those who seek rest and seclusion in a mild form it is an ideal resort

Hotel —Blue Mountain

KULU VALLEY.

own deity) is situated north of Simla and east of Kangra There is a fairly good motor road from Pathankot via Baljnath Paprola and on via Mandi through the Kulu Valley to Manali, where the road terminates and only a track is then available over the Rohtang Pass (13,500 ft) to Lahoul, thence to Leh and Ladhak

From Pathankot to Bujnath Paprola there It is a is also a small mountain railway running a long pull and a strong pull from the lake bund daily service, but the connection for passengers though only two miles in distance proceeding via Amritsar is not very satisfactory proceeding the Amritsar is not very satisfactory at the present time as the service is Inter and 3rd class only. It is cheaper and quicker to travel from Pathankot by hus—the fare Pathan lot Belianth. Paracles and lot Belianth. kot-Baijnath Paprola is less than Rs 4 per person

No other motorable roads into Kulu are available but the journey could be made by trekking from Simla and a few other centres

Trom Pathankot to Manall, a distance of

If m is.—The Valley is open the whole year and having a fairly temperate climate it can be vitted at any time. Climatically the best seasons are from April to May and from Au usto. October incl. ive. Jun. and July are usually hot mo the parti ul. iy in Rais n and Latrain whits July in Manall is generally with the control of the contro

Visitors are advised to take certain of their Visitors are advised to take certain to the control of the control

It provid s

comfortable Re t House

Rai n 4 700 ft Situ t d amidst very fine scenery a d a g od e t e for trout fi hing Good ce mmodation for European visitor Golf Tenni d Swimming available Hotele— Mayflow and The Shacks

Ro tes—Th main ro te is via Pathankot at which place visito s can ith r tak the mou t i railway o th m tor road to Baljaath I apr l thence by ro d to Ralson K train d Ma

The Ka ra Union Motor Service Co runs betw n P thank t and Baljusth P pr la whilst th Mandi Tran port Co and the kulu whits the Mandi Tran port Co and the Audu W IV 1 y Motor Comp by run services between Mu soorle about two hours later W II y Motor Comp by run services between Mu soorle about two hours later W II y Motor Comp by run services used in the services used in your content with the train arrivals II mes churches be his and a me of the best of the services of the service

(,500 ft) — The nearest hill station to Bombay d 1 fo walkers and anybody wanting r t nd quiet Rea hed by t king train from Victoria T rminus Bombay t Neral (abo t 1; h ur) whe c Mathe n may be rea hed by hill r llway (hours) or by pony rickshaw or on foot by a good walke

ceptibly u til it r aches the st p c nt of the

In his wilk round the child mill schround for rence if Main'r a Hull the visitor can can be noted that the sum of the control of the control of the child for the child fo

Lo isa Chowk and Al and r Point

Hotels -S Lods C tr ! Lord D ve Hindu a d the Rugby

helts offering m galificent see ery 11sin on either side of the V lley 40 leights of 7000 ft to 10 000 ft the river Beas runnin part of the Government of Bombay Those who do not Government of Bombay Those who do not apply the state of the Government of Bombay a distance of about 180 mile usually take train to Poon and then hire a car fom Poona to Mahablesh war Mahalleshwar is noted for its delightful vegetation orchids and lilles bloom in April

and May Hotels -Frederick Hotel de Russe Race View

MOUNT ABU,

(4 500 ft)—An ideal pl c fo combini g the
i ures of a mountain ring holiday with the
archeological excursion Reached by B B & C I trains to Ahmedabad thence by The main centres in Kulu Valley ate metre gauge to Abu Road when the jour y Bannath P pr 1 (3500 ft) The present is completed by ca The Ralp tana Hotel is terminus of the mountai allway it provid a recommended. There is all 0 a Dak Bung I w omioriable accommodations in PWD and containing four furni hed to a Dask Bing I w Containing four furni hed rooms permi sion to use twin is kulu Di trict and the main shopping cent of the light part of the Valley II s a completed to electify the station

(7 000 ft)—The s mme headquarters of the Northern Comm nd Magnificent views and w lks Vi ltors take tr in to Rawalpindi whence they complet the rem tig 37 miles by car The principal hotels a e the Ce ii the Viewforth and the Brighti ads

MUSSOORIE.

{7 00 ft}-Much fre; ent d on account of it ex eption lip fine cl mat Rea hed from Bombay by G I P or B B & C I trains to Dehr Dun a journey of 35 hour where it is n e sa yt cha g o r to m tor which reaches Mu soorie about two hours later

and pl ces for e cursions Th l adi g hotels the Charleville Hack man s and the S vov

NAINI TAL.

(6 500 ft)—Is the ummer residence f the overnor f th United Pro inces From Governor f th good walke

Though Matheran i no mo than 650 feet | mbay the re two ways of getting there high th are few stations in I dia even though | The first track where I re with the pile is the which yild sind magnifi t vi w | more than 1 to more than 1 to pile is much high it sets its side see the seed of the which the book of boot 5 hours to be seed a d th coastal pile in imper the neighborhood which will retain to Lucknow and to the sea a d th coastal pile in imper the neighborhood a Royal are explicitly will lift raches the step c net of the magnification. He was not considered the sea and the coastal pile in the properties of the sea and the coastal pile in the properties of the sea and the coastal pile in the properties of the sea and the coastal pile in the properties of the sea and the coastal pile in the properties of the sea and the coastal pile in the properties of the sea and the coastal pile in the properties of the sea and the coastal pile in the properties of the sea and the coastal pile in the properties of the sea and the coastal pile in the properties of the sea and the coastal pile in the properties of the coastal pile in the properties of the sea and the coastal pile in the properties of the sea and the coastal pile in the properties of the d Royal are the be t hot 1

133 degrees more than 6166 d grees.
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winte me the the rmometer touches
freezing pot t

One of the main features that distinguish climate in the world and throughout the year Ootacamund from other hill stations is the it is very equable there being a variation of length of motorable roads it has The town about 10 degrees between night and day tem itself has the appearance of a vast park with its peratures. The mean rainfall approximates itself has the appearance of a vast park with its peratures. The mean rainful approximate broad well kept roads which traversed country of beautiful gardens and extensive stretches of turf studded with ornamental trees. The which is 2,100 feet above sea-level, is the ter Rotanical gardens in the contract the Paca Country of the pacaging the Botanical gardens in the centre, the Race Course. the palaces of the several noblemen, the Assembly from thence onwards the metre gauge take rooms and the Government House help to make its place, meandering to Simla through over 10

Madras for three months of the year from April to July Reached either by taking train to Mysore (40 hours from Bombay) and then changing to motor car for five hours, or by taking train to Mettupalayam Via Madras and thence by hill railway of Ootacamund

Ootacamund is a Sportsman's paradise where plenty of shooting is available. Trout fishing is a special attraction. It possesses one of the best golf courses in India and tournaments are held in May and September

The principal hotels are the Savoy and Cecil

PACHMARHI.

(3,500 ft)—Situated on a plateau in the Mahadeo Hulls of Satpura Range, is the summer quarters of the Government of the Central Provinces A delightful hot-weather health resort Reached by GIP railway to Pipariya Via Jubbulpore, and a two hours motor journey The best hotel is the Pachmarhi Hotel

SIMLA.

The summer headquarters of the Government of India (Central Government) and the Government of the Punjab, the General Headquarters and the Royal Navy, is situated on several small spurs of the lower Himalayas at a mean elevation of 7,100 feet above sea level. The Governor-General and C -in C are in residence in Simla from May to October every year.

From the beginning of October to about the as for as Narkunda middle of December, Simla enjoys the best lovely

minus for the road gauge railway system and the town attractive and cheerful The hydro-electric head works at Pykra is within 18 miles of Ootacamund and is worth a visit way and en route the scenery is superb with luxuriant follage, chiefly of confers, oak an rhododendron At Kalka motor cars are available. able for those who would prefer to travel b road and the journey is completed within 3 hours

There are several excellent hotels in Simla the Cecil, Corstorphans, Clarkes, Grand and fo orthodox Indians, Hindu, Muslim and Royal In Mashobra, 7 miles out of Simla, there are the Gables and Wild Flower Hotels Boarding houses are in the minority, the best known is Talbot House The YWCA and the YMCA hostels are open for the greater portion of the year

The climate of Simla may be divided into four seasons of about three months each quarter beginning with January, rough, snowy stormy and raw The second dry and sunny with gradually increasing dust and heat The third rainy, damp and relaxing The fourth bright, clear and bracing In May and June the average maximum temperature is about 78 In January and February the average minimum temperature is about 36 degrees

There is a very good road into the interior and hikers to Narkunda, Kotgarh and Rampur Bushahr are lodged in rest houses that line the From Simla there are 2 routes to Mus soone a distance of 145 miles and little difficulty is experienced for accommodation en route; permission to occupy Dak bungalows and Forest Rest Houses must be obtained from the officials concerned

There are also direct routes to Tibbet, Srinagat, (Kashmir) and Dalhousie, and motor vehicles are permitted to ply by the Municipality on a pass The scenery en route is

CLIMBING IN THE HIMALAYAS.

Owing to their immensity and the time and and K2, both about 28,150 ft, though which cost involved in undertaking expeditions into is the higher of the two is not certain the Himalayas a great deal of mountaineering and exploration remains to be done in the world's highest mountain range There are over fifty summits of 25,000 ft and of these only two, Kamet (25,447 ft) and Nanda Devi (25,660 ft)

Pioneer Climbers — Mountaineering in the Himalayas began some eighty years ago when surveyors crossed high passes and scaled peaking the source of the sourc in the course of their work Among these pioneers must be mentioned the Schlagmtwell have been scaled, whilst there are innumerable lesser summits of such formidable difficulty, owing to the comparatively recent geological formation of the range, that judged by modern mountaineering standards the majority are inaccessible. The highest peak is Mount Everest, which by latest measurements is 29,141 ft. Next come Kanchenjunga process must be mentioned the Schlagmand in 1855 reached a height of 22,329 ft on the Eastern Ibi Gamin, one of the subsidiary peaks of Kamet, whilst I S plane table at 22,040 ft ja the same district plane table at 22,040 ft ja the same district plane table at 22,040 ft ja the same district plane table at 22,040 ft ja the same district plane table at 29,141 ft. Next come Kanchenjunga red the Sikkim valleys of Kanchenjunga and height of

made attempts to climb Kangchenjau 700 ft In 1930 a fourth attempt was made by an and Pauhumri 3 180 ft Some remark ble International expedition is deby Professor explorations were also carried out by the Pauhuts G Dyherndurth. The party attempted the I the Survey of India Among the e men was immunish from the Nepal side but were repulsed by an ice avalanche which killed one of the Jonsong La 0 00 ft

Later in the unseteenth century came is not some the control of th Later in the nineteenth century came accomplished the first cross nor of the Karakor ms and it il during the expectition in accomplished the first cross nor of the Karakor ms and it is accomplished the first cross nor of the Karakor ms and it is accomplished to the same of the same

mountain Mummery and his tw Gurkhas wer lost In 1899 D W Freshileld m de the first circuit of Kanchenjung and explored the Nepal side of the mountain

A N w Pha -- Meanwhile th nks to Brigadier General Brue Gurkha and later Sh rp s and Bhotl s were trained for mountaine ing and with the adv tof first lass port a e Hima layan mountain ring ent ed on a new phas D and Mrs Bullock W kman made a numb of xpeditions into the K korams and W W

top

porters Subsequently they asc ded a number of peaks including the Ramthang Peak 23 200 ft and the Jonsong Peak 4 344 ft

The prelimi w exp dition for the reconn is The prelim: The serious for the second is a nee of the approach ato Mt Everest carried out its work in the must complete manner under the leadership of Lt Col C K Howard Bury The approaches to Mt E erest on all its northern f ces were thoroughly examined and relations we e established with the local uthorities On the information and experience of the re conn is ance expedit on the second expedition to Evere twas rgani ed and s toff the i llowing or recuisions into the K. Korams and W. W. Graham make a must be of the flowing fraham make a numb r of renerabable a cent with Swiss guide including as end of Antre with Swiss guide including as end of Antre Controversy & Abru was later attempted by two Korwegians Messra Endeastska and Moure dass who got within a few feet of the same and the same was supported by the controversy & Swiss and the same was supported by the controversy & Swiss and the same was supported by the same wa feet high

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The 1933 expedition established its base in the Rongbuk Valley on April 17th and on April 21st Camp I was established Thenceforward the expedition was dogged by exceptionally bad pre monsoon weather which greatly hindered the establishment of camps and made the ascent to the North Col 23,000 ft prolonged and arduous work Camp IV, 22,800 ft was not established until the middle of May after a 40 feet ice wall on the North Col slopes had been climbed The expedition was equipped with wireless which enabled weather reports to be received from the meteorological authorities at Alipore One installation was at Darjeeling, one at the base camp and a third at Camp III, 21,000 ft Camp III was linked to the North Col by field telephone so that messages could be received up to 23,000 ft from the plains of India in a short space of time

Owing to a series of blizzards and high winds Camp V was not established until May 22nd But it was pitched at 25,500 ft several hundred feet higher than previously The party was then cut off for three days by a furious blizzard and eiventually had to retreat to Camp IV. The Camp was re established on May 28th and on May 29th Wyn Harris, L Wager and J L Longland continued the ascent and finally pitched Camp VI at 27,400 ft, 600 ft higher than in 1924, after a magnificent effort on the part of the porters Longland then brought the porters down but had a terrible time in a blizzard and only by exercising great mountaineering skill steered them down to Camp V The following morning Wyn Harris and Wager made a reconnaissance of the route to the summit and failing to discover a route along the crest of the north east ridge finally followed the same route as Norton in 1924 They were stoppedby dangerous conditions at 28,100 ft and returned to Camp VI where they met Shipton and Smythe who had come up from Camp V, after which they descended to Camp V The following morning Shipton and Smythe were unable to leave Camp VI owing to a ligh wind but on June 1st they made their attempt on the summit

An hour and a half after leaving the Camp Shipton had to return owing to some internal trouble. Smythe carried on alone and reached approximately the same point as Wyn Harris and Wager before he was forced to retreat owing to the deep powdery snow resting on the steep slabs. Shipton descended to Camp V the same day in very bad weather and Smythe spent a third night at Camp VI descending to Camp IV next day in a blizzard. Owing to frostbites, strained hearts, and high altitude deterioration the party had to retire to the base camp. A week later they returned to Camp III to make another attempt. Owing, however, to the breaking of the monsoon this had to be abandoned and the expedition returned to Darjeeling.

An extraordinary attempt to climb Everest was made in 1934 by Maurice Wilson, a young airman Having penetrated Tibet in disguise he marched to Everest and with a few porters went on in reaching 21,000 feet. He then succeeded alone and nothing more was heard of him, until his body was discovered near the site of Camp III, 21,000 feet, by Mr E. Shipton's party in 1935.

Early in 1935 the Tibetan Government granted permission for a further attempt to take place from June 1935 to June 1936 inclusive

As there was no time to organise an attempt on the summit it was decided to send out a small party under the leadership of Mr E E Shipton This had as its objects Collection of data as to monsoon snow and weather conditions, ex amination of alternative routes from the west, the trying out of new men for the summit attempt, physiological observations, a sterio photogrammetric survey, examination of ice formations on the North Col

This expedition proved that Everest cannot be ascended during the monsoon and that the only hope of an ascent is during the period immediately before the monsoon

Conditions during the monsoon are extremely dangerous and the party had a narrow escap from an enormous avalanche that fell from the slopes of the North Col

During the course of this reconnaissance two dozen peaks over 20,000 feet high were ascended

The 1936 expedition was led by Mr Hugh Ruttledge and included three of the 1933 climbers Messrs Shipton, Smythe and Wyn Harris, and one of the 1933 Signals Officers Lieut Smith It encountered exceptionally bad Windham weather and unusual conditions Before the monsoon, snowstorms rendered the mountain unclimbable and the usual pre-monsoon northwest wind was lacking to clear the snow away However, Camp IV on the North Col was established to schedule and the party were in position to attack the summit when the weather broke and two feet of snow forced them to retreat down the dangerous slopes of the North Col To cap their discomfiture the monsoon arrived on the exceptionally early date of May 24th Two attempts were made to re open the route to the North Col but on both occasions the party were in great danger and the attempt had to be abandoned when Shipton and Wyn Harris were carried down by an avalanche and nearly lost their lives Subsequently reconnais ance parties ascended the main Rongbuk glacier and examined the west side of the North Col which, in spite of Mallory's unfavourable verdict, was found to be not only practi le but less dangerous in monsoon conditions than the east

The 1938 expedition consisted of seven climbers, H W Tilman, E E Shipton, F S Smythe, N E Odell, Dr C B M Warren, P Lloyd and Capt P R Oliver and was led by Mr Tilman It was considerably smaller than previous expeditions owing to economic reasons and because experience has shown that the small light expedition has as good and perhaps better chance of achieving its object than a large cumbersome expedition rendered comparatively immobile by its transport and tied down to a fixed plan Though the expedition falled to reach the summit of Mount Everest it fully justified these beliefs and cost only £2,500 as against the £10,000 or more of previous Everest expeditions

The expedition reached Rongbul on April 6th and established Camp 3 on April 26th Wind and cold made further advance impossible

middle of May during the commencement of the before they attained success monsoon which broke on the unprecedented date of May 5th one month to six weeks earlier than usual Th route up the North Col was fo ced in dangerous snow conditions and the party had a narrow escape from an av lanche Camp 4 was established on May 24th but enowstorms drove the p rty down. It was then d cided to regain the North Col from the west vi the Main Rongbuk Glacier and Camp 4 wa re established after a difficult ice climb on June 5th On June 8th Camp 6 was established by Shipton and Smythe with seven porters and the foll wing day an attempt was made to reach the summit way an accumpt was made to reach the summit Conditions however proved impossible owing to deep monaton snow and the party was fo ced to retreat after reaching a height of 7300 ft A further attempt by Tilman and Lloyd on June 11th m t with no more success and the expedition had to be abandoned

expedition had to be abandoned

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of or 12 900 ft but were for each term than the price of the control of the contr 29 mins on the outward night aids in Assistant S min on the return jursey From Glight the machin's further proceeded upon flight over the H nra N gar nd R kj ta s Brilliand hotographs f N g Parb t nd R kapo has well as of other place of importance i terest we taken Su h flights are now freque itym d by the R A.F

and the party descended to the Kharta valley Several determined attempts to reach the for a rest and to recuperate from inducenza summit of the mountain in August were brought chills and sore throats. They returned in the lot on a end by the break up of the weather

The D ter of 1934—In 1934 Herr Merk returned to the attack with an even stronger party which included a number of well known German and Austrian mou taineers and Captains Fri r and Sangster of the Indian Army as trans Fri r and Sangster of the Indian Army as trans port officers. Tatality, early overfook the capeditin Herr Dre el dying of pneumonia dowine to v frons delays, Camp IV was not established until the end of June The party skeleton camps behind Thaily after height of 25 500 feet had been reached and Camp Will established at 4800 fe t a terribib blirard broke. The priy retreated but owing to the storn and till equipped camps retreat became a roote during which no few than fine the storn and till equipped camps retreat became a roote during which no few than fine the land and six Darfeeling proterp—men who land and eix Darjeeling porters—men who had accompanied the 1933 Everest Expedition Of the Europeans only the two Austrians Herren

it e his membe s f th expediti n were killed lo gwith he Sherp port a Mountaineering e perts are of the opinio that th eason w s not very propitious for th ascent of th peak which is con idered to be more accessible in

A further G rman attempt to climb Nanga A further to riman attempt to climb Nanga Parbat w a made in 1938 under the leadership of Dr Paul B uer Durf g the second half of July th party s cc ething in reachi g a height of ov r 23 000 it but were i r ed to retreat by

the machin's further: proceeded upon flight, over the H min N gar mal R it a s.

Brillant photographs f N g Farb t min R hap n's avell as of other place of importance el terest we taken S h flights fance it terest we taken S h flights face in the second from the second

discovery of the route to the Nanda Devi basin ed by bad weather They also explored an Anglo-American party, the leader of which was Mr H W Tilman, successfully scaled Nanda Devi via its south west ridge, Messrs H W of the Survey of India In addition, Mr Smythe Devi via its south west ridge, Messrs H W Tilman and N E Odell being the climbers to reach the summit This expedition was remarkable in that owing to the sickness of the porters the climbers had to carry their own camps up the mountain This is the finest and most difficult peak yet climbed in the Himalayas

In 1939 the first Polish expedition to visit the Himalayas succeeded in making the ascent of the East Peak of Nanda Devi Unfortunately an accident led to the death of M. M. A. Karpinski and S. Bernadzikiewicz on Trisul above the Milam Glacier

Lt -Col C F Stochr, RE, and Lt D M Burn, RE, lost their lives on 12th August 1932, while climbing on Panitarni, near Pahlgam in Kashmir

In 1935 an attempt to scale Peak 3,625,400 feet, in the western Karakorams, was made by Lieut J Waller, Lieut J Hunt, Dr J S Carslaw and W R Brotherhood, R A F A series of bliz zards were experienced but the party reached a height estimated as 24,500 feet. There is no great difficulty between this point and the summit

In the Autumn of 1935 the summit of Kabru was reached by Mr C R Cooke who was accompanied to the foot of the final rocks by Mr G Schoberth who was forced to give up owing to a high altitude, cough and the risk of frostbite This ascent was made on November 18th, an unusually late date and is of great interest as proving that high Himalayan peaks can be climbed in early winter at least

The 1936 French expedition to the Karakorams, like the Everest expedition, encountered very bad weather and accomplished little

After Nanda Devi the most remarkable ascent of 1936 was that of Smiolchu, a peak once designated as the "embodiment of inaccessibi-, in the Kanchenjunga range made by a small German party under the leader ship of Herr Paul Bauer Simolchu is one of the most beautiful peaks in the Himaliyas

In 1939, a party of Munich mountaineers, consisting of Herren Grob, Paidar and Schmaderer, made the first ascent of the Tent Peak in the Kangchenjunga range and attempted the Twins Peak but were defeated by bad weather

Other ascents in Sikkim were made by Mr Marco Pallis's party who attempted Simvu unsuccessfully and by Mr C R Cooke and Mr F Spencer Chapman who ascended several peaks of over 20,000 feet including the Fluted Peak

During the summer of 1937 a number of peaks were climbed, the most notable being Chomolhari 23,997 ft by Mr F Spencer Chapman with one porter, and the Mana Peak 23,860 ft by Captain P R Oliver and Mr F S Smythe The latter completing the agent alone as Cart Oliver was insential of the second state. on Nilhanta and Dunagiri which were frustrat-lassistant Surveyor-General

with three Tibetan porters climbed seven peaks of the Zaskar Range among them the very difficult peak of Nilgiri Parbat, 21,264 ft During this expedition Mr Smythe came upor some remarkable tracks in the snow which the Tibetan porters believed were made by a Mirks or Abominable Snow Man These tracks were afterwards identified as bear tracks by the Natural History authorities in London It is believed that there is now enough evidence to explain this strange legend of the Himalayas

Garhwal was visited in 1939 by a Swiss expedition led by M. Andre Roch and two fine peaks were scaled, Dunagiri and the Wedge Peak

In 1938 Mr C S Houston led an expedition the Karakoram during the course of which a bold and determined attempt was made to climb K2, 28,150 ft After failure to obtain a footing on the N W ridge, the party, which included several veteran Sherpa porters, ascended the N E ridge to a height of 20,000 ft

A further attempt on K2 was made by an American party in 1939 but ended in disaster, Mr Dudley Wolfe, and three Sherpa porters losing their lives in stormy weather high up the mountain

Another expedition to the Karakorams was that undertaken by Capt J B Harrison, Lieut J O M Roberts, Mr R A Hodgkin, Dr T Graham Brown and Lieut J Waller together with Dr G A J Teasdale and Dr Elizabeth Teasdale The principal objective was Masherbrum, 25,660 ft After establishing Camp 7 at 24,600 ft Harrison and Hodgkin reached a height of about 25,000 ft before being forced to retreat by bad weather In descending to Camp 6 they were overtaken by a blizzard and forced to spend a night in the open as the result of which they were seriously frostbitten devotion of the Sherpa porters prevented a more serious disaster

exploration of the Badrinath, Further Kedarnath ranges at the sources of the Ganges as well as various ascents was made by a German expedition under the leadership of Dr R Schwarzgruber in the autumn of 1938

The Survey of India are now very active and much work has been accomplished during the re-survey of Garhwal and Kumaon under the direction of Major Gordon Osmaston, whilst several thousand square miles of country have been mapped by Messrs Shipton and Tilman during their expeditions to the Shaksgam in 1937 by Mr Shipton during his expedition to the Karakoram in 1939

The Himalayan Club was founded on 17th February 1928, at New Delhi with the object of Spencer Chapman with one porter, and the and Mana Peak 23,860 ft by Captain P B Oliver and Mana Peak 23,860 ft by Captain P B Oliver the ascent alone as Capt Oliver was insufficiently acclimatised Three other peaks of 21 400 ft, 121,500 ft and 22,481 ft were also climbed by Messrs Oliver and Smythe and attempts made Messrs Oliver and Smythe and attempts made India, and to Major Kenneth Mason, M C, R E, on Nilkanta and Dunagiri which were frustrat-

Freemasonry in India

In 1728 a dispensation was granted by the Gr nd Lodge of England to Geo Comfret authorising him to open a new Lodge in Ben gal Of his personag nothing further is known but under C pt. Farwinter who in the following year succeeded him as Fryincial Grand Master of India a Lodge was established in 1730 which in the Engraved Lists is distinguished by the arms of the East India Company and is describ-The next Pro inclai Grand Masters were James The next PTO Incisi Grand Masters were James Dawson and Zeeh Gee who h id office in 1740 after whom came the Hon Roger Drake appointed 10th April 1755 The last named was Governor of Calcutta at the time of the attack m de on the settlement by Surajah Dowl h in 1755 Drake missed the horror of the Black Hole by escaping and was accused of deserting his post but though present at the rotaking of Calcutta by Admiral Watson and Chive it is im probable that he resumed the duties of his settlement

The minutes of the Grand Lodge inform us that William Mackett Provi cial Grand Master of Calcutta was present at the meeting of that body November 17 1750 and we learn on the body November 17 1760 and we lear on tube same authority that at the request of the Lodges in the East Indica Culin Smith was p pointed P G M in 1762 At this period it was the cuttom in Bengal to elect the Provincial Grand Muster an ually by the majority of the Grand Master an usily by the majority of the votes of the members present from amongst shoss who passed through the different offices of the (Prov) Grand Lodge and who had served as Dep Prov Gra d Master This samu lelection bee 1700 7 oftand Acoge and who and ceveral as the per frow for disaster. This same lefection are the per former of the unin a acco unity hald the office of D C M preserved Lodge Unfortun tely the records of the F G L date in Bomb y in 18 formation is 1 st to u. Thi Grand Lodge in 18 3 Millita on till med working until 179 when the cased to was formed in the

Madras -The earliest Lodge in Southern India (No "2) was established in Madras in 1752. Three others were also established about 1765.
In 1767 Capt Edmund Pascal was an Three others were also established about 1765 in 1757 Capt Edmund Pascal was appointed P G M for Madras and its Dependencies and in the following year another Lodge was established at Fort St George In 1768 the Athol for Ancients) Invaded thi District and in Athol for Ancients invaded thi District and in 1781 established a Provincial Grand Lodge and both these Provincial Grand Bodies continued working peaceably side by side until the Union Indeed_though not generally known these two Grand Bodies made an attempt at coalition long Grand Bodies made an attempt at continon iong before any such movement was made by their parent bodies the Grand Lodge of England and the Ancient Orand Lodge and Maiden in his History of Freemasoury in Madras states that in a great measure they succeeded. At the Union in 1813 all the bodies in Madras grave their alleriance to the United Grand Lodge One event worthy of note was the initiation in 1774 at propagate that he resumed the quies of his worthy of hote was the initiation in 1774 at Arcot, Unid tul Umra who in his reply to the congratulations of the Grand Lodge of England stated he considered the title of English Misson s one of the most h nourable that he possessed This document is now stored in the archives of the United Grand Lodge

> Bombay —Two Lodges were established in this Presidency during the 18th century Nos 234 at Bomb y in 1758 and 569 in Surat in 1798 both of which were carried on the il ta until the Union when they disappeared A Provincial Grand Master J mes Todd was appointed but there is no record that he exercised his functions there is no record that he exercised his functions and his name drops out to the Freemsons Calcudar in 1709 n 1801 an Ath I Warnet was engaged in the Marstan War under Elf Arthur Weilesley In 1818 Lord Moris was acked to constitute a Lodge to be known by the name of St. Andrew by eight Masons residing there and also to grant a dispa sation for holding was the control of the cont a Provinci I Grand Lodge for the purpose of making the Hon Mountstuart a Mason b having exp essed a wish to that effect The Petitione exp esset a wish to that theet. The retitione further requested that his name might be inserted in the body of the warrant authoris ling them to instal him after being duly passed and raised. Deputy Grand Master of the Deccan Of the reply to this application no copy has been Lodge Benevolence was established

In 18 3a Military Lodge O lon in the We t was formed in the Bomb yArtilleryand in tailed at Poona s No 15 of th Coast of Coromandel were relected at Poons a No. 15 of th Oostey and in tailed of the ther Lodges much to the di satisfaction it seems from Lane a records that in 1850 it was of the the Lodges and resulted most if the discovered that in 1850 it was of the third that the Lodge was not to the records disatisfied bodies secoding and attaching the most of the United Grand Lodge of England A 1813 the United bodies and resulted and green the Lodge was not to the records and the Lodge was not to the records and the Lodge was not to the United Grand Lodge of England 1813 the United Brand Lodge of England 2813 the United Brand Lodge of England 2813 the United Brand Lodge of England 2814 the United Grand Lodge of England 1814 the United Brand Lodge of England 2814 the United Brand Lodge of England 2814 the United Brand Lodge of England 2814 the United Brand Lodge of England 2814 the United Brand Lodge of England 2814 the United Brand Lodge of England 2814 the United Brand Lodge of England 2814 the United Brand Lodge of England 2814 the United Brand Lodge of England 2814 the United Brand Lodge of England 2814 the United Brand Lodge of England 2814 the United Brand Lodge of England 2814 the United Brand Lodge of England 2814 the United Brand Lodge of England 2814 the United Brand Lodge of the United Brand Lodge of England 2814 the United Brand Lodge of the United Brand Lodge of England 2814 the United Brand Lodge of the United Bra a Lodg was established a Lodge of Be gal which however left no

of "Orion' secoded and formed the "Lodge now bears No 338 on the Register of Scotland 208 of annot to only " ago it

Here 'Orion' unrecognized at home, aided Hourished, and English Masonry declined until the in the secession of some of its members who year 1818 when a Lodge of George No 549 on the obtained a warrant, on the recommendation of the Parent Louise from the Grand Louise of England formed at Bombay, and for some years was the Iwo years later it was discovered that no noti solitary representative of English Masonry in fleation of the existence of "Orion-in-the West" the Province In 1844 Burnes established a the vistable of "Orion-in-the West" the Province In 1844 Burnes established a had reached lengland, nor had any fees been louding quarterages had been paid into the Provincial Grand Lodge, the result of which is seen at the present day. Coast of Coromandel 1t was further ascertained that in granting a warrant for a Bombay Lodge by the initiation of Umdat-ul-Umra has borne the Provincial Grand Master of Coromandel fruit resulting in the initiation of thousands of had exceeded his powers Ultimately a new Indian gentlemen of all castes and creeds, and warrant No 598 was granted as already stated in 1833 Lodge "Perseverance" was started in Bombay No 818 in 1828 Up to this time the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England in India had not been invaded, but in 1836 Dr James Burnes was appointed by the Grand Lodge of Scotland P G M of Western India and its No Provincial Grand Lodge however was formed until 1st January 1838 A ed Grand Lodge of England, the Grand Lodge of second Scottish Province of Eastern India was Ireland and the Grand Lodge of Scotland hold started which on the retirement of the Marquis of jurisdiction in India By far the largest is the Tweedale was absorbed within the jurisdiction first, the next largest is the third and the number of Dr Burnes, who in 1846 became Provincial of Lodges under Ireland is as yet small The Grand Master for all India (including Aden) but Grand Lodge of England divides its rule under with the proviso, that this appointment was not to act in restraint of any future sub-division of the Presidencies Burnes may be best described as being in 1836 in ecclesiastical phrase as a Provincial Grand Master "in partibus infidelium" for whatever Lodges then existed throughout the length and breadth of India were strangers to Scottish Masonry But the times were pro-pitious There was no English Provincial Grand Lodge in Bombay and the Chevalier Burnes, whom nature had endowed with all the qualities requisite for Masonic Administration, soon got 36 to work and presented such attractions to Scottish Freemasonry that the strange sight was witnessed of Lnblish Masons deserting their mother Lodges, to such an extent that these fell into abevance, in order to give support to Lodges 34 newly constituted under the Grand Lodge of Scotland In one case, indeed, a Lodge "Perseverance" under England went over bodlly to Scotland, with its name, jewels furniture, and belongings, and the charge was accepted by

crace of its existence in 1979 the civilian element 1 Scotland — This longe stri exists in hompay and From this period, therefore, Scottish Masonry Rolls of the Grand Lodge of England was again Thus the seed planted at Trichinopoly in 1774 which has gone far to establishing that mutual trust between West and East a distinguishing, characteristic or Speculative Freemasonry A Provincial Grand Lodge was re established in Bombay in 1860, and converted into a District Grant Lodge in 1861

The Grand Lodge of England—All three Constitutions of the United Kingdom, the United Grand Lodge of England, the Grand Lodge of Grand Lodge of England divides its rule under Five District Grand Masters independent of each other and directly subordinate to the Grand Master of England by whom they are appointed

Bengal Lodges Rt Wor Bro Capt A Barr Pollock, PGD, District Grand Master, Dy DGM W A Black, PG St B, Asst DGMs Brigadier H Williams, RE, PDy GSwd B, and JE Hudson Madras

Lodges Dist G M, Rt Wor Bro Sir George Boag, KCIE, CSI, MA, Dy D G M Wor Bro T V Muthu Dy DGM Wor Bi Punjab

Lodges Rt Wor Bro Rt Rev The Lord
Bishop of Lahore, CIE, OBE, VD,
MA, District Grand Master, Wor
Bro Lt-Col F R Gifford, OBE, Deputy
Dt Grand Master, G Reeves Brown,
District Grand Secretary District Grand Secretary

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1945-46

Rt Wor Bro Sohrab R Davar, PAGR Wor Bro W M Martin J Humphery, CBE ,, A C Bottomley Dr S P Kapadia E Proc 23 ,, Dr D M Mukerjee N R Paymaster M A Vakil ,, 23 ,, M A Vakil R J Harris ,, 77 ,, Khan Bahadur Palanji N Daver M. Graham Brash ,, ,, E Dibben ,, P C Kapadia ,,

Dist Grand Master DDGM Asst DGM Asst DGM. DSGM DJGW D G Chap D G Chap D G Chap
D G Treasurer
D G Reg.
P B of G P
D G Sery
D G D of C
D S G D DŠGD

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF BOMBAL FOR THE YEAR 1945 46 : 46

Wor Bro F Aulton J Banford D C Sut ri Brig H Sh J L Wri ! H F Craw	uker t		DSGD DJGD DJGD DJGD DG Swd Br DDGD dC
Lt Col R	Y HI gs		D G Supdt of
G B R po	te	1	DAGD of C
Capt R W	Robbin		40.
	S N M bta		do do
Dr S D C			D G St Br
Bhorilal C	Shan		D G St Br
GTCwi	ne .	i	D G Org
Tibbr	*		D A tt. G Secy
M V Sree	1 sa lyer		D G Pur
H S Bh r	ai		D A G Pur
1 A I W			D 8 Stewd.
	R V Vand kr		do
Dr M V	Mody		do
F R Surti	. •		đo, đo
GJA ng DN Pave	3.		do
D G Tyl	1		do.
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LIST OF LODGES WORKING UNDER THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF

	LIST OF LODGES WORKING U	OUR THE DISTRICT GRAND	TODGE OF
		HOMBAN	
		Number	Place
1	Orion in the West	415	Poons
	Bt George	549	Bombay
3	Concord	757	Bombay
ï	Union	767	Karachi
5	Industry	673	Hyder bad Sind
ĕ	Truth	944	Bombay
7	Alex ndra	1065	Jubbulpote
8	Emulation	1100	Bombay
9	Corinth	1122	Nagpur
10	Eastern Star	1189	Bombay
11	Fri pdship & Harmony	1270	Igatouri
12	Cyrus	1859	Bomb y
18	Sukkur	1508	Sukkur
14	B raf	1649	Amraoti
î5	Aryan	1700	Bombay
îĕ	Freeislor in Rh desh	1733	Bhus w t
17	Hir m of P t Masters	1 84	Bomb v
18	Maiwa	1994	Mhow y
19	Justice	145	Abu Road
20	Tyrr ll Leith	16	Baroda
21	Friendship	307	Aimer
22	Royal Connaught	377	Ahmednagar
23	Faith	438	Keemari
74	Dharw t	5 7	Dharwar
- 5	Khan Bahadur B Rajkotwala	2531	Keama i
26	St Andrew	500	Kamptee
27	Kathlawar	2787	Rajk t
28	Rajputana	800	Mo nt Abu
29		3184	Bomb y
30	Light I the Craft	3265	Jubbulpore
31		3275	Bomb y
82	Burn tt	3 84	Poo
33		3338	Kirkee
34	Bhor Ghaut	3465	Bombay
85		3467	Indore
, 86		3507	Raipur
37		3651	Bomb y
26		3710	Deolali
39	Hea t of India	3760	Bilaspur

District for ad Steward In trick for it is steward

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LIST OF LODGES WORKING UNDER THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF BOMBAY-contd

40 Gymkhana 3796 Bom 41 Haig-Brown 3829 Bom	ce
41 Haig-Brown 3829 Rom	hav
42 Universal Brotherhood 3835 Born	
48 Light in Arabia 3870 Ade	
44 Knight # 3918 Deel	
45 Scinde 4284 Kars	ch
46 Indus • 4325 Kar	
47 Leslie Wilson 4880 Poor	a.
48 Cornwallis 5062 Bom	bay.
49 Dawn of Peace 5260 Long	vla
50. Justice and Peace 5442 Bom	ову
51 Reginald Spence 5514 Bom	Day.
52 Vishvanath 5716 Bom	Day
53 Morning Star 5831 Bom	ony

Officers of the District Grand Lodge of Bengal for the year 1945

District	Grand A	Iaster,	Rt Wor	Bro	Capt	A Barr-Pollock, P G D	
Deputy	District	Grand	Master,	Wor	Bro	W A Black, P G St B	
Assistan	t ,,	,,	12	,,	,,	Brigadier H Williams, R E, P Dy	G

Deputy District Cland Mindlet, 1101	DIO W A DIRCK, I'G St D	
Assistant ,, ,, ,,	" Brigadier H Williams, R E, P Dy	3 Swd B
23 23 23 23	,, J L Hudson	•
		Lodge No
District Senior Grand Warden	W Br Canon J R Robson, MA.	1865
District Junior Grand Warden	" L I Samuel .	3335
District Grand Chaplain	" Rev E W Rogers	2061
District Grand Chaplain	, Rev H F E Tilney-Bassett	1210
District Grand Treasurer	,, L T Cordwell (Elected)	229
District Grand Registrar	, Justice A L Blank, I C S	3102
President of the Board	, S L Boothroyd	220
District Grand Secretary	, Guy D Robinson, PAGDC	486
District Grand Director of Ceremonies	" H Evans	3130
District Senior Grand Deacon	,, J Chambers, CIL, OBL,	м с. 3102
	ISF	,
District Senior Grand Dercon	,, R N Khanna	5817
District Senior Grand Deacon	,, J K C Derrick	5,2
District Senior Grand Deacon	,, C J Timms	1526
District Tunior Grand De icon	,, A L McGrath	3810
District Junior Grand Deacon	TY Manna	1374
District Junior Grand Descan	,, H W Sher	3619
District Junior Grand Deacon	T Noble on T	30 11
District Grand Sword Bearer	,, Lt Col C L D Hazells	438
Deputy District Grand Dir of Ceremonies	II Culican	2672
District Grand Supdt of Works	, G L Kells	67
District Asst Grand Dir of Ceremonies	T D Hownson	4229
District Asst Grand Dir of Ceremonies	, A K Drs	,323
District Asst Grand Dir of Ceremonies	Cost N N Marina	3298
District Asst Grand Dir of Ceremonies	,, K B Ghose	3350
District Asst Grand Dir of Ceremonies	Y a alice v v	234
District 18st Grand Dir of Ceremonies	,, G A Rowlerson	2018
Deputy District Grand Sword Bearer	A T Torons	3400
District Grand Standard Bearer	, R R Kirby	3321
District Grand Standard Bearer	7 H Ermer	3054
District Asst Grand Standard Bearer	, Ganga S troop	2436
District Grand Organist	II Thom	109
District 1884 Grand Secretary	, I L Illiwhite	1805
District Grand Pursuivant	J. S J Masters	1100
In trict 1- t Grand Pursulyant	N Nukcrii	3250
District Craud Paler	Clined	2135
In that Grad Ste and (Chaleman);	S J Lassildge	2475
Inseriet Grand Steward	. CAL Burton	ანია
District terrind Sees and	II I, Shin	310,
Trainet to not Steament	t. Thean	493

S. K. Basu G. M. Shabani

I C Mobb

3731 2933

The Grand Lodge of Scotland exercises it rule through a Grand Mast r of All Scottl.h. Freemasonry in India who is nomin ted by the Lodges under the jurisdictin subject condemation by the Grand Lodge of cot R W Bro I II T unto (I L J I I Depute Grand Master I at p sent of th offic and controls I Lodges lim the several dirty. to cott nd 10) r Lnd r harke f tl f llowin Grand Superi t nie t

Major G Lennet D re G S pdt S rft r Indi

h Iredale G Supdt Central India Diwan Lahadur D briraina S tri G S pdt Southern India

Southern knows

H S J milson G Sipht F ter Infl

The Grand Secretary is R.W. Bro Kh n Bahadur

J C Mistree Ji 17 Murab n Ioad Fort Bombay

The Grand Lodge of Ireland granted a warrant to establish a Lodge at hurn 11 1837 but it was short lived. An attempt w a mad but it was short lived. An attent we small in 1869 to establish a Lodge in Bombay but on the representation of the Grand Secretary of England to the Deputy Grand Secretary of Ireland that it would be objection ble ter ate a third masonic jurisdict in in the Prolees the robeing two suready ris? I clish and Scottish the Crand Lodg of Ireland deeli ed togrant the warrant In 1911 how yer a warra t was sanction d for the establishm at of Lodge nd since that year three other Lodge ha e spru g into bei g one of which is now defunct

The Irish Constitution is govern di India by a Grand in pect r | India R ha tw Att Gra d in pect e f r tl Bom! ! Iresidence who is Wor Bro A Fin. I n for Len_ai who is Wo Bro I O Reces Boml y

Eleven Lodges are wo kin in India at the following places

319 419 648 Calcutta Bomb y.-- \0 20 464 46. 490 a d 567 Laho e - No 19 Simia -No 458

Royal Arch Masonry—Under E gland the District Grand Master in ny District Is early always created Iso Gr d Superinte d nt who ge erally appoints his D puty as Second nd a other comp nion as Third Under Ireland there is no local jurisdiction

nd under Scotland the office is elective subject to confirmati p

The English five Districts are co stituted as unde -

Bengal 31 Chapters Grand Supdt Most Ex Comp C pt A B rr Pollock

Mad s O Ch pters Gr nd S pdt M t Excellent Comp Sir G org Boag K CIE CSI

Bomb y 7 Ch pt rs Most Ex Comp Sohrab R Da r T'D Gra d Sup rintendent

jab 2 Chapters Most Ex Comp Rt Rev Lord Bishop of Lahore CIE OBE VD M A D D, Grand Superintendent

Royal Arch Masonry under Scotl ad has a Hopsi Arch Masonry Dader Scotl in dhas a spatate constitution to Craft Premasonry. The District Grant Chapter of pile is not be suffered by the constitution of the co

Th r is one Irish Chapter in Calcutta

Mark Mesonry.--Under Fngi nd M rk Maso ry 1 worked under the (rand Mark Lodge of Purland and Wal s and divided into eparate Di tricts but in most cases the District Grand Master is also District Grand M rk Master

10 Lod es Rt W Bro Capt A B rr Pollock District Grand Master

Bombay 18 Louises Rt W Bro Solrab R Davar 1 0 Or Distri t Gran t Mast r

Mad a Loiges Bt Wor Bro Sir G orge Boag 16 LCIL 3f ter

Lode : Pt W Bro Rt Rev The Lord Bi hop of Lal ore CIE OBL. VD

MA DD District Grand Master The Mark degree is incorporated with the Roy 1 Ar h de ree in Irish Chapters The

Roy I Ar h de ree in Irish Chapters The M k degree is worked in some 8 O Lodg s but e sentially in R A Chapters in which the Pacelinni RA M and other degre ean be blained F O Chapter insist up n candidates to the Chapter in State of the Chapter in State of the Chapter in State of the Chapter in State of the Chapter in State of the Chapter in State of the Chapter in State Chapter in State of the Chapter in State the O Chapter of Scotl nd

Royal Ark Mariner—The Royal Ark Mari er degr i worked in the E glish Con stitution by I dee attacled to Mrk lodges Its ruler is the District Grand Mark Master and

only Mark M at Maso can take this degree The ar 10 R A M Lodges und r Bengal bunder Bombay 5 u der M dras and 4 under

Other Degrees—There are man; side degres work i in I dia of the A cle t a d A cept d litte n d gr e higher than th 18 i worked in I dia under L gland but under Scotland the 30° is wrk d The K ight Templ r Degrees als worked in several places under both English and Scottish jurisdiction There are fo rt en 18th D gre Chapters working in India Chapters

working in india
The Red Cross of Constantine has two
Concla e working in Indi With them ar
worked the degrees of P H S and K to 8 t
J hn They r governed by the Grand Cou cil
in Ingl d direct
The Conclass working in India are—

No 43 Bombay and No 160 Simla

The Order of the Secret Monitor h s 7 concl ve der Bomb y 7 under Madras and 1 in Calcutta

Benevolent Associations —I ach District works its own benevolent arrangements which include the Relief of Distressed Masons, educa tional provision for the children of Masons and maintenance provision for widows in poor circumstances

All information will be given to persons the titled by the District Grand Secretary in each District The names and addresses of District Grand Secretaries are given below -

D G S , Bengal

Guy D Robinson, P A G D C (Fng), P D G W (Bombay), Bengal, 10, Park Street,

D G. S . Madras

Rao Bahadur S T Srinivasa Gopala Chari P & D, P D & W, I recmasons Hall, kilpauk

D G S , Punjab

G Reaves Brown, PAGD of C (Eng.), Freemasons' Hall, Lahore

Scottish Constitution -It has two Bene Guy D Robinson, P A G D C (Ing.), Polent Funds known as, (1) Scottish Masonic Polent Funds known as, (1) Scottish Masonic Polent Funds known as, (1) Scottish Masonic Polent Funds Robinsonic Benevolence (India), and (2) Scottish Masonic Benevolent Association in India For information regarding the Benevolent Funds application should be made to Khan Bahadur Polent, Bombay

Scottish Constitution—It has two Bene volent Funds and India for information regarding the Benevolent Funds application should be made to Khan Bahadur Jehangeer C Mistree, J P., 17, Mursban Road, I ort, Bombay, who is Secretary of both Funds

Office Bearers of the Grand Lodge A S F I for the year 1914 45 -

I H Taunton, CIE, JP, ICS, PM No 1041 Major Dr S K Engineer, OBE, JP, PM 342 & in 1366 Major G Bennet Dore, PM 1364 N Iredale, PM 783 & in 828	Depute Grand Master Substitute Grand Master G Supdt, Northern India Central
Dewan Bahadur D Srirama Sastri, M. L., P. M. 1065	Southern
H S Jamieson, P M 813	Eastern "
Dr. G. K. Ranadive, P.M. 343	Senior Grand Warden
Dr. G. K. Ranadive, P. M. 343 H. Chamberlain, J. P., P. M. 828	23 23 23
P E Walde, PM 1127	93 93 33
P M Sundaram, P M 1163	,, ,, ,,
E B Ghastala, JP, PM 342 & in 1041	Junior ,, ,,
J M Rakshit, P M 404	yy yy 1)
Syed Iftikhar Hosain, P M 787	,, ,, ,,
G N Subba Ramiah P M 1290	
Khan Bahadur J C Mistree, J P, P M 506 in 1944	Grand Secretary
C P Chowna, P M 1298	Grand Treasurer
Vinayak N. Suktankar, P.M. 485	Grand Chaplain
Capt J H Kjelgaard, P M 813	11))
D G Smollett, P M 1006	** **
C F Baggaley, P M 1324	Carlos Crond Descon
Ahmedbhov I A Lalljee, O B E, H G I G (Scot), P M 587	Senior Grand Deacon
C C Schokman, P M 611	yy 21 17
Major T H Symonds, M B C, P M 1296 & in 691	yy yy 12
Burjor P Gharda, P M 800 & 1366	,, ,, ,,
Capt G F Hardwick, P M 1031	17 27 27
Lovjee F Shroff, P M 1069	11 12 11
S L Jones P M 1205	,, 1, ,,
E K Palia, P M 1290	27 27 29
Jal D Chinoy, P M 1297	Junior ,, ,,
F J Tilley, P M 338	•
Nariman D. Adenwalla, P.M. 475 & 1388	77 27 27 22 22 22
Ramaniklal V Parikh, P M 568	**
W J K Osborne, P M 568	
J A Butterworth, P M 634 J Symon, P M 1131 & in 474	**
Rustomji B Patel, P M 1233	35 25 27 35 25 25
Mohan Singh Chhabra, P M 1281	,, ,,
Dr Syed Zarıf Husain, P M 1384	
N Coombs, J.P., P.M. 490	Grand Director of Cer
Durgaprasad S Laskari, P M 563	Asst Grand Dir of Cer
Cawashaw B Nanavatty, P M 584	22 22 22 22
Narayandas Bhagwandas, P. M. 587	22 22 22 22
B A J Dunlop P M 756	22 22 22
F P Canteenwalla, PM 800	, 2, 2, 22
Major E R Daw, MBE, PM 1031	22 22 22 22
Major E H B Heysham, P M 1127	,, ,, ,, ,,
Dr H D Khote PM 1297	22 22 22 22
R J Turner, P M 1324	77 - 4 trobutout
PEK Eley, PM 508	Grand Architect
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Office Bravers fit Grand Lodge A S F I f the year 1944 4 .-- contd

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1 Bobarso I.M 9 |
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Scientific Surveys

Zoological Survey of India—It wa ystematic collections since 1814 Organised to the din 1916 when the Zoologi al and on gir it vestig tion in India has hins been in Anthropological is at on other than 1916 when the late of

are to Investigate the fauna of India, to maintain the National Zoological collections of India and to arrange and preserve the Zoological and Anthropological galleries of the Indian Museum In addition the Survey issues two series of publications upon Zoological research, namely The Records and Memoirs of the Indian Museum and an Anthropological work entitled "Anthropological Bulletins from The Zoological Suriey of India" The headquarters of the Survey are at present temporarily located at Penergy Contt. located at Benares Cantt

Botanical Survey -The Botanical Survey department of the Government of India was under the control of a Director The Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta was ex officio Director The Director having retired since December 3, 1939, the Department The duties is awaiting some reorganisation of the Director are distributed amongst (1) Dr K P Biswas, MA, DSc (Edin), FRSE, Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, (11) S C Sen, B Sc (Cal), B A (Cantab), A M I Chem E, Superintendent, Cinchona Bengal and Principal Quinine Officer of the Government of India, and (111) S N Bal, MSC, Ph C, Curator, Industrial Section, Indian Museum There is a staff at headquarters of one officer for systematic work and at the Indian Museum a Curator who is engaged in the development and maintenance of the Industrial Section The Director held administrative charge of the Government of India's cinchona distribution in India

The existence of the Botanical Survey, like that of the Geological Survey, has both a cul tural and an economic justification On general grounds # is obvious that a progressive Government should acquaint itself with the vegetable resources of the area it administers, and although apart from the cinchona operations, the activities of the Survey cannot be said to have much immediate economic applicability—consisting as they do of investigations and researches into the systematics, limnology, distribution of plants, ecology and economic botany of plantlife -the work accomplished in pure and applied botany at the Royal Botanic Garden during the last century and a half has exercised a profound and far-reaching influence upon the develop-ment of Agricultural Science and Forestry in The irreplaceable dried plant materials obtained by botanical explorations and preserved for more than one hundred and fifty six years at the Herbarium of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, and several thousands of indigenous and exotic trees, shrubs and herbs cultivated in the open, prove to be most useful in dealing with such questions of considerable State importance as naturalisation of useful plants, introduction of new vegetable products into the country, the adaption of raw produce to the requirements of manufacturing industry, land utilisation, preservation of rural areas, provision of national parks, drainage, sanitation and public health

Survey of India —The first authoritative earth's crust, which have recently led to a remap of India was published by D'Anville in consideration of the whole theory of isostasy

been such well known members as Anderson, Wood Mason, Alcock and Annandale

The Survey is unique in that all its officers are Indians

The main functions of the Survey travellers and rough chart of the coast.

The Survey of India may be said to have been founded in 1767—ten years after the battle of Plassey-when Lord Clive formally appointed MajorJames Rennell the first Surveyor General of Bengal, at that time the most important of the East India Company's possessions, though there were earlier settlements in Madras and Bombay

Rennell's maps were originally military reconnaissances and latterly chained surveys based on astronomically fixed points, and do not pretend to the accuracy of modern maps of India based on the rigid system of triangulation commenced at Madras in 1802 and since extended over and beyond India Even now, however, the relative accuracy of these old maps makes them valuable in legal disputes, as for instance in proving that the holding of a Bengal landowner was a river area at the time of the Permanent Settlement of 1793, so that he is debarred from its benefits

From these beginnings, this department has gradually become primarily responsible for all topographical surveys, explorations and the maintenance of geographical maps of the greater part of Southern Asia, and also for geodetic work

Geodesy means the investigation of the size, shape and structure of the earth, and the geodetic work of the department consists of primary (or geodetic) triangulation, latitude, longitude and gravity determinations From these the "figure" of the earth is obtained, whereby points fixed by triangulation can be accurately located on its curved surface This system of fixed points holds together all topo graphical and revenue surveys, and the existence of such a system from the early days of the department has avoided the embarrassments caused in other countries where isolated topo graphical surveys have been started without a rigid framework, with the inevitable result that they could not be fitted together

A geodetic framework is, therefore, essential in any large survey, but there are a number of other activities, all of them ultimately utilitarian which can be suitably combined with its execu tion, and the following are some of those which are carried out in India

Precise levelling for the determination of heights.

Tidal predictions and publication of Tide Tables between Suez and for thirty-nine ports between Suez and Singapore, but due to the war, all Geodetic activities not directly related to the war have been suspended

The Magnetic survey, Observation of the direction and force of gravity,

determine Astronomical observations to latitude, longitude and time,

Seismographic and meteorological observations at Dehra Dun

Indian geodesy has disclosed widespread anomalies of gravitational attraction in the earth's crust, which have recently led to a re

Though revenue survey is primarily a record of individ al property boundari sand is u con cerned with the urface f atures gr und levels and exact geographical position es ential to a topographical survey it was on the whole found

ec nomical to carry out both surveys together By 1905 however all the Provinces had taken over the revenue surveys for which they h d alw ys p id and the Survey of India w s e abled to conce trate its energy es on a complete new a ries of modern topographical m p several colours on the 1 luch to 1 mile scale recommended by a commission which a t that time to consider the exi ting map of India

This new se les had been rend red nec ssary by the natural demand for more detailed infor mation to be shown on map especially as r gard the portray 1 of hill features by contours and proper classification of communications

While some of the unsur eyed plac s are in rem te tracts like the Naga hill of A am and th high Him lays most ar acce ibl Larg area in Easte n Bengal North Bih r South Bombay Guirat Sind and W stern Rajputans

have yet to be mapped on modern lin s The a tiviti s of the S rvey of India hav gon beyond the borde of India in the p st y pal to instan was su vey d and m ; at the request of the local authorities in 19 was su vey dand m pp d

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Topographical Surveys —In the past this Mars) Directo Geodetic Indiana department used to carry out the large scale Dun (for p blications) Director Frontier revenue surveys for most of India and was Cited Marce (for surveys) Director Eastern and conducting this work for Central and Circle (Air Survey officer) Debt Dun (for development etc projects and it surveys) and Direct was Survey Resea in Is titute.

Indian Science Congres —
Science Congress As ociation wa Congres -The Indian Scienc Congres — Ine Indian Science Congress As ociation wa founded in 1914 1 rg ly through the fi rts of Prof P 8 Macmahon and Dr J L Simonsen who we e Ho orary Gene al Secretaries of the Congre till 1 1 he general administrati e work of the office of the Congr s was under th management of th Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal till 1939 The Association at pre ent has a perm nent taff and offic to Upp r Gir ular R ad Calcutt d a st tistical Labo atory at the Pre ide ev College Calcutta

The main objective of the As ociation is the Annexes to Scient in India and the annual set ions are rg ni d for the purpose of (1) ene : sking r each and making the results generally own among scienc works a in India (2) givi g opportunities for personal intercourse and scientific companion hip in ord r to o r come to som tent the isol tion in this large country of work rs in sci n and (3) promot ing public interest in science

M mbership of the As o lation is open to Il inte ested in the acti ities of the Congress The Association h san average total membership of 1 00 The annu I subscription ! Rs 12 There are also S in i M mbe s t concession rates The member r elve free of t the proceed ng of the an ual ses lons which are issued in four parts

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for the prosecution and assistance of research, the propagation of knowledge and experimental measures generally in connection with the to the Scientific Advisory Board. The Board causation, mode of spread and prevention of has recently appointed a Clinical Research communicable diseases The Association can claim to be amongst the pioneers in organised medical research on a large scale and its work has been widely appreciated in other countries

The control and management of the Association are vested in a Governing Body, the President of which is the Member in charge of the Department of Education, Health and Lands of the Government of India This body is assisted by a Scientific Advisory Board of which not less than three members have seats on the Governing Body The Director-General, Indian Medical Service, is the Chairman of the Board and the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India is the Secretary of the Board and of the Governing Body Membership of the Association is open to non-Lvery donor of Rs 5,000 is entitled to become a permanent life member, while every able from Messrs Thacker Spink & Co, 3, subscriber of Rs 100 per annum can be a Esplanade East, Calcutta, on payment become a permanent life member, while every temporary member

The original Governing Body of the Association was. until 1929, composed exclusively of officials, but in that year the Raja of Parlakimedi made a donation of Rs 1,00,000 to the Association and was appointed a life member In the same year the Government of India, after taking into consideration the question of liberalising the constitution of the Governing Body, decided to enlarge it by including three representatives of the Indian Legislature, two representatives of Medical Faculties of Universities incorporated by law in India and one eminent non medical scientist to be nominated by the Governor-General As a result of further representations from the Universities and the Legislature, this Body was again enlarged in 1933 by the addition of a third representative of the Medical Faculties of Indian Universities, whilst it was decided that the non medical scientist should in future be elected by the Indian Science Congress Association

A Recruitment and Appointments Board has been formed from amongst the members of the Governing Body of the Association to select and recommend officers for appointment in the Medical Research Department and the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta

In order to ensure the closest co operation between workers and to prevent overlapping of efforts, an annual conference of medical research workers and administrative heads of Medical and Public Health Departments used to be convened under the auspices of the Association up to 1938 (In that year it was decided that the Conference should be held biennially in future No Conference has, however, been held since nor is one to be held in 1944 on account of the war) At this conference free discussions were held on the work ference free discussions were held on the work accomplished and on proposals for future work. The results of the discussions enabled the members of the Scientific Advisory Board to make their recommendations for the programme for the following year. The Board is assisted.

The Association maintains the Nutrition Laboratories at Cooncor, which carry out investigations which have a direct bearing on the problem of nutrition in India. The diet surveys undertaken by the laboratories have provided very valuable information as

The Indian Research Fund Association—by Advisory Committees consisting of workers This Association was constituted in 1911 with on more important items of research, eg, a sum of Rs 5,00,000 set aside as an endowment choicer, malaria, maternal mortality, nutrition and plague, who examine the proposals for research work and make recommendations Advisory Committee to draw up a plan for the development of clinical research in India The Scientific Advisory Board annually pub lishes a technical report describing the research work done on the various enquiries carried out under the auspices of the Association during This report is obtainable each calendar year from the office of the Secretary, Governing Body, Indian Research Fund Association, Secretariat, New Delhi on payment

The results of researches carried out under The Director-General, Indian is the Chairman of the Board in the "Indian Journal of Medical Research and its "Memoirs" and the "Journal of the Malaria Institute of India," all of which are not of the Governing Body he Association is open to non- and have now a firmly established position in the constitued to a constituent of the Association and have now a firmly established position in the constituent of the Association and have now a firmly established position in the constituent of the Association are obtain. scientific world These publications are obtain

> Since the inception of the Association a large number of enquiries have been carried out and from small beginnings great expansion of its activities has taken place Enquiries which have been, or are, in progress include investigations on cholera, bacteriophage, malaria, nutrition, leprosy, plague, vaccines, tuberculosis, pharmacology, indigenous drugs, maternal mortality, belighted leave and leave and leave are trained and the second drugs and the second drugs are trained and the second drugs are trained and the second drugs are trained and the second drugs are trained and the second drugs are trained and the second drugs are trained and the second drugs are trained and the second drugs are trained and the second drugs are trained as the second tality, helminthology, medical mycology, dra contiasis and filariasis, protozoal parasites cancer, epidemic dropsy, kala azar, dried blood plasma, sandfly fever, typhus, bacillary dysentery, snake venoms, fluorosis, etc

> Besides financing investigations which are conducted by workers in its direct employment, the Association gives grants in aid to institutions and also to outside workers. The ex penditure for the last few years has amounted to between seven and eight lakhs of rupees per The Association has been supporting annum the Malaria Institute of India, which now enjoys international recognition The Association also maintains the Southern India Branch of the Malaria Institute of India at Coonoor, which was previously financed by the Rockefeller Foundation As a part of the activities of this organisation and in commemoration of Sir Ronald Ross sustained association with India. Ronald Ross's intimate association with India, an experimental malaria station was opened in Karnal in January, 1927, and named the 'Ross Field Experimental Station for Malaria" This was transferred to Delhi on 1st March, Besides carrying out experiments in connection with the prevention of malaria, annual classes are held at which candidates from all over India are shown the latest methods for dealing with the malaria problem The Public Health Section of the Institute has been taken over by Government since April, 1940

to food r quireme ts The publication of 1 Petrologist nd Curator with assistants who Ikatha Bulletin No 23 The Nutritive value identity rocks and min r 1 submitted for of indian Foods and the planning of satisf ctory ammation by outsiders and sup rintend the dist has m de available t the public useful Muscum collection 1 P is outologist with knowledge about indian foodstuffs Beslies assist at who are possible f r the identificativity out experiments in nutrition amon i dinor foosils and superry the f via objective for the food and free indian the most of the foodstand to the foodstand and chemicals if working in the Headqui eter the food and free indian the poblem of Laborstory The off sections. The nutrition after the sections of the foodstand and the foods of the Association his be n recognised by the Go rament of India as the Nation 1 Adviso; Nutrition Committee for Ind a

Research wo k at the Nutrition Res arch Labor tories Cooncor b ought to light the high rules of dried min powder as an anti-se buttle of the security of this and at the request of the Medical Store D p run mit the association of borato less the Cooncor have manuficture as a consideration of mil-Dwdre for a revocuring quantities of milpowder for army purp ses

The Association has set up N t ti Rese rch Units at th S th G S Med cal College Bomb y and at D cae Unity thy D ca They h v also set up a Clinical R earch United at the Tata Mem rnal H spital B mb y

The Association have cently adopt d schem for the aw rd of Res ch F llowshipe of the v lue of Rs 150 p r mens m ach t nable p riod of 2 y ars Th f il wships are inte ded to e cou age you g m dical graduates who have shown initiativ and are n idered n idered uitable to u dertake ind p nd nt rese rch Fi e s holars we scholars w re selected in 1944 to hold th f llowships

Geological Survey —The Geologic I Survey (India is one of the old t Geologic I Surveys in the Wold The present of primers a work of the two properties of the present of primers to the work of the present of the prese

Up to the beginning f the present of the geological means peoper d we the small seal of 1 - 4 mile means f the suess big ther intended for consists with the object of obtaining a book to which the object of obtaining the consists with the object of obtaining the consists with the object of obtaining the object of the object of obtaining the object of the object of obtaining the object of obtaining the object of obtaining the object of obtaining the object of obtaining the object of obtaining the object of obtaining the object of o r con aiss with in object a hod twickers ignored the windsy a whi During the 1 the 50 per s mapp g h where repossible b n on a t d d scale of 1 - 1 mile and in crt in a as f scale of 1 - 1 mile and in crt in a set of the scale of 1 - 1 mile and in crt in a set of the scale of 1 - 1 mile and in crt in a set of the scale of 1 - 1 mile and in crt in a set of the scale of 1 - 1 mile and in crt in a set of the scale of 1 - 1 mile and in crt in a set of the scale of 1 - 1 mile and in crt in a set of the scale of 1 - 1 mile and in crt in a set of the scale of 1 - 1 mile and in crt in a set of the scale of 1 - 1 mile and in crt in a set of the scale of 1 - 1 mile and in crt in a set of the scale of 1 - 1 mile and in crt in a set of the scale of 1 - 1 mile and in crt in a set of the scale of 1 - 1 mile and in crt in a set of the scale of 1 - 1 mile and in crt in a set of 1 - 1 mile and in a set of 1 - 1 mile and in a set of 1 - 1 mile and in a set of 1 sp lal eco omi import ne on l tg

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The Field Staff who spend ab ut half of the riem stan who spend as at that of the year n gological fieldwork is any part f I dia a d the r m ining 6 m the at had quart rs ar grouped into the M pping Division nd the Dev lopm t D vision the form nd the Dev lopm t D vision the form consi ting at p sent of 4 M ppi g Circles a d the l tt r f one Mine al Dev l pme t Circle and n E gineering Geology, Circle Each Cir l is under the s pervision of Superintend ang Geologist Th individ al M pping Cir les mbr e o to se ral provin while the activitie f the two special it dericles over th whole of India The object of the Mappi g th whole of India. The object of the Mappi g. Cricles is to continu the detail of geological mapping of India. Officers in the cricles are not continued to continue the critical continued to continue to critical continued to continue to continue to continue to continue to continue to continue to continue to continue to the continue to conti the geological guidan necessary in any geologysic with with m y be carry out in the reason of the study of ratin ml s such as fall mi m gas el ys gypsum etc Thi m work is f an all Indi haract r and they work is f an all Indi haract r and they mi gi ec d'y grammat a Tadrevotk is fan all hoth baneat rand they will perat and give ad i e to provi es we ever thir specialised knowledg will b dvantage us Similarly the work of the large etting fool ev Circl and howledge will b dvantage us Similarly the work of the large etting fool ever the large etting fool ever the large etting fool ever the large etting fool ever the large etting etting the large etting poss ble them to the busine me than of Circle is likely to p d into m re than of Circle f highly pe i ded fir a laret d to se to se ext ded to c r prohi ms not included pr viously on ac u f h frag of t.ff. The Engin ring Georgy circle in the company of t.ff. The Engin ring Georgy circle in the company of t.ff. rpected to wo k in clos co-operation with th Publ W rks D partment i th various Pr vin ial Governm nts In ddition to th taff of the abo e Circles mall geophysic I taff is being pool ted d equipped. Thir w k in th immediate future is lik ly to b m i ly n wate supply nd ngineering geology problems. For t stin, mineral d posits expling d m sit s nd und rground wat sour es

Proving of Wills

Every year, before the programme of the Thus, to cater for the mineral industry field surveys is decided upon, the Provincial the Geological Survey of India publishes Governments are asked to give details of geological investigations, mineral surveys or engineering enquiries which they desire to have carried out Such definite programmes of fieldwork may also cover the Indian States, and may be carried out free of charge If, however, any special problem has to be dealt with which does not come under the regular programme of the Department (e g, a mineral survey of a particular area, an enquiry connected with a particular engineering project, or short-term investigations involving specialised geolo gical knowledge), a charge may be made for the services of the officers deputed for such work

The results of the investigations and researches of the Department are published in-

- Records of the Geological Survey of India, which includes the Annual Reports, Annual Mineral Review, and short papers One volume of 4 parts is published annually Every 5 years, a Quinquen-nial Review of the Mineral Production of India, is published as a separate volume of the Records
- Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, each volume dealing in detail with a particular area
- (111) Palaeontologia Indica, which deals entirely with palaeontological matters

As a part of the Records, a series of Bulletins on particular minerals have been published in recent years. These Bulletins are intended to summarise the geological information available in India on commercial minerals As each edition goes out of print, these Bulletins will formed with a view to providing geological information and advice for the Allied Forces

- An Annual Remew of Mineral Production the contents are mainly productio statistics relating to the previous year
- A Quinquennial Review of the Mineral Production of India, giving a review of the trend of the industry during th (b)past 5 years
- (c) Bulletins, summarising geological know on mineral occurrences—the Bulleting are of longer term interes than (a) and (b)

During the War, publication of the Record (except Bulletins) and Memoirs has been suspended, but will, it is hoped, be resumed in the near future

The advice of the Geological Survey of India is taken by the Central Government and other on all questions of mineral policy. To encourage and assist the teaching of geology in classes and colleges, the Department presents collection of minerals, rocks and fossils and gives lecture to students and at times to the public with s view to popularising the study of geology

geological functions of the Mineral Utilisation Branch of the Department, which was established as a war measure, are being taken over by the newly created Mineral Development Circle

PROVING OF WILLS.

always advisable to prove the Will as early as possible If the Will is in a vernacular, it has to be officially translated into English A petition is then prepared praying for the grant of probate of the Will All the property left by the deceased has to be disclosed in a schedule to be appeared to the petition. Values must be to be annexed to the petition Values must be shewn as at the date of the Petition and Probate gage encumbrances Fees will be calculated on such value The Values of immoveable properties are usually assessed at 16% years' purchase on the nett Municipal assessment, in the absence of a report from a competent architect

Scale of Probate Duty -- Up to Rs 1,000--Nil For the next Rs 9,000 (10 upto Rs 10,000), 2 per cent, for the next Rs 40,000 (10 upto Rs 50,000) 3 per cent, for the next Rs 50,000 (10 upto Rs 1,00,000) 4 per cent, for the next Rs 50,000 (10 upto Rs 2,00,000) 4 per cent, for the next Rs 50,000 (10 upto Rs 2,00,000) (10 upto Rs 2,00,

In British India if a person has been appointed (or the portion over Rs 5,00,000) 7 per cent executor of the Will of a deceased person, it is In addition to this Probate Duty there is, at present, a surcharge of 25%

Exemptions from Probate Duty—In determining the amount of the value of the estate for the purposes of probate duty the following items are allowed to be deducted

Debts left by the deceased including mort

The amount of funeral expenses

3 Property held by the deceased in trust and not beneficially or with general power to confer a beneficial interest

In addition, there is general exemption for service personnel killed in action or dying on

I properly accords gly In certain cases the to accept or renounce the executorship but Court requires citations to be published and when one or more of several executors have serv do nature persons as the Court thinks reproved the Will the Court my on the death interested in the question of the grant of prob te If n objection is lodged by any person so interested within the time mentioned in the citation ested within the time mentioned in the citation to the effect in the noise should be done in the matt r of the petition for probate without the case of the petition for probate without the checkled language the ave tor and if the will is shown to have be n properly executed probate is ordered to be granted. If an objection or caveat is filed the petition for probate is converted into a suit in which the petitioner. is plaintiff and the caveator is the defendant

Pr bate Codicil etc.-Probate has effect over art hate Codical etc.—Probate has enect over all the property and estat mo cable or immoveable of the deceased throughout the province in which the sam is granted nd is conclusive as to the repres that title f the person to whom the prob t is granted against all debtors of the deceased and all persons holdin property which belong to the deceased a d will afford full indemnity to all debtors payin their debts a d all persons delivering up such property to the person to whom s ch probate is g anted Pr bate can only be granted to n xecutor appointed by the Willia d th appointment may be a pre or by neces ary implication. Prob t cannot be granted to make the probate of the property of the prop of by Acess ary Implication Proof cannot granted to y pr sn who is a minor or is of unso and mind Where several exec tr a suppoint of postern by persured to them a suppoint of the product of the property of the proof of the property of the proof of the to the executor If it in ho way rep als the lamy suit or conservas act as representance or positioned of execut remade by the Will the decaded until such prob t or Letters of I different executors ro appointed by the Arimi's trition has or have been recalled or could prob to of the Will and codicil probate granted of the Will and codicil probate granted of the Will and codicil probate granted of the Will and codicil SMALL ESTATES exercised to the probate has been granted to external extractor of the will be activated to the Will and codicil control of the will be activated to the will be a

of the survivor of those who h ve proved grant letters of administration without eiting those who h e not proved. The remnelation may be m de orally in the presence of th Jud or by a writing signed by the person renouncing and when made will preclude him for ever thereafter play for probate of the Will produce the production of the will be a supported by the production of the production refu I thereof the Will may be proved and lett rs f administration with a copy of the Will an ex d may be granted to the person who would be entitled to admit I tration in case of intestacy

R d ry Leg tee—When no executor h s been ppoint d by a deceased in his Will or when the deceased has appointed been ppoint a my a deceased has a syminor when the deceased has a pipointed an e utor who is legally inc pable or refus s to act or who has died before the testator o bef e he ha proved th Will or when an executor dies iter ha ing p wet the Will but befoe he has administ r d all the estate of the deased a nivers lor a residery later may be admitted to proet the Will and Letters of Admi i tration with the Will nnexed may be gr nted to him of the whole estat or so much of it as m y b unadministered.

After any gr nt of P ob to or Letters of Administrati n with Will annexed no other the nth person to whom the same may h ve been granted has the powr to sue or p osecute any suit or otherwis act as representative of the de cased until such Prob t or Letters of

entire trep sentation of the t tator ac rues to where the value of the set is is Ra 2000.) The surviving erecute > resecute # Earthquakes

Physical divisions [Index and their risks].

The outboard push of these mountains caused it det geologically a division continent in the graphically into three distints and well-defined allowed the statements under the property of the Himshayan force and—the region of the Index Gangette but now fill defined allowed the statements with the second unit and continue of the Index Gangette but he second unit and continue that were upraid a googleculery peaking in the state were upraid a googleculery peaking in the state were upraid a googleculery peaking in the state were upraid a googleculery peaking in the second of its proximity to the refundation that were upraid a googleculery peaking in the second unit and the state were upraid and graph of the second unit and the second in the second unit and

recorded from this region (April 1843) From the apex of the Peninsula to Madras, however, runs a region of minor shocks, probably connected with some dislocation in the earth's crust, though there is no direct evidence of this These three units, then, constitute regions of decreasing intensity of earthquakes as we travel from north to south They are indicated on the accompanying map, which is essentially the same as the one prepared by W D West of the Geological Survey of India

Causes —It will be unnecessary to go into the origin of the individual earthquakes, but a few remarks on the main causes of these phenomena will be illuminating While minor earthquakes may be due to volcanic activity, the major ones are almost invariably the result of movement along dislocations in the earth's crust or "faults" as the geologists call them, and thrust planes In the case of thrust planes certain sets of rocks override others, instead of being merely dislocated The epicentre, that is the place of maximum intensity, frequently coincides with these faults or thrust planes, which proves that a close relationship exists between earthquakes and the dislocations A number of important faults run close to the southern edge of the Himalayas and the Himalayan foot is therefore a very unstable region A similar fault runs along the foot of the Shan Plateau in Burma while the Kyaukkyan fault runs north and south in the Northern Shan States, and has probably given rise to earthquakes It may, however, be pointed out that it is only such 'faults' as are still active that give rise to earthquakes Thus the faults in the Peninsular area appear to be inert and there fore few earthquakes occur there Although the immediate cause of the shocks may be movement along a fault or faults, the ultimate cause is often the rapid denudation of steep ranges, which upsets the equilibrium of the earth (Kangra, 1905) in the readjustment of which these move There is, however, no consensus of ments occur opinion on this point for in Norway, where the steep mountain ranges are subject to rapid denudation, there are no earthquakes. The cause may be more deep seated as, for example differential cooling and contraction of the earth's interior The same result is achieved by the slip ping of large alluvial masses in deltaic areas or their uplift owing to tectonic forces (Rangoon Dec 1927) The regions where mountain ranges, take sharp bends, being highly folded, are naturally areas of pent up strains seeking relief and are therefore zones of great danger. The violent Quetta earthquake of 1935 and the earlier ones of Mach and Sharigh (1931) were of this nature, for these places he near sharp bends in the Suleiman, Bugti or Kirthar ranges

Frequently more than one cause contributes to these earthquakes and the results are then even

more disastrous

Factors Controlling Damage and Loss of Life —The intensity of the earthquake is not the only factor upon which the extent of damage and loss of life depends Much depends upon the time of shock, the nature of the buildings, the habits of the people, etc Thus the amount of habits of the people, etc damage done is often greater in India, where pucca houses are more common, than in Burma, where houses are mostly wooden, though the latter may suffer more from fire, as happen ed in the case of the Pegu earthquake (5th May, 1930)

The time at which the earthquake occurs make: a considerable difference to loss of life, for an earthquake occurring at night takes people un awares (Kangra, 20,000 lives lost, Quetta, toll of life 25,000) Had the Bihar earthquake, in which 10,000 lives were lost, occurred at night the toll of life would have been unthinkable M Heron, Director, Geological Survey, makes certain observations in the case of the Baluchistan earthquake of 1909 He remarks that certain communities suffered more heavily than others because more of their number slept indoors and, being better off, lived in two storied houses, which naturally suffered more damage The fact to be emphasised is that the loss of life, etc, does not entirely depend upon the severity of the shock, but upon the time of occurrence and various

Sources of Information—Very little is known of the Indian earthquakes previous to the year 892 AD and accounts of the earlier of the recorded earthquakes are necessarily incomplete T Oldham has recorded the different sources of information of the earlier Indian earthquakes in his catalogue Among the works in which records of Indian earthquakes later than 892 A D occur are the Tarikhul Khulafa (History of the Callphs), the Allamul-fi-l Tarkh by Ibnulathir—a historical work of the Arabians, the Mar-at ul-'Alam, an unpublished work in the library of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Badáoní (Bibl'otheca Indica), Báber's memoirs

other factors

With one or two exceptions no really severe earthquakes took place in the Indian region between January 1943 and March 1945 How ever, a number of shocks of slight to moderate intensity were felt in different parts of the continent

Two shocks of slight intensity were felt at Srinagar in Kashmir and at Drosh in Chitral, on Feb 6, 1913, at intervals of 30 Seconds On Feb 9, an earthquake of slight intensity was felt in parts of Assam Slight shocks were felt over a wide area—Rawalpındı, Muzaffarabad, I Khan Ganhati, Gulmarg and Srinagar 9th Sept 1943, at 10 36 IST The on 9th Sept epicentre of this earthquake was near the Hindu Kush Mountains An carthquake of great intensity with epicentre in Assam was felt in parts of Assam and North Bengal, on Oct 23 at 23, 54, IST Slight shocks were felt at D I Khan on Nov 27 at 15 15 IST

On Feb 29, 1944, an earthquake of great intensity, with epicentre in the Maldive islands, was felt in the Ceylon region at 22 58 IST An earthquake of moderate intensity with epicentre near the Andraan Islands, was recorded on Sept 27, 1944 During 1944 further shocks were felt in different parts of India—Krshmir, Bihar, Assam—but none of them is of much in the second statement of the second statement is a factor of the second statement is a factor of the second statement in the second statement is a factor of the second statement in the second statement is a factor of the second statement in the second statement is a factor of the second statement in the second statement is a factor of the second statement in the second statement is a factor of the second statement in the second statement is a factor of the second statement in the second statement is a factor of the second statement in the second statement is a factor of the second statement in the second statement is a second statement in the second statement in the second statement is a second statement in the second statement in the second statement is a second statement in the second statement in the second statement is a second statement in the second statement in the second statement is a second statement in the second statement in the second statement is a second statement in the second statement in the second statement in the second statement is a second statement in the second statement in the second statement is a second statement in the second statement in the second statement is a second statement in the second statement in the second statement is a second statement in the second statement in the second statement is a second statement in the second statement in the second statement is a second statement in the second statement in the second statement is a second statement in the second statement in the second statement in the second statement is a second statement in the second statement in the second statement is a second statement in the second statement in the second statement is a second statement in the second statement in the second statement is a second statement in the second statement in the second statement is them is of much importance

Between Jan 1945 and March, 1945 reported shocks are all of small intensity and occurred in Nepal and Assam

Kháfi Kháns Muntalhab ullabáb, etc Much in formation is gleaned from the Journals of the Much in Royal Assatrc Socrety of Bengal, the Philosophical Accounts of the later earth Transactions etc quakes appear in detail in the records and mem oirs of the Geological Survey of India, from which much of the information here given is drawn

Indian Ocean was se et ly shaken and about parques were plown two learnes un th river i 150 000 persons lost their lives. As noted by Oldham a record of this earthquake appear both in the Tdrikkul Khulafi (History of the Caliphs) and in Albimble 1 Tdrikk According to him both these works mention the month of Sh. wwil (Hillra 290) as the date of occurrence Finne tt e month of Shawai commenced 90 days before the 13th of March 594 A D that is the 14th December 593 the date of this e rinquake is fixed by Oldham about the close of A.D 893 o early

6 h J ly 150 —This earthquake affected Afghanistan and Northern India It is recorded Alghanhtan and Northern India It is recorded that great fisures appeared I many parts and there were exten I c land lips as log much d mane and loss of life In one day as a second is ing much d mase and loss of life in one day as tuny as thirty three shocks we relate not end used for a whole mo th Oldham mentions that this earthque is be recorded in the mentions that this earthque is be recorded in the Bursty of the Royal Asiatic Society of Hern, all in Endaten (Bibliothees Indies Avol I p 319) and the Memoirs of Bab t (Eriklars edition p 170) in Memoirs of Bab t (Eriklars edition p 170) in the Memoirs of Bab t (Eriklars edition p 183) and its date is therefore authentically recorded.

earthquake in 155 but no details are available Several earliquakes of less intensity took place between the years 1618 and 1664. On the 6th of May 1618 Bombay experi need an earliquake i which nearly two thousand il es were lost. The accompany g hurrica e resulted in the destruction of several vessel. Lakhugar in Ass. in nffered an earthqu ke on the 7th February 1663 Shocks were felt in certain parts of eastern Ben,al for a period of thirty two days during the y ar 1468

The Province of F hml was shaken by an

The next earthqu ke of great intensity which facted India occurred in 1008 between the dates 2nd—11th May its effect was so serious that Samaji or Samawani—a town of 30 000 in habitants sank into the ground A record of thi appears in the Ma asi a A lamgi i (Edit 1 ibl Indica, p 76)

Indica, p. 76)
Following this terrible catastrophe the e was a period of comparati quiescence of about 50 years Upper India was however ah ken by a cartiquate on the 14 Minharam of Arar g by a line and the standard of the second of the seco

Ben I Burm and the Arak n coast wer flected on not April 1 6 In fact it is resorted that the em recover of the Arak n coast from the se I due to this arthquake but that is n of vious exacg ratin arthquase partial elevation of the coastal strin prob bly occurred. It is at ted that oysters were found attached to rocks forty feet above ground level hear Chittagon, 60 q re miles of land sank

Geveral shocks of arving int usity occurred in different parts of India-Calcutta Kashmir Ongolo a d the upper reaches of the (use between 15th July 1 6 and mad May 1893 but they wer not of much importance

A ioi at e rthquake took place on 1st Sept 1803 affe tin., Math ra Calcutta Garhwal Kuma n and Delhi At Mathura the domes of se eral mosq es rected by Gluxi Rhan sank into the ground S ral villages were swallowed up in tarhwal

This earthy ake is noted for the f ct that the upper portion of the f mou Qutab Minar f Il as a res it of it though it L tated th t th Minar was also strn k by li hinin

16th J. 1819—This was no of the worst arthun kee experienced in India. Its effect was the secrets in Gutch the chief town of which—like jewase mplet by rulned and 000 persons perished Ahmed b. d. Broach Surat and l oona were all affected

In the western region of Cutch the town of Sind eea d then i hbo ring a ea was submerged Sind cea d then I hoo ring a cawas submerged as a result of tidal wes A trat the miles wide was raised in front of a branch of the I dus and the II r had to cut a fre h ch n el across it This ridge is known to the loc I inhabitants s Allah R nd or God a Emh ni ment

One ery se ere shock followed by minor on occurred on 9th O t ber 18 6 and re uited in s eral hou es falling in Khatmandu and P tan in Nepal

18 7 Sept (b frs 6th Sept 18 7)—The fort of holltar n near Lahore was de troyed nd but 1000 perso slost thir il es it is stated that a hill falling into the river Ravi resulted in e tensi e floods

adverted meteors with h it is reported fallin its later and line w is to find w with a later and line w is to find w should have a find the state of

20th August 1873—Ich in Khatmandu 20th December 1892—This was felt over the (Nepal) and North Biliar In Khatmandu alone greater part of Baluchistan and was connected 100 houses were levelled to the ground and a with an old fault line that runs along the foot similar fate overtook other places. There was of the kolak range in a N Y direction. The continuous agitation for full 24 hours.

An earthquake of great intensity affected Burma, more particularly Amarapura and Ava, on 23rd March 1839. It is reported that shocks continued for four or five days, every fifteen to thirty minutes 200—400 lives were lost and pagodas and other buildings in Ava, Amarapura and Sagaing suffered heavily

10th February 1842—I asted for about three minutes in Kabul and affected Peshawar, Jallalabad, etc. It was very destructive at Peshawar and one third of the town of Jallalabad was destroyed. Hot springs at Sonah became cold and the amount of water also diminished. The area affected was about 216 000 square miles. The epicentral area was probably near Jallalabad.

Numerous later earthquakes which occurred in different parts of the Indian region do not call for much attention as they were of minor importance. Two earthquakes which affected the Deccan in March and April 1843 may be here recorded, for the Deccan, being a stable landmass, is rarely affected by earthquakes of any intensity, Sholapur, Maktal, Singrurgarh, Bellary, Kurnool Belgaum were all affected and much damage was done. This is the only earthquake known in the Deccan which caused considerable damage. The epicentre was near Bellary

Severe shocks, local in their effect, occurred in Upper Sind on 24th January 1852 Fort Kahan was completely ruined and about 350 persons were killed

24th August 1858—Burma was affected, but the shocks were not of great intensity Halse Island situated south east of Cheduba Island (18° 38' N 93° 551' E) disappeared entirely under the Ocean The same earthquake affected the Punjab and Bengal, but very little damage was done

10th January 1869—Experienced in Assam (Cachar), total area where shocks were felt was 250,000 square miles

A severe earthquake occurred in the Bay of Bengal on the morning of 31st December 1881 The radius of the area affected was about 800 miles, and the total area over which the shock was felt was in the neighbourhood of 2,000,000 square miles most of it being sea. It was felt at Gaya, Hazaribagh, Agra Ootacamund and Calicut in India, and in Burma at Akyab where it was followed by the eruption of a mud volcano in Ramri. The northernmost point affected was near Monghyr

30th May 1885—This earthquake, although comparatively not so severe, resulted in heavy loss of life and about 3,000 persons perished in Kashmir The epicentre was a few miles west of Srinagar The radius of felt area was 300 450 miles, the total area affected being about 110,000 square miles

14th July 1885 — The epicentre of this earth quake was north west of Dacca It was felt violently throughout Bengal, but extended also into Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Sikkim, Bhutan and Assam The area affected was approximately 230,400 square miles

20th December 1892—This was felt over the greater part of Baluchistan and was connected with an old fault line that runs along the foot of the kojak range in a k N F direction Trifoto of the range is ark, by a depression and numerous springs which are indicative of the fault. It is interesting to note that as a result of this earthquake the area west of the fault subsided about one foot and moved southward about 21 feet! The earthquake was, however, local in its effects

The worst earthquake which has affected Assam and probably the greatest within historic times occurred on 12th June 1897 Stone buildings in Shillong, Goalpara, Gauhati, Nowgong and Sylhet were almost entirely destroyed everywhere and Calcutta was seriously affected Over 1600 lives were lost and the earth quake was felt in an area of 1,730,000 square miles. The earthquake was caused by a 'movement along a thrust-plane or thrust planes and along secondary thrust and fault planes, which had a maximum length of about 200 miles and a maximum width of about 50 miles'. This movement was due to the relief of differential strains set up in the interior of the earth

nass, heavily on 4th April 1905, more particularly because the shocks occurred early in the morning when people were still asleep. There was heavy loss of life—20 000 persons having pershed. The area affected was 1,625,000 square miles. Kangra and Dharamsala were completely destroyed. The main shock was from north to south, followed by an equally severe one from south to north. The earthquake is ascribed to movement along one of the reverse faults of the Himalayas.

21st October 1909—This carthquake affected the Kachhi plain, Baluchistan Considerable damage was done and over 200 lives were lost The radius of the felt area was about 15 is miles. The elongated epicentre was N W—S R in direction. The earthquake was presumably due to the presence of a fault, though, the area being covered with alluvium, this is more or less conjectural.

A violent earthquake occurred over the greater part of the Northern and Southern Shan States on 21st May 1912, and was felt practically over the whole of Burma, Slam and Yunnan An area of 125,000 square miles was affected Shocks continued the following day and were followed on the 23rd May by a severe shock which was felt over an area of 375 000 square miles Numerous after shocks continued in May, June, July and August, when they finally ceased The epicentre was close to the great Kyaukh yan fault in the Northern Shan States

No severe earthquake is recorded during the six years following the last earthquake in Burms, but a violent shock was felt on 8th July 1918 and affected Eastern Bengal, Assam, Burma, North west India as far as Lahore It was most strongly felt in Srimangal (Assam) where many tea estates were runed The total area over which it was felt was 800 000 square miles This earthquake was due to subsidence along a fault It was accompanied by pouring out of sand, mud and water from fissures created in the ground,

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th At q at 1931 —This was one of the worst of the Balu hi trn thou k and at a t 00 thly live were lot It w sir cede I on th n earlier earthquake the epi ntre of which was near Shrigh Tie M heartig ke was feit o er an are of 370 0th sq a e mil the eerthq less were come this with the broben of the Sleim n Broth I kither like salte o es re locat d in for s chi ends rer Lions of strain where earth mov ments are likely to occur

thought the course of the third the course of the most in the course of the most in the course of th 154 J ay 1934 — This th North Bihar earth gu ke i still fe h in our minds It vas

6th January 1938 -Two shocks were felt November 1939 which was felt at Jammu, at Drosh in the Chitral District, North West Mianwall, Dehra Ismail Khan, Peshawar, Rawal Frontier Province Another shock of the same | pindi, Sringar, Dalhousic, Kabul, Gligit Skardu,

14th April 1938 -An earthquake shock was felt at Monywa in the Lower Chindwin district Burma, at 7-47 a m Cracks appeared in the walls of several buildings, but there was no loss of life

3rd May 1938—Two shoels were felt at intervals of about five seconds at Shillong in Assam at 10 21 pm. The shocks lasted for about 40 seconds There was very little damage to property and no loss of life

16th August 1938 — Shocks were experienced in the Upper Chindwin district, Burma, and were felt over a fairly wide area The shocks which lasted about 30 seconds, seem to have been severe at Kalemyo Pucca buildings Pagodas tumbled down, but there was no loss Smaller shocks were also felt at Mawlalk Paungbyin, Mingin, Indaw, Kalewa, Homalin

7th February 1939 -Two shocks were felt at Drosh in Chitral at intervals of two seconds, but there was neither material damage nor loss of life

Reports received by the Geological Survey of India from various parts of India and Burma show that 82 earthquake shocks were felt in With the exception of the rather 1937 in India severe shock of 14th November, which originated in the Hindu Kush region and affected a considerable tract of north-west India, the rest were of slight intensity unactended by any damage to buildings or persons

Regionally the shocks were distributed as follows -

Burma, 28, north eastern India, including Sikkim, Nepal and Tibet, 31, north western India, including Kashmir, Chitral and Baluchistan, 21, and Peninsular India, 2

The epicentre of the shock of 14th November 1937 has been located in the Hindu Kush mountains, north-west of Drosh, in Chitral This has been deduced from observers' reports and from seismographic records available from the Meteorological Observatories at Bombay, Agra, Calcutta and Kodaikanal This shock was felt at such distant places as Kabul, Dehra Dun, Simla, Multan, Dera Ismail Khan and Roorkee

At least sixty earthquake shocks were felt in India during the year 1939 Fortunately all these shocks, without exception, were of slight intensity and crused neither loss of life nor serious damage to property

About twenty of these shocks affected the unstable Assam region, of which four were felt at Dhubri, six at Gauhati and a like number at Shillong, Kashmir, Drosh (Chitral State) Quetta, Rawalpindi, Gilgit, Lahore, Shikarpur (Cutch), Peshawar, Begumpet (Hyderabad State)

intensity was felt on the 7th January, but there etc. Its epicentre was in the Hindu Kush range, was no dumage or loss of life being situated at 36° N 75 5° E. Its focal depth was 200 KM

The intensity of this carthquake at Srinagar and Gilgit was VII on the Mercali scale At Srinngar three shocks were felt at intervals of 10 seconds each Cracks developed in the walls of the Observatory and other buildings in the city At Gilgit, which suffered three shocks at intervals of 2 seconds each, boulders slipped down from the surrounding mountains and dust spread all over the valley

During 1940 earthquake shocks were felt at Gulmarg in Kashmir, at Barmer (Rajputana) and at Bhul and Radhanpur in the Western Indian

At Gulmarg two shocks of moderate intensity were felt on the 3rd August at 14 45 (IST) and cracked walls of Lutcha houses Shocks of mo derate inte sity were also felt on 8th August and 21st September, 1940, but apart from cracks in hutcha houses no damage was done Barmer and Bhuj experienced a slight shock on 31st October while Bhuj had another shock on 13th November, 1040

There was no loss of life or serious damage to property during any of these earthquakes

A large number of earthquake shocks occurred in India during the year 1941 It is unnecessary to give details of all these but particulars of three or four of the more important ones may be given

An carthquake of moderate intensity took place on the 21st of January 1941 at 18 16 hours (IST) with its epicentre to the north of Assam The shocks lasted for about one Assam The shocks lasted for minute but no damage was caused

Another earthquake occurred on the 26th June at 17-27 hours (IST) This earthquake whose epicentre lay in the neighbourhood of Nicobar Islands, was of very great intensity and was felt in Madras, Cluttagong, Chandwadi, Colombo, etc Extensive damage to buildings occurred in Port Blair where 4 persons were killed and 4 seriously injured The duration of the shock was less than half a minute

On the 30th of June at 23 58 hours (IST) a shock of moderate intensity was felt at Port Blair Its epicentre lay in the neighbourhood of north Andaman

Another earthquake occurred on the 29th of September at 8 5 hours (IST) at Quetta The shocks lasted for about 35 seconds and caused damage to Laccha buildings and mud houses in Quetta

Three earthquakes of slight to moderate intensity were recorded during the year 1942 An earthquake of slight intensity with its epicentre in Assam was felt at 16 17 hours (IST) on 22nd February in parts of Bengal and Assam No loss of life or damage was reported. On 22nd X-1 the reported of the state of the sta reported On 22nd March a quake of moderate intensity was felt at 738 hours at Lahore, Rawalpindi and Simla The epicentre was in the Hindukush mountains A third earth and many other towns experienced shocks during the year

It is unnecessary to give details of the large number of shocks felt during 1939 for most of these were of minor importance Mention must however, be made of the earthquake of 21st increases was no loss of life or damage to property



Posts and Telegraphs.

POST OFFICE.

The control of the Posts and Telegraphs | Bombay, Delhi and Madras General Post Offices of India is vested in an officer designated and of the larger of the other head post offices Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs whose office is attached to the Department of Posts & Air of the Government of India For the efficient working of the Department there is a Limincial Adviser, Communications The superior staff of the Direction, in addition to the Director General himself, consists on the postal side of one Senior Deputy Director General one Deputy Director General, Postal Services one Deputy Director General, War two As istant Directors General, Establishments one Assistant Director General Pestal Services sev n Assistant Dy Directors-General and one Post wil Plan ang Officer

for postal purposes, the Indian Empire is divided into eight circles, namely, Bengal and Assam, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay, Midras, Punjab and North West Baluchistan Lach of the first seven is in charge of a Postmister General and the Sind and Baluchistan Circle is controlled by a Director Posts & Leigraphs The Central Circle comprises roughly the Central Provinces and the Control India and Rajputana Agencies

The Heids of Circles are responsible to the Director General for the whole of the postal ar rangements in their respective circles including those connected with the conveyance of muls by railways, inland steamers, and air services All the Postmisters General are provided with Assistant Postmasters General while in the Sind and Baluchistan (trele the Director is assisted by Assistant Directors In the Bengal and Assam Circle, there is an Additional Postmaster General for the province of Assam with headquarters at Shillong, who works under the Postmaster General The works under the Assam with headquarters at Shillong, who works under the Postmaster General The works under the Postmaster General The land Circles are divided into Divisions. eight Postal Circles are divided into Divisions each in charge of a Superintendent of Post Offices or Rulway Mail Service as the case may be and each Superintendent is assisted by

are directly under the Postma ters-General the Presidency Postmaters have one or more Inspecting Postmaters at bordinate to them When the duties of the rosumand of a head office become so operous that he is the following of a Deputy unable to perform them fully himself a Deputy Po tmoster is appointed to relieve him of some of them, and if still further relief is required, one or more Assistant Postmasters are imploy The more important of the offices sub ordinate to the head office are designated sub offices and are usually established only in towns of some importance. Sub offices transact all clusses of postal business with the public, submit accounts to the head offices to which they are subordinate Incorporating therein the accounts of their branch offices and frequently unte direct dealings with Government local sub Uni ed Provinces and Sind and treasuries The officer in charge of such an office works it citier single handed or with the a-si-tance of one or more clerks according to

the amount of business Branch offices are small offices with limited functions ordinarily intended for villages and are placed in charge either of departmental officers on small p y or of extrucons agents, such as school masters, shop-keep rs, lad halders or cultivators who perform their postal duties in return for a small emineration

The audit and accounts work of the Po t Office is entrusted to the Accountant-General, Posts nd Telegraphs, who is an officer of the Tinance Department of the Government of India and is not sub ridirate to the Director General. The Accountant-General is assisted by Deputy Accountants General, all of whom, with the necessary st ff of clerks, perform at separate he adquarters the actual audit and a counts work of a certain number of postal circles

In accordance with an arrangement which has been in f ree since 1883 a lar e number of sab-p st offices and 1 few head offices perform telegraph work in addition to their postal work dental number of officials styled Inspectors

Generally there is a head post office at the head quarters of each revenue district and other. The follow is to increase the learning facilities post office in the same district are usually everywhere and especially in towns by official subordinate to the head office for purposes a number of cheap telegraph offices working of accounts. The Postmasters of the Calcutta, under the control of the Post Office.

The Inland Tariff (which is applicable to Aden, Nepal, Coylon and Portuguese India except as indicated below t is as follows -

	When the postage is wholly is insufficiently for paid unpild proprid	-
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Actercoeding one tota And a cri additional tota Book and puttern puckets For the first five totas or fraction thereof Lore are well the filt n and the difference.	1 0 Double the pre-Double the defic	ł
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Postcards.

Single Reply 9 ples

Rs a

(The postage on cards of private manufacture must be prepaid in full 1 eply postcards cannot be sent to hepal.)

P reel (prepayment compulsory) Parcels not exceeding 1 1 seers (1 000 tolas) in weight - -

0 4 Not exceeding 40 tolas For every additional 40 tolas or part of that w icht

G compul.ory in the case of additional tola or part ti ereof Registration t parcels weighing over 440 tolas

All parcels to Aden should be registered. There is no parcel ser I e to Yepal Ti ese rate are n t applicable to pa cels fo Ceylor and Portuguese India

> Reg tr lion fee Rs a

For each letter postcard book or pat tern packet or parcel t be regi tered 0 8

O d nary Money O der fe a

For every sum of Rs 10 or fraction thereof 0 ... In the case of m new orders for C yl n nd Portug ese Indi tie rates pre cib d ! foreign rupe mon y o d rs are applicabl The e is no money order service to Nepal

Telegraphic money order f —Th s me ne f for ordin ry m y ord rs pl eler ph h r c | tel t th r f -Th s me as the f teler inland (the ost of th telegraphic advi to Aden and C ylo in respect of those countries) telegrams for the tual nu used in the telegram di tance c rding s the telegras an E tress or d in the remit the remitis to be a t Orit me sage In addition to the above a supple mentary fee of two nn i l led on e ci me sare telegr phier on v orde

There is no t legraphic money order service to N ral o P rtuguese India In the case of Ceylon the telegr ph harge is calculat d t

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ev rv addi ional R 100 r fr ctl thereof over R 300 and upto Rs 1 000 0 1 anna 6 pies For every additional Rs 100 or frac ion there fover Rs 1 000

As regards Aden Cevion and Portuguese India see Foreign Tariff

As nowl dome t fee .- For each registered article i a a

The Foreign Tariff (whi h is not applicable to Aden to Ce lon to Nepal or to P tuguese India except as indicated below) is a f ilo s -

Letters -To Aden Ceylon hep land Portuguese I; dl -Indian inl nd rates To Burma -2 nna for the fir t tola and 1 anna for every

31 nnus for the first ໍດາ ead annas fo ea i addition i Ceylon To all other countries out ce or p rt of th t weight

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for every additional 5 tolas or part f that 6 pt weight

Pa cels

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Fia Gibral tar Rs a p 4 For p reel 180

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S r ic waspend d tempora ily

These parcels are delivered by the post 10 countries on which money or office and the postage paid carries them to to be drawn sterling, the rates destination

Limits of Weight.

Letters -4 lbs 6 oz

Printed Papers and Business Papers-To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Ireland, British Australasian Colonies, Togo (British), the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia and the Bethuanaland Protectorate 5 lbs

To Aden or Ceylon-No limit

To all other destination 4 lbs 6 oz

Samples — To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Ireland, Togo (British), the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, and Union of South Africa, Bechuanaland Protectorate 5 lbs

To Aden or Ceylon—200 tolas To all other destinations—1 lb 2 oz Parcels -11 lbs 20 lbs or 22 lbs

Limits of Size

Letters -35 inches in length, breadth and thickness taken together and 231 inches in any one direction If in form of roll, 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction

Printed Papers and Business Papers—To Aden and Ceylon—2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth If in form of roll, dimensions are 30 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter

To all other destinations—35 inches in length breadth and thickness taken together and 231 inches in any one direction. If in form of roll 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction

Note -Printed papers sent open, ie, without a cover or wrapper in the form of cards, whetler folded or not should not measure less than 4 inches in length and 21 inches in width

Samples -To Great British and Northern Ireland, and Ireland, To o (British), the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protector te-2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth If in form of roll, dimensions in all cases are 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction

To all other destinations-35 inches in length, breadth and thickness taken together and 231 inches in any one direction. If in form of roll, dimensions in all cases are 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction

To Aden or Ceylon-2 ft in length by one foot in width and depth

Money Orders — To countries on which money orders have to be drawn in rupee currency, the rates of commission are as follows -

Rs 3 3 0 On any sum not exceeding Rs 10 On any sum exceeding Rs 10 but not 0 К exceeding Rs 25 On any sum exceeding Rs 25 for each complete sum of Rs 25 and 6 annas for the remainder, provided that, if the remainder does not exceed Rs 10, the charge for it shall be only 3 annas

To countries on which money orders have tollons -Rs a

On any sum not exceeding £1 0 4 exceeding £1 but not exceeding 0 7 £3 0 10 ., ,, £4 0 13 £3 ,, ,, ,, ,, ., £5 1 0 £4 . . ,, ,, 17 0 1 £5 for each complete sum of £5 and 1 rupee for

the remainder, provided that it the remainder does not exceed £1, the charge for it shall be 4 annus if it does not exceed £2 the charge shall be 7 annus, if it does not exceed £3, the charge shall be 10 annual fit it does not exceed £3. charge shall be 10 annas, and if it does not exceed £4, the charge shall be 13 annas

Registration fee

For each letter, post card & packet of printed or business papers and simples 3 annas

Insurance fees (for registered letters and parcels only)

For insurance of letters and parcels to Aden and Ceylon and of letters to Portuguese India— insurance fees mentioned under "lahand Latiff "

For insurance of letters and parcels to Burma, British Somaliland, Mauritius, Seychelles, and parcels to Portuguese India

Annas Where the value insured does not 5 exced Rs 200 For every additional Rs 200 or

51 fraction the cof and Note—Insura ce service to Burma and ritish Somaliland has been temporarily British Somaliland has

suspended For insurance of letters and parcels to Great Britain and Northern Ireland and to British l'ossessions and Foreign countries (other than those mentioned above) to which insurance is

avarlable Annas Where the value insured does not 51 exceed £14

For every additional £14 fraction thereof fee - 3 annas for each registered article 1 anna in the case of registered article addressed to Aden, Coylon or Portuguese

India Air Mails—Letters, poetcards and packets can be ant by air in the inland post as well as to certain foreign countrie on payment of special Air Muli fees Such letters can be registered Instred articles cannot be sent by Air Muli execut to Countries and Ai The Inland Air Air Mill except to Ceylon

fees are as follows -6 ples plus ordinary (t) For a post card postage

1 anna for each (ii) For a letter and packet tola or part thereof plus ordinary

For Air fees to foreign countries, see the Post and Telegraph Guide postage

Air Letter Service—A new light weight "Air Letter ' service for use by civilians has been introduced from the 1st December 1944, which is expected from the 1st December 1944, which is available for writing to most of the Empire countries and H M s Forces oversess The postage rate is 6 annas per air letter

A special air letter form is available from post ever of a free sed. P take one all all rapid of forms of print at manufacture be ring an indiction that they have been approved by the list of Circle can also be used but they obtained all annual flores of the list of the

Air letters cannot be registered or insured nor are any enclosures pe mitted. No other facility such as express delivery is available

-The airgr ph s r ice w Augraph Serv — An augr ph ser ice wi i trod euf on b bruary 104 for outw d corresp lence from India to the United Aingdom. 15 5 al gr pl's were carri d in the first onsignment a figure which is to be com pared with about 15,000 airgr phs d jatched at pre-c t to the U K only Tie average time t ken for an airgraph to reach the Unit d hi g dom is 7 days

The fi st airgraph service f om the United Li g dom to India arri ed in har chi en June 11 191 and contal d 1 400 airgraph The second a ri el on the 1 th with 23 000 airgraph and the third on June 14 with 39 500 sirgrapi and the third on lune is whith a south angel; in the first con ment wa letter from Mr L. S. Am ry Se retary of State for India to II be the viceory. The airpraph act ice which in the w. d. of Mr. Ame y. b. id. bei g. letter from au eful contribution to the un effo t i a p ti al boo to tie buices world is extremely s) nyle i working Com nunle tie . nritt ddr ssed on a p cl l ai graph form

of other nationalities operating under Briti h

Ai graph service is also a sliable for tran missi n of photo raths of purely personal and missi n of photo rafis of purely personal and domesti n tur proviled they are n t affixed to intrul forms but are produced directly on sen lit ed paper upon which is also prited a replica of the offilial sing ph form. The a n lit d forms are not supplied by the Post Offic b t rvice in this respect i rendered by sel cted pl otographers who have been uthorised to und tak the prod ction of airportraits in arious town of the con try The rates of post ge per irportralts are the ame as that for ordin ry airgraphs

M gnitud fB in in the Pot Office—Attin 1 11444 th wir 1 3872 pr in in the 2 301 tempo ary Pot & Tel gr pl official 841 pot offices and 158 900 milles of mill lines D ig the yr 1 575 million articles includin 51 million regit e darticle ware control. million articles includin 51 million regit to darticle were posted stamps worth list 5 cror 5 were sold fo pot 1 purpose about 55 million money o ders of the to 1 value of R 1468 crores were 1s used 9.5 tho nd of Indian location of to the value of La 44 1 kbs were 1d sum of Rs 3.8 crore with lict d for tr m a d oth so on which the solution of the s snd dar seed on a p cl 1 si graph form SS million money of ers of the to 1 value of oblatrable from pot cl is so n fa ie t of R 1468 crores were is used 9 5 the of appropriate post see This an he la ded in of Indian lectul ord a to th v lace 10 see 1 s

Telegraphs

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in Telephone work there is one Deputy Director General (Telephones) and in Wircless matters there is one Assistant Dy Director General (Wireless) In the Circles the scheme which has been introduced follows closely on the lines of the experimental one referred to above For telegraph engineering purposes India was divided up into five Circles, each in charge of a Director These five Circles were divided into eighteen Divisions each in charge of a Divisional In 1922 Sind and Baluchistan Circle was formed with its headquarters at Karachi This Circle is under the charge of a Director of Posts and Telegraphs On the 31st March 1924 there were 7 Circles and 20 Divisions view to complete fusion of the three branches of work the engineering work of the Bombay and Central Circles was brought under the control of the respective Postmaster-General in 1925 and this unification was gradually extended to other Circles. The fusion was completed in March 1930. The telegraph traffic and the engineering brunches in the Circles are now controlled by the Postmasters General and the Director of Posts and felegraphs, Karachi Tilegraphs and Separathy Directors as the organization of Posts and Felegraphs. There is also one Deputy Director of Telegraph Traffic each at Calcutta, Bombay and Madra-to look after the speedy disposal of traffic There are now 23 Lugineering Divisions With effect from the 1-7-1939, the Superior Telegraph Engineering and Wircless Branches have been amalgam itedia to a Single Service viz,-Telegraph Engineering Service-Class I The audit and accounts work of the Telegraph Department is, like that of the Post Office, entrusted to the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, assisted by a stuff of Dupty and Assistant Accountants General Inland Telegrams and Tariff —Telegrams sent to or received from places in India of Burma or Ceylon are classed as Inland telegrams The tariff for Inland telegrams is as follows -For delivery in India Private and State Express Ordinary Rs a Rs a 1 10 Minimum charge 0 13 Each additional word over 8 0 2 For delivery in Burma Private and State Express Ordinary Rs a Rs a Minimum charge 2 12 1 6 Each additional word over 8 0 For delivery in For delivery Lhasa (Tibet) in Ceylon Private and Private and State State Ex Ex-Ordi-Ordi press press nary nary Rs a Rs a Rs a Rs a Minimum charge 2 2 8 1 additional Each

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word over 12

The address is charged for

Additional charges.

Minimum for reply-paid tologram ... Minimum charge for an ordinary telegram

Kotification of delivery Minimum charge for

Multiple Address telegrams, copying fee for each 100 words or less in each copy beyond the first 4 annas

Collation . . . One half of the charge for an ordinary tele gram of same length

For acceptance of an Express telegram In in an office is closed

destination are closed.

If only one of the office is closed. If the telegram has to pass through any closed intermediate office, additional fee in respect of each such office.

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ach additional 5 words over 40 in respect of India, each additional four words over 32 in respect of Ceylon

The address is free

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Greetings Telegrams —I n l a n d Greetings telegram service has been suspended as a temporary measure

Inland De Luxe Telegrams—Senders of Greetings telegrams to or from offices in India may use their own phraseology in such telegrams on payment of 2 annas in addition to the charge appropriate to the class of message (Express or Ordinary)

These telegrams will be delivered in specially printed artifities forms and envelopes

a This Dr LUAR service is not applicable to 4 telegrams for Burma

The sender of a DE LUXE telegram should write before the address the special instruction LX which will not be charged for

Foreign Tariff -The ch tges for foreign : telegrams ary with the court to licitly are adde-and The rates per defortelegran to countries in Europe America etc foll wa -

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One third ordinary r te with a minimum charge fr 5 words

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Radio Telegrams - For radio-tel gr ms ad dr sr ut st; t seaf in fties in India and tras itt d v the ost i at Bomb y Cale tf k richl or M d s the c rge 1 "thi t" in s per w d per word (cod) in (rdinary) or eight n e riv Il ca e

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On Indian lines Dally Letter-Telegrams are transmitted after Deferred I o elen telegrams

The only special services admitted in Daily Tetter Iclegrams are Reply paid Po to Restante, Iclegraph restante Multiple addresses, de Luxe and telegraph redirection under orders of the addresse

The class prefix for Disly Tetter Telegrams will be DL1

MIGHT II FFER TITLER IMS

Night Letter Telegrams (NLT) are accepted for all Laupire countries except Australasia, with which the Dilly letter lelegrum Service (DLT) remains in force at the superitor and under the same conditions is prescribed for Daily Letter Telegrams except as follows -

- (i) They will be delivered on the morning of the day following the day of booking
- (ii) The special instruction and the class prefix for Night Letter Lelegrams will be NLI

EMPIRE SOCIAL TELEGRAMS

Empire Social Telegrams (GLT) conveying solely greetings family news or non-commercial personal affairs can be availed of throughout the year at special reduced rates, for all lampire countries except Sud in

Empire Social Telegrams (GLT) for the pur pose of transmission and delivery to a territory or place to which NLI service is available is deferred until the morning of the day following the day of acceptance where there is no NLT service but a DLP service is available an Lupire Social Telegram is deferred and delivered on the second day following the day of acceptance or as soon as possible thereafter Minimum charge for an Empire Social Telegram is Rs 360 for the first 12 words (excluding the Special Instruction GLT-which vill not be charged) and 41 annas for every additional word

The only Special Services admitted in Impire Social Telegrams are "Reply Paid" and De Luxe"

Telegrams —Telegrams Foreign De Luxe sent to certain foreign countries for delivery on an artistic form in an envelope of the same character. A supplementary charge of four annas per telegram in addition to the charge at the appropriate rate according to the class (i.e., Urgent, Ordinary, Code, Deferred, DLT, etc.) is charged for such telegrams. This De Luxe Service in not available with U K for the duration of the war.

Posts and Telegraphs—The capital outlay of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs—The capital outlay was Rs 3,98,41 431 and Rs 28,94,40,419 respectively. The receipts for the year ended 31st tively The receipts for the year ended 31st charge (including interest on capital outlay of Rs 9,02.57,000, the result being a net gain of Rs 9,02.57,000

necepted for most non empire countries from the 14th of December to the 6th January inclusive of special reduced rates subject to a minimum charge for 10 words per telegram Implie countries except Sudan such greeting may be conserved by means of Empire Soci-Telegrams

Growth of Telegraphs—At the end of 1897 93 there were 50,305 miles of line and 155 038 miles of wire and cable Compared to this there were 112 100 miles of line including cible and 1063 600 miles of vire includes conductors on the 31st March 1014. The numbers of departmental telegraph offices were 257 and 90 respectively, while the number of telegraph offices worked by the Post Office rose from 1631 to 4,031

The increase in the number of paid telegrams dealt with is shown by the following figures -

		*****	J
		1897 93	1043 44
Inland	{ Private State Press	1,107 270 860 382 35,910	17,413,066 4,318,162 31a,853
		1897 98	1943 44
Foreign	{ Private State Press	735,679 9 896 5,278	3,479,212 2\7,955 76,725
		5,754,415	27,919,873

The outturn of the workshops during 1943 44 represented a total value of Rs 138,30,000

Wireless -The number of messages handled during the year 1943 44 by departmental wireles stations in India was nearly 417,000 shows an increase of about 23,000 over the previous year

Telephones:—With effect from the 1443 the Licensed Telephone Systems at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and with effect from the 1943, the Licensed Telephone Systems at Ahmedebed and Franchischer Control by Cont Ahmedabad and Karachi were acquired by Govt on the 31st March 1944, there were about 2,600 exchanges and 116 000 Telephones operated h the Department and licensed system

Public Health

The history of the Public Health departments to he like the section about sixty year. Dut is that geried great improve each in the defected in the sat Larry condition of its tower defected in the sat Larry condition of its tower creaming the same of torni sanitation which is notice the health of the gast bit so find population is been slow and town and town and town and town on a rite will it thought and labour bestowed on the subject. The first and labour bestowed on the subject will be first and labour bestowed on the subject will be first and labour bestowed on the subject will be first and the hillant of the plies if India a on the whole the satisfy with which in hillant of the plies if India a on the whole did a side in the subject will be subject to the subject will be subject with the subject will be subject with the subject will be subject will be

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VITAL STATISTICS

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ANTI TUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN

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The Tuberculosis sanatorium at Kasiuli i opened two years upo provides modern methods. of treatment for patients, who numbered nearly 90 last very and note is a teaching centre for the training of specialists in tuberculo is number of inberials is his plials has increased considerably in recent years new cent e being opened in Trivincore State and In Bomb v Presidency, while Baroda State is at a milling arringements for a special treatment centic San Moria have been opened in the Punjah and in sind, while a project for a constocum in Assam received sanction some time ago. In addition, many general hospitals throughout India now provide increased accommodation for inberculosis patients and improved arrange ments for the diagnosis and treatment of the disease The progress of the New I Tuberculosis (link his been especially couraging as it has succeeded in it- main purpose or attricting the collaboration of the general practitioner. I forta to remedy the deficience in frained personnel were made through post graduate com-is conducted by the 1s oclation last year in Patna and Lahore and earlier in Bombay and Cilcutta

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD.

In the field of public health administration the most important event was the second meeting of the Central Advisors Board of Health in January 1939 This Board, which consists of the representatives of the Central Government of provincial Governments and of certain Indian States, was inaugurated in June 1937 for the purpose of providing a forum for the discussion and formulation of public health policy Within the short period of its existence it has already given proof of its use fulness. Mention may be made here of some of the valuable results of the joint consultations between the different governments which the existence of the Board has rendered possible during the past three years The problems associated with the health of the mother and child are of supreme importance to every country and, in India, the high rates of child and maternal mortility place this branch of health work in the forefront of the national health programme A special committee ap pointed by the Board reviewed the whole ques tion and submitted a report, which has been approved by the Board and which should provide for many years a sound basis for the orderly development of maternity and child welfare work in this country

The important part that festivals and large gatherings of pilgrims play in the spread of cholera is a subject of great concern to health authorities in India. While an improvement of the sanitation of the villages and towns through which the pilgrims pass is the most effective means of prevention, its realisation must be slow in view of the cost involved Under the circumstances the most practical method of minimising the chance of the spread of cholera appears to be the provision of mass protection through anticholera inoculation. The possibilities of introducing a system of compulsory inoculation among pilgrims was investigated in 1939 by a special committee.

In 1940 the Central Advisory Board a plan of indirect compulsion for the inof pligrims against chotera The repo Committee on compulsory inoculation of expressed the de trability of Governmentally suitable festival centres in the for trains out a system of indirect irong plly time around cholers on the lines of the norked out by the Bombas Governmer Panilh irpar pilgrimage. It also empha need of adopting critish measures ul Committee proposed for providing the fi the trained personnel necessary for ear mass Inocul ition

Special attention was paid to ward of fever from India with the increase c communications with Africa allowed to land in India from the selle area without having been inoculated or undergoing quarintine. Aircraft arrivi rellar ferer are is note compelled to pr ecrithente that they were effectively disks at other harroum or Cairo Will at either khartoum or Cairo country measures were taken to deal w possible outbreak of the disease The authorities of the Proximial and Stafe ments were requested to report promptly Public Health Commissioner even su cases of the discase

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

Repeated stress has been laid in the Commissioner's reports on the fact that health cannot be regarded as an entity from the general social and economic ill-It is, therefore, satisfacto community the advent of provincial autonomy a conferment of extensive powers on Pro-Governments have been followed in provinces by social legislation which v doubtedly have far-reaching effects economic life and general well being of the Agricultural indebtedness, land tenul industrial problems, to cite a few examp all receiving serious attention and, in so legislative and administrative action & raise the standard of life, these measure inevitably help in improving the stand public health

In order that there may be no undue or pessimism, it should always be remer that, less than a century ago, conditi Great Britain were not much different from found in India to day and that, with res other countries, reduction of the general rate below that at present recorded in dates back to only a few years. There se reason why India should not accomplish has been achieved in other parts of the if only organised effort is continued public support is given to that effort

POPULATION PROBLEM

In successive reports Health Commishave drawn attention to the urgency at portance of the population problem and question has such an important bearing

it is for instance not merely a matter of the HEALTH SURVEY AND DEVELOPMENT Mith In I trie of p p lation out tripping the food upply in the pres ic of u restrict di

LEPROSY IN INDIA

Carried of by expert leprovy work is insit in that it a con rivitive estimate the number of cases is ab at 1 million (10 1 hh). Also it for further of the control of the

Lep osy r lief wo k has been gol long time Ap rt from the Central and Pro in lai Co rnum nts and some lo al organisations the Mislon to Lepers nd the dian Council of the British Empire Leprosy Rell f Association have played an important tole in thi fi ld

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LEPROSY IN INDIA

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(w) Publication and Propaganda "I eprosy in India" a quarterly journal published by the Association is a record of the study of leprosy and of anti leprosy work in India and other countries Recently a new propaganda book entitled "Popular Lecture on Teprosy" by Dr Dharmendra has been published, which gives the main facts about leprosy in simple and non technical language

Other activities —The Association has played an important role in the Conference and Committees etc appointed in India to formulate principles of anti-leprost campaign Recently it has collaborated in the production of the "Report on Laprosy and its Control in India" and the "Report on Leprost Survey" by Committees appointed by the Central Advisory Board of Health, Govt of India, and the Indian Research Fund Association respectively. The former gives a comprehensive survey of the leprosy problem in India, and will serve as a hasis to formulate the principles of antileprosy work in India The report on leprosy surveys deals with the principles of the surveys as well as with the practical outlines of the work

The treatment of leprosy—The mainstay in the treatment of leprosy has been injections of chaulmoorga (hydnocarpus) oil or its pre-Recently encouraging results have been reported by the use of certain sulphone areas and then widely applied

the disease and in order to study the possibility | drugs such as "Promin" and "Diasone, of evolving suitable methods of isolation of It is set too early to assess the value of this infective cases for the control of the disease | group of drugs in the treatment of leproy The treatment with chaulmoorga oil is of value in individual cases. It cannot be expected to control the spread of leprosy with treatment

> Control of leprosy - Leprosy can be controlled by raising the general economic and social conditions of the population and, by preventing contact of infective patients with healthy people, specially children. The only sure mathod of preventing contact with infective eases is the isolation of these cases in leprosv hospitals, sanatoriums, or colonies, etc. Great difficults is experienced to provide institutional accommodation for all the infective cases in the country The total accommodation in all the institutions in India at present is for about 15 000 patients whereas a rough estimate of infective cases places the figure at 21 lakhs 80 some other methods of isolation are urgently needed to supplement the institutional isolation

The two alternatives are the isolation of the patient in his home, and the isolation of all the patients of a village or a group of villages in huts made in the outskirts of the village Home isolation is practicable only in families Village with sufficient financial resources isolation appears to be specially suited to India, problem and limited with its big leprosy problem and limited resources It is desirable that methods of village isolation should be developed in suitable

BLINDNESS IN INDIA

All over the East, and in fact in most tropical; and sub tropical countries, blindness is most prevalent and only recently have people come to realise the gravity of this huge problem

India is regarded as a land of blindness by many in foreign countries, whether this statement is justified or not, at present it is difficult to

It is probably correct that there are about one and a half million blind persons in India and for every one person blind there are three partially blind, out of a total population of about 360 millions whereas the census figures of 1931 show about half a million blind persons

The system of ophthalmic relief now prevailing in Egypt was started in 1903 by a gift of a sum of £43 000 by Sir Ernest Cassells Thus arose the ophthalmic section of the Public Health Department under a Director of ophthalmic hospitals and a start was given by establishing eye hospitals These hospitals became a definite branch of the Egyptian Government in 1906 The scheme subsequently developed, the cost being borne partly by Government grants and local taxation and partly by donations and subscriptions

Between 1904 and 1914, sixteen eve hospitals were opened in various parts of the country, was started the permanent hospitals being reinforced by travelling eye dispensaries which are an important part of the system

Association

method is very simple to carry out, ie, a person is considered blind when he cannot count the fingers of a hand held up in front of his eyes at a distance of one foot

This is the method followed in Egypt and this was adopted by the Government of Bengal in the census of 1931 at the suggestion of Lt Col C O'G Kirwan, CIE, IMS

The first blind relief Association in India was started in Western India in the Ratnaguri Dis trict by the late Mr C G Henderson, ICS, in 1919 In subsequent years, several branches were inaugurated This Blind Relief Associa tion carried out a special survey of the blind in some districts with the following results and wherever this has been done, the census figures have been found for too low Nasik Dist 44 per 1000. Bijopur 26, Ratnagrri 15, the corresponding census figures are 174 0 7 and 0.7 In the United Provinces a Deputy Com missioner had a count made and found no less than 9 persons blind per 1000

Unfortunately this Blind Relief Association, with its branches, practically collapsed after Mr Henderson left due to lack of funds

Mr Henderson resigned from the service in 1928 and an All-India Blind Relief Association was started in the year 1929 due to his devotion

portant part of the system

In India there has been practically no effort to count the number of blind, although the Upto the end of 1929, there was no blind relief Association in Bengal where there are about 35,000 blind persons out of a total population of 4,66,95,636 (census 1931)

In March 19 0 the As ociation for the Pre en : tion of Blindness Bengal was started in Calcutta wilh a strong Committee with Sir George Rankin the then Chief Justice of Bengal a

President

The first notable donation of 500 dollars was recei ed from Mrs Winlfred Holt Mather Founder Secretary New York Associati n for the Blind New York U.S.A. who with her hu band came to India in connection with the work of prevention of blindness Six years i ter in March 1936 the first travellin eye di pensary was started in Bengal I v this As ocia tion out of a gift of its 35 000 from Their Maje ties Silver Jubilee Fund the amount being the budgeted r curring cost of the dis pens ry for five years

By 1940 the Association posse sed four such tra elling eye dispensaries and it was in 1939 40 that the Government of Bugal's actioned a tecurring grant f Rs 15 000 for the years. In M rch 1941 this Association added one more

tra elli g eye dispensary making a total of five now operating in Beng i

These tr velling eye dispensaries have been started as a temporary measure until su h tim as there are mo e eye surgeons and sufficient as there are mo e eye surgeons and sufficient eye hospitals scattered throughout Bengul Upto March 1941 85 606 cas s have be treated and 8 071 operations have been per

and hospitals but operations are only done Where in door accommodation arranged

All operative works are a spended o e week before a dispensary is due to move on so as to enable the doctors to complet the after care of the operations they have done

In addition to preventive and curative works medical officers as a routine method c rry 116 n er ameration of the bli d by method whi h re simple and accur te They also carry ut chool 1 pection ci. systematic surv y of eye defects amonest sel ool students

Considerable progress som le in 1934 with a schene which the Indian Red Cros. jing out in co operation with So I ty is c the National In titute for the Blind London for tr iui t hers in the pre ention of eye dise so at d care of the eyes The N the nal In that gave a gratt of £170 for the purpose out of which gave a gra tof \$170 for the purpo e out of which a sum of Rs 1650 was et an to the Association fo tt Preve tion of Bill d ess Beng I (through the Ber 1 Pro incl I Bran h of the Indi n Red Cross Soci ty) for orx i hug lectures in schools I B I and with til amount this As octation dil iered a ourse of two lectures each in S set of in B ngd!

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MALARIA.

an occupant it is u ten that more than expenditure of the vill ges are subjet to m l is and that o er 60 per ent, of the total popul it actually suff r form it every year (houghly abo t i 600 people die from malaria every day throughout th year It is un fil fally estin ted that over India as a whole pwards of a million scape of a ferrom malaria every year. of a million people die from malaria every year

Moreover its incidence is probably three times Andrewer his incidence is proposely arrest times thingser in the rutal areas thin in the town so that it form a terrible handless to improved heat in an high standard of living mong the rural populations. The three main is the rural popul tio s. The three main is stack may be classified as (1) anti-mosquito messures (1) ge ral quinhisation and (3) improvement of the economic tandard of the measures on a scale people Anti mosquito measures on a scale

Malaria is without doubt Indias major positic passificient to influence the incidence of major in northfully and that of mortality Whilst so positive the within the broaders are within the property of the province of callent to be free from its ray gest province of callent to be free from its ray gest province of callent to be free from its ray gest provided by the trained by reduction of what is the province of the callent of the callen process to the tension of tension of the tension of the tension of the tension of the tension of the tension of the tension of the tension of the tension of the tension of the tension of the tension of the tension of tension of the tension of the tension of the tension of the tension of the tension of the tension of the tension of the tension of the tension of the tension of the tension of the tension of the by r cent importati n in lar e qu titie of two the nti malari drugs by Mep ine Hydrochlorid a d Q in crine Hydrochloride

The Malarit in-titute of India, which has for by either authority until proposed preven many very past been engaged in malaria researches, has made clear the directions in which practical anti malaria works should be tackled. The time seems ripe for a wider use of the knowledge available, but it is much to be feared that financial stringency will continue to handlcap progress Recognising the importance of the malaria problem, the Government of India some veirs ago placed a special grant of ten lakhs of rupees at the disposal of the Governing Body of the Indian Research Lund Association for miling research. On the advice of the Public Health Commissioner, the Governing Body decided that this grant should be devoted to intensive control schemes carried on for a period of years in restricted areas in order to demonstrate the practical method required for reduction of the incidence of majaria | Tollowing that decision, grants were made to four provin cial Governments on the conditions that those Governments contributed amounts equal to the IRF 1 grants and that approved schemes should be placed in charge of experienced antimalariil officers In addition, a grant was made to Delhi Province for anti-malarial work in the Najafgarh Health Unit area and for additional schemes in the villages lying round the cities of Delhi and New Delhi

In Madras, Bengal and the United Provinces suitable areas were selected on the recommenda tion of officers of the Malaria Institute of India in consultation with the provincial Directors of Public Health The grant to Assam provided additional funds to the Assam Medical Research Society which had been engaged for some years past in intensive antimalarial work it is believed that these five year schemes will not only be of great benefit to the local populations concerned, but will form a valuable guide to all Governments and malariologists in India in planning future anti mularial work

Recent malarial surveys have shown that parts of Eastern Bengil, formerly regarded as free from malaria, are subject to moderately severe outbreaks of the disease. Mularia is largely a rural problem in India and during the past few years different methods of combating the disease have been tried intensively in certain parts of the rural areas of Delhi province these measures deserve adoption in other parts of India Much of the minor sanitary work necessary for eridicating mosquito breeding can be carried out by the people themselves if they are prepared to devote a small part of their lessure to such labour Draining marshes, clearing the jungle, filling up hollows in which water collects—these are put of a village im provement scheme to which the villagers should contribute their share of work for the common

Whilst all these facts indicate that the problems associated with malaria have by no means been lost sight of, they are so important that much more requires to be done before any marked general reduction of malaria incidence will be obtained Both governments and local outhorities will require to allot much larger sums than in the past for anti-malarial works if permanent betterment is to be relieved Moreover, no expenditure should in future be sanctioned | cheap cost

schemes have been thoroughly investigated; finally approved by skilled malariologists

PLAGUE

Plague in India started in Bombay in 16 and, within a short time, the disease spre widely through the country It reached maximum in 1904 with a total mortality 1,143,993 In contrast to this the averannual mortality from plague during 1936 38 was 18,759 That a considerable reduction in its geographical distribution has also taker place is clearly indicated. The N. W. F. Province, the Punjab, Delhi Orissa, Bengal, Sind Assam and Ajmer Merwara were free from the disease during the year, while in Madras Presidents dency plague was prevalent only in a mild form After a marked decline in the number of plague dea h. from 24,560 in 1933 to 406 in Bombay Presidency in 1938, this province registered an increase to nearly 1,500 deaths in 1939. In the other provinces the position in 1939 was sub stantially the same as in 1938 However, the history of plague through the centuries is a warning against taking a complacent view of the reduced prevalence of the disease in India It is known that the disease can smoulder in its endemic homes for long periods and that, on certain occusions, it acquires an increa- d striking power and spreads far and wide in epidemic waves into distant lands, to retreat again after a while to those areas where it permanently resides While therefore it is gratifying that plague as a public he ilth problem has been of decreasing importance within the past decade, the fact that endemic foci exist makes it imperative that no slacking of effort for its complete eradication should be permitted In fact the fight against the disease both by administrative measures and by research into its epidemiology, treatment and prevention has continued uninterrupted during the whole period

A considerable diminution in the incidence of plugue has taken place in India within the last decade This satisfactory position was main tained in 1940 when the provinces of Biluchistan, Ajmer-Merwara, Sind, North West Frontier Ajmer-Merward, Delhi, Orissa and Assam reported no cases of the disease The Punjab and Bengal were also free from infection except for a few reported Bombay Presidency alone experienced a relatively extensive epidemic, the number of deaths from plague being 5,573 in 1940, as against 1,472 in 1939

In March 1941 it was announced that experiments carried on at the Haffkine Institute, Bombry with sulphathuazole in the treatment of plague had yielded results which appeared to offer an effective cure for this scourge Lt Col S Sokhey, Director of the Institute, said that by the use of this drug at Bettiah in Bihar and later at the Places Heart of Later in and later at the Plique Hospital at Latur in Hyderabad, Decean the percentage of recoveries in non septicemic cases was cent per cent while in septicemic cases the cure was 80 per cent. The drug was prepared at the Institute and was available in quantity at a chean cost.



Mesopotamia, nine lakhs on the Afghan War and | Junior Red Cross was 6,63,029 in 16,958 group Waziristan Expedition, in Mesopotamia and India combined it had spent on Red Cross

objects in all about 117 lakhs

It closed its career in June 1920 under the following circumstances In the summer of 1919, an invitation had been received to join the International League of Red Cross Societies having for its object the extension of Red Cross work in the sphere of purely civil activity Though there was then no formally constituted Red Cross Society in India, the invitation was accepted, thus giving India a distinct position in a world wide League of humanitarian societies A Bill to constitute an Indian Red Cross Society was introduced by Sir Claude Hill in the Imperial Legislative Council in March 1920, and duly passed into law as Act XV of 1920. This Act handed over the balance of the funds of the Joint War Committee to the new Society and authoris ed it not only to direct the utilisation for war purposes of the capital funds at its disposal but also to devote the interest, as far as possible, for civil purposes As contemplated in the Act of Constitution of the Society, its activities are completely decentralised, and are being carried on through 30 Provincial and State Branches under which there are 024 sub branches

The objects on which the funds of Society may be spent are

The care of the sick and wounded men of His Majesty's Forces, whether still on the active list or demobilised

The care of those suffering from Tuber culosis, having regard in the first place to soldiers and sailors, whether they have con tracted the disease on active service or not

Child welfare

Work parties to provide the necessary garments, etc., for hospitals and health institu-tions in need of them

Assistance required in all branches of nursing, health and welfare work, ancillary to any organisations which have or may come into being in India and which are recognised by the Society

Home Service Ambulance Work

Provision of comtorts and assistance to members of His Majesty's Forces whether on the active list or demobilised

The Society has five grades of subscribing members, namely, Honorary Vice Presidents, Patrons, Vice-Patrons, Members and Associate Members Their respective subscriptions are Rs 10,000, Rs 5,000, Rs 1,000, Rs 12 annually or a consolidated payment of Rs 150 and any thing between Re 1 and Rs 12 annually or consondated payment of Rs 50 The number consolidated payment of Rs 50 of adult members of all categories enrolled during 1913 was 29,348 as against 28,374 in previous year

To stimulate interest in the aims and objects of the Society amongst the future generation, the Junior Red Cross movement has been instituted which embraces the student population the 50 Provincial and State Branches, 27 have organised Junior Red Cross groups, which is a clear indication of the fact that this children's branch of Red Cross Society which seeks to develop a child's personality by encouraging his individual initiative, making him think and act, is being firmly established all over India At the end of the year the total membership of the

as against 6,17,081 in 15 976 groups in th previous years

Constitution—His Excellency the Vicero President of the Society The Managin is President of the Society Body ordinarily consists of a Chairman to h nominated by the President and 25 member of the Society of whom 12 are the Vice President nominated by Provincial or State Branches, selected by the Society at the Annual Genera Meeting from among the members of the Society and 5 nominated by the President

The pres at Chairman of the Managing Bod; is The Hon'ble Malik Sir Firoz Khan Noon k 0 S I, k 0 I E, and the Secretary, Sardar Bahadur Bahwant Singh Puri 0 B T

The Indian Red Cross Society professes itsel as an essentially Indian Society Most of its members (about 96 per cent) are Indians It is controlled in India Its headquarters are at New Delhi The Society received a gift of s lakh and a half of rupees from H H the Nawat of Junagadh to build headquarters offices in New It has branches in every Province of British India and in several Indian States These has hes are again subdivided into districts, so that there is a network of Red Cross centres all over India The provincial branches appoint representatives to the Central Com This Central mittee, called the Managing Body body, after deduction of management expenses, distributes all its income from invested funds among the branches for their activities

Like other Red Cross Societies, the Indian Society has never lost sight of its primary obligation to act as an auxiliary to the Army Medical Service in case of war It maintains a Central Supply Depot administered by head A large number of military hospitals quarters are supplied with additional equipment and comforts, and these are much appreclated The Bengal Branch has a Literature Committee, which supplies regular parcels of literature to troops, especially to those stationed in lonely outposts, and many grateful letters of thanks are received. Discharged soldiers suffering from chronic diseases, particularly tuberculosis are referred by the Army Medical Service to the Red Cross, which follows up the men on their return to their villages, and arranges, where possible, for their treatment Under this scheme many hundreds of cases have been dealt with

The greater part of the Society's income is ent upon its peacetime programme it seemed to those who directed the Society in its early years that the first and most crying need was to teach mothers how to bring up healthy children and child welfare has been placed in the forefront of its programme

The health visitors employed in the child welfare centre are trained at Health Schools where are at Delhi, Lahore, Calcutta, Poona, Lucknow and Bombay Several students from India, have been granted scholarshing by the India have been granted scholarships by the League of Red Cross Societies to follow the international courses for Public Health Nurses in The training is now arranged by the Indian National Committee of the Florence Nightingale International Foundation with the help of a scholarship given by the Indian Red Cross Society from the income of a special endowment received by the Society from the Silver Jubiles Fund Silver Jubilee Fund

Special mention must be made of the Army care but unable to receive reliaf from any other child well re-centres most of which receive public or charitable Fund convenues money from Red Gross funds. These generous support from Red Cross funds entres are run for the wives and children of B itshand Indian troop and are doing excellent work. The Central Provinces and Ber r Branch of the Society opened a Nursery School in Nazpur and tils ploneer school under Red Cross auspices has proved a great success

Popular health education is carri d on steadily by the Society by varied methods. Health lectures in many different vern culars are regul rly organised under Red Cross auspices

illustrated by films and slides A large number of civil hospitals in India

receive regular assistance from Red Cross fund The number of nurses on the Ped Cross Roll remain d the same as last year to \$4. The Sub-Committee admi istering the roll consider d ways and means of icr sing the strength Reali g th ta general appel to n es a not kely to bring about any a Istantial re ult as practically il a all ble nurses had either foliad the Bulitary Aural g Ser Ice or the 4 N S
the Sub-Committee asked Pro in 1 1 Admini
tratic e Medical tutho tites and Officers in charge of Hospital whether th y would make avail bl to the Red Cross the ser ices of one or m e nurses male or female f om each hospital for die ster occurring within the ir district or province and there has been an encour gin respon e

First cas — The operations of the Joint War Committee were brought to close in Ju 19 0 with a c pital luvest ent f the face at e of Rs 56 33 000 nj Rs 8 01 500-8 6 in floating and fixed deposit accounts. The Society has almost invested further funds in v lous e u tites and its finances at the end of December 1941 stood at a capital in estment of the face v i of approximately R 761 l km. The lin one deri of from the capital of th. Soci ty (whi h is 3 lakhs t present) fte pro idlux for certain liabilities of the Central Soriety is distrib tabl under the Act to the Pro incial Bran he in proportion to their contributions to the Central Our Day Fund

The India Forces Medical Afte C e Fund which w s in tituted at the headquarters of the Society at the end of 1941 to po id of the Society at the end of 1941 to 9 o id medical relief a d othe medical relief a d othe medical relief at other medical relief a d other medical relief at the relief the theory of the things of

With the app o I f H E tl Viceroy th rul a for the administration of thi F nd we amended to cov r the cases of Indian wh has e served in the persent war with any of the Alled Forces and are in need of medical after

In relief of distress caused in Een al and OrLsa as well as Cocl in and Tra arcore St t by food shortage during 1943 the Soci ty has played a e y useful role. It h rol it'd abo t one laki blankets nd is s rvin rilk feeds drily to thou ands of d titute children nd expect nt and nursin moth is. For this relief work the Society ha rai d over Rs 7 lakhs and rec ived ge e o s a I tance in ash and kind from sister Societies and Government

On the outtre k of ar a Central Joint War Committee of the Indian Red Gros and St John Ami I nee As octation vas formed whose of je t as t th t of the similar org nisatio in of jet as it in to the similar ore misano in the Unite Iki dom i to ensure that the Red Cross and St J hn Ambulance As ociation operate as one h rine io u it in their war orh. This C attri Joint War Committe one its of the Chairm n f the Indi n R d Cro-Society and of the Lecutie Committee St John Ambulan is ocidin with non official members of these two bod the Director of members of these two bod the Director of Medical to in India and the Red Cross S b Committe of 0 members was set up to the Cross S b Committe of 0 members was set up to the Cross S b Committe of 0 members was set up to the Cross Committee of 0 members was set up to the Cross Committee of 0 members was set up to the Cross Committee of 0 members with the Cross Committee and of the Centri J int W r Committee and of the Fin nee Sub C mmittee Mis o h main duty or the Centi i J int w r Committee and of the Fin nec Sub C mmitte his oh main duty is to ke p in clost ch 4th Ceneral Read q arte s in India an or ler that the wo k of th Organis tion as a who! my be or ord! ted and corplated to the administ ative require ments of the forces

With the expansion of our forces both in With the expansion of our forces both in Indi and overe s the cummitments of the Ce trail Joint War Organi then have been constantly fine to the control of matters dealt with at tl Ce tre are those con n cted with our priso er f w in enemy hands The e include tle fi ncin of we kly hands The clacified it e in acts of we kip good parcel for Indian pl.o rs of war in Germ y which are packed by th 1 dir Composition of the state of enemy occupied territory

Arti les of hospital ciothin, surgical d es ings nd hand ges and som ward a cessories a bel p eparted by o er 1 000 work parties in th 3 Pro in inland State Joint War Org nisations during th yea 1911 nearly 3 00 000 items of work party output were completed

St. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION (INDIAN COUNCIL) AND

St JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEAS (EMPIRE OF INDIA).

The St John Ambulance Association was Members, founded in 1877 by the Order of the Hospital Associates of St. John of Jerusalem in Lugland, and has Rs 1,000 Rs 500, Rs 100, Rs 5 and Rs 2 for its objects -

- (a) The instruction of persons in remaching First Ald in cases of accident or sudden illness The instruction of persons in rendering and in the trusport of the sick and injured.
- (b) The instruction of persons in the ele mentary principles and practice of nursing, and also of hygiene and sanitation, especially of a
- (c) The manufacture, and distribution by sale or presentation of ambulance material, ard the formation of ambulance depots in mines factories, and other centres of industry and trame

(d) The Organisation of Ambulance Corps invalid Transport Corps, and Nursing Corps

(c) And generally the promotion of instruc tion and carrying out of works for the relief of suffering of the sick and injured in peace and war independently of class, untionality denomination

An Indian Council of the Association was constituted on a regular basis in 1910 It has since issued over 5,54 000 certificates of proficiency in First Aid, Home Nursing, Hygiene and Sanitation and Domestic Hygiene and Mothercrift and over 2,000 tokens such as Vouchers, Medallions and Pendants for special proficiency in those subjects tion over 1,01,000 certificates have been issued in the elementary course for school students known as Mackenzie School Course in First Aid, Hyglene and Sanitation

The object of the Association is not to rival but to aid the medical man and the subject matter of instruction given at the classes qualifies the pupil to adopt such measures as may be advantageous pending the doctor's arrival, or during the intervals letween his visits

During the year 1943, 73,410 persons attended courses of instruction in First Aid, Home Nursing Hygiene and Sanitation and Domestic Hygiene and Mothercraft Of these 53,173 qualified for the Association's certificates is 47,48 in First 4id, 2,80 in Home Nursing, 643 in Hygiene and Sanitation and 302 in Domestic Hygiene and Mothercraft

The St John Ambulance Association took up the question of training in ARP as early us 1998 Since then it has issued 5,015 certificates in this course, of this m ny are Brigade personnel. During 1943, 51 classes in this subject were held at various stations and 4°9 qualified for certificates—72 for Instructors, and 307 for ordinary certificates. This instruction has thus made great strides at various towns in India in connection with the local. A R P. measures for the Since then it has issued 5,015 certi ลร์ 1938 nection with the local ARP measures for the protection of civil population from air attacks In order to assist in the special dive in this subject the Government of India gave a grant of Rs 10 000 in 1941

The Association has five grades of members

Annual Memlers and Annua Their respective subscriptions ar

The income of the Indian Council at head quarters consists primarily of interest or securities a fixed annual grant from Govern ment, fees for certificates and membership subscriptions

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Viscounte : Wasell and His Lacellency the Commander in Chief as President, Lady President and Churman, respectively, with 23 members form the Indian Council The general business of the Indian Council is conducted by an Executive Commitce of which Sir Cameron Bidenoch, R 011 OSI, IOS, Knight of Grace of the Order of St John of Jerusalem, is the Chairman and Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri, OBE, the General Secretary

The St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas is a ut iformed disciplined body of men and women, all of whom are holders of First Ald and in the case of women also Home Nursing certificates They meet together recularly for practice, are inspected and re examined annually and under take to turn out for public duty whenever required

The Brigade in India is commanded by Su Cameron Badenoch as Chief Commissioner for the Under him are 10 Dr. rich Impire of Lulia covering almost all the provinces in British India and some of the Indian States, with the udquarters at Lahore, (alcutta, Bombay, Madras, Bangalore, Lucknow, Nagpur, Patna, Delni Kurachi, Peshawat, Shillong, Indore, Cutinek and Secunderabad, and there are three also on the North Western East Indian and G I P Railways In charge of each Di treet there as an Associate Commission of the Commissi there is an Assistant Commissioner or a Commis ioner according to the membership strength of the District and as the work of the Brigade has so much in the medical and surgical sphere, the Officers in Charge of the Districts are generally the administrative heads of the Civil Medical Departments of the respective provinces. It is their business to organise and maintain the testing are the control of the respective provinces. maintain the training and efficience of Amindance and Nursing Divisions and to see that they are available for public service on occasions when they are required

At the end of 1943 the Brigade in India con sisted of 41) Ambulance Divisions, 187 Nursing Divisions and 64 Cadet Divisions (boys and girls) with a total membership of about 18,000 These Divisions render first aid on public occasions for example festivals processions and public assemblages of all kinds. At times of special emergencies they turn out promptly and remain on their special emergencies. and remain on duty so long as they are required Some of the recent occasions when Brigade members have rendered valuable service are the Bihar Earthquake (1934), when Calcutta members established a camp hospital at Monghy, the Quetta Earthquake (1935) when Lahore members living in railway trucks at Quetta station gave a living laboration of the called penuls. namely, Patrons, Honorary Councillors Life station gave valuable help to the stricken people,

the Rombay rivia in a coessive sears where him a reed to set e. The hand by the local Dilloms earned the warm proced in a silf eto ere por to tree per to the decision of the Go ermoner of Bombay the Dillom a silf eto ere por to tree per to the Go ermoner of the Go ermoner of Bombay the Dillom a silf eto ere por to tree per to the Go ermoner of the Go e emergency nospit 1 at the S Mah railway with 01 menures which as ad r d for 13 months of the menure of the months of the menure of the months of the menure when m mbers of Di i ion in the ports rat ships and as lated thousands of es cu c ti collar e of the large b ildi under con truction on Marine Dive Bombay (194) with the Parsee Ambulance and N rel Di io io a ited by others performed 5 loars consecu tive duty at the scene of the distraint it to the great fire is the Bomb y docks (1014) when the St John Amilulance and Nursi g Di Lions rendered signal pervice

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Both the S John Ambline A soill a i Brimle will if the slifthe Ords of St John of Jealin and sthir work is complementary to the of the Intline It d Costs ociety lose co-operation exi to be ween the Onl r mittle Soci ty

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THE IOINT WAR ORGANISATION

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Indian Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulan e Association

On the outbre k of war th two sections of the control of the contr t actio in 1939 n mollik the planeto e pen ce gal ul the wo fi 1918 1918 It compnis Cent | Committee with its head n rel Simi Pr | 1 | d Stat | Committees the composition of the compos

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of all possible comforts and help to Indian facilities in hospitals and convalescent depot prisoners of war, and the other with the pur chase, storage and distribution of Red Cross stores and comforts for the sick and wounded

Parcels to Indian Prisoners of War-By the Central Organisation, every Indian prisoner of war in German hands is provided every week with a 10 lb food pircel, specially planned to supplement prison camp rations and each man is given a periodical 'next of kin' parcel, containing comforts and necessities, and with warm clothing and footgear These are packed and despatched through the International Red Cross Committee, Geneva, by the Indian Comforts Fund, I ondon, for the Joint War Organisation in India

The present rate of dispatch is some 15,000 Each parcel costs approxi parcels a week mately Rs 68 To Indian prisoners of wai in Japanese hands individual parcels could not, at the time of going to press, be sent all com forts and Red Cross stores have to be despatched in bulk, as opportunities for shipping them occur, being distributed to the men by Inter national Red Cross delegates in the 1 ir East

Comforts for Sick and Wounded —To the sick and wounded of the Forces in India, over 400 different kinds of Red Cross stores, including 115 items supplied by voluntary worl parties, are available through the Depots maintained by the Central and Provincial Joint War Committees

These depots supply on demand every military hospital in India, in addition to Field Ambu lances, Casualty Clearing Stations, Staging Sections, Field Hygiene Sections, Convalescent Depots, Ambulance trains, hospital ships, river steamers and other miscellaneous medical units Hospitals and all medical units in the Middle East, Iraq, Iran, Aden and other overseas areas, as well as hospitals on the Burma Front are supplied either direct from India, or through the Depots maintained by the Joint War Organi sations Oversers Commissions, in Cairo, Bagh dad Basra and Ahwaz

It is an inspiring sign of India's progress in manufacture, that the purchasing officer of the Joint War Organisation has found it possible to place with manufacturers or deilers in India orders for the great majority of articles supplied by the Indian Red Cross to the extent of many lakhs of rupees In addition to Red Cross stores for the sick and wounded, very large orders for comforts and amenities for Indian prisoners of war are also placed in India

An important and greatly appreciated addition to the Joint War Organisation's activities is the provision of occupational and diversional therapy Organisations

personnel for this valuable work being largel provided by the Women's Voluntary Service Physic therapy as paratus, specially designe for the exercise on approved lines of convalescen nounded is supplied to hospitals selected by the Medical Directorate

Aided by substantial grants in aid from the British Red Cross and St John, the India Joint War Organisation serves British sick and wounded in India and in Iraq and Iran, in addl tion to the sick and wounded, and prisoners o war of all Indian Services and the Merchan Navi

of Red Cross Services-The Growth growth of the Joint War Organisation's services cover half the world-from they Lurope in the West to Japan in the East-1: craphically portraved in the great increase, year by year in its expenditure for the relief of those dependent on it Lypenditure during 1944 is estimated at Rs three crores, nearly twice as much as was spent in 1943, this great increases being due to the vast expansion of the Forces, the increase in the cost of supplies, and the need for reserves to be built up

Public Support—The Indian Red Cross and St John is almost entirely dependent for the maintenance and expansion of its essential humanitarian services on the generosity of the That the public realise how people of India much these services mean to the sick and wounded and prisoners of war is shown by their ready response to the Joint War Organisation's appeals notably the first all India drive for tunds during Red Cross Week 1943, when over a crore of rupees were collected, and a further drive in 1944 is expected to result in a sum of over three crores

In addition to the services enumerated above, Red Cross Postal Message Bureaux are main tained in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras for communication with relatives, other than internees or prisoners of war, in over 30 enemy occupied countries

The Indian Red Cross Welfare Service is a paid, uniformed body which undertakes dutles in British and Military hospitals, such as handi crafts, Red Cross Store Keeping, librarians, letters or messages to relatives, enquiries from relatives, pastal and shapping services the relatives, postal and shopping services, the tracing of missing soldiers by interrogation of wounded comrades, and other activities. This services is not activities to replace service is not in any way intended to replace the activities of Members of the WVS The main purpose of this service is to obtain better co ordination, and to undertake work beyond the capacity and range of part-time Voluntary

INSANITY AND MENTAL HOSPITALS IN INDIA.

of persons suffering from mental disorders is still very inadequate To serve a population of over four hundred million, there are only 17 institutions with a total accommodation for about 15,000 patients Most of these institutions are little more than lunatic asylums where hardly any provision exists for modern methods.

The most modern mental disorders is exist for any kind of treatment The most modern mental hospital is probably the Mysore State Mental Hospital, Bangalore, which built at a cost of over Rs 5 lakhs, is very well equipped for the care and treatment of 300 early mental cases hardly any provision exists for modern methods of treatment

In India, facilities for the care and treatment fined in Jails where, of course, no provision persons suffering from mental disorders is exists for any kind of treatment. The most

The Bangalore Mental Hospital is not merely Many patients are even con modern in its buildings and architecture but is also yet dding facilities for treatm nt of 10000 Inti United Kin J m the proporti n patient.

All forms of shock therapy are undertaken of the modern length of the modern length of the modern length of the modern length of the modern length of the modern length of the modern length of the len Frontal Le scotomy) on the brain

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National Association for Supplying Medical Aid by Women to the Women of India

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THE WOMEN'S MIDICAL SERVICE FOR INDIA

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bj ct re id t in the U ited Ki gd m or in The Boret a num tow risk it into ance the till into ten wit be () a fifthing the content of the many ten of t

to engage for duty anywhere in India After, three years of probation have been satisfactorily pissed their appointments are confirmed

The Training Reserve of the Women's Medical Service Libis Service has a sanc tioned cadre of 14, and is open to women graduates in medicine of the Indian Universities Silaries range from Rs 200 to Rs 250 per month, with furnished quarters or the equi valent in money, to those employed in India

Two of the 18 members of the reserve, but not more at any one time, my be deputed appointment

bъ the Trecutive Committee for po graduate training

3 Ordinarily four years shall be spent the reserve before a member is considered appointment to the Women a Medical Servi but the Laccutive Committee shall have por to shorten this period in special cases—Servi in the reserve shall be considered by t Licentive (ommittee when appointments a being made to the Women's Medical Service but shall not of itself constitute a claim

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Victoria Memorial Scholarships I and was founded in 1903 by I ady Curzon, with the object of scening better standards of midwifers practice by the dais of India A sum of about 61 lakhs was secured by public subscription in 1903 and a further sum of Rs 1,39 000 was added to the I and in 1935 from Their Majestic Silver Jubilee I and The Fund is now administer of the Maternity and Child Welfare, I R C Society in officer of the Women's Medical Service of Secretary to the I and

LADY HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.

pened by Lord Hardings on the 17th ing staff, occupy a site of 55 acres in New Dein February, 1916. It is a residential Medical College staffed entirely by women and was tounded grounds are enclosed and adequate provision to commemorate the visit to Delhi, in 1911, of a made for the seclusion of both students the Queen Empress. Lady Hardings took the initiative in rusing funds by public subscription observance of purchase cannot however, be to meet the cost of buildings and equipment guaranteed in the case of students. As the Thirty lakhs of rupees in all, have been given hospital patients are all women or children, it is, for the separate of purchase and patients are all women or children, it is, for the separate of purchase and patients are all women or children, it is, for the separate of purchase and patients are all women or children, it is, for the separate of purchase and patients are all women or children, it is, for the separate of purchase and patients are all women or children, it is, for the separate of purchase and patients are all women or children, it is, for the separate of purchase and patients are all women or children, it is, for the separate of purchase and patients are all women or children, it is, for the separate of purchase and patients are all women or children, it is, for the separate of purchase and patients are all women or children, it is, for the separate of purchase and patients are all women or children, it is, for the separate of purchase and patients are all women or children, it is, for the separate of purchase and patients are of students. for these purposes, mostly by the Ruling Princes for example, necessary that students should, in and Chiefs of India After Lady Hardinge's their final year, attend a brief course of instruction death in 1914, it was suggested by Her Imperial on men patients at the Irwin Hospital, Delhi The Majesty Queen Mary that the institution should College buildings contain a library, Museum, serve as a memorial to its founder and be called Lecture Rooms, Laboratories and offices

the Government of India, the Chief Medical Officer, Women's Medical Scrvice, a representative elected by the All-India Association of Medical Women, the Surgeon to HE the Viceroy, an Indian member of the Council of State, 2 Indian members of the Legislative Assembly, a private Indian citizen of Delhi, a private Inda resident of Dellii, the Chief Medical

The Lady Hardinge Medical College was nurses and residences for the medical and teach ened by Lord Hardinge on the 17th ing staff, occupy a site of 55 acres in New Delh Hostels are provided for all students There are good playing fields and a large swimming pool The Governing Body includes the Director General, Indian Medical Service, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, the Chief Lugineer, Delhi fine modern building with accommodation for Province, the Educational Commissioner with 345 in patients for teaching purposes and a the Government of India, the Chief Medical Commodious out patients' department The College and Hospital are supported by a grant College and Hospital are supported by a grant from Provincial Stridents are supplemented by grants from Provinces Governments and Indian States Students are prepared for the MB, BS degree of the Punjab University, with which the College is afhiliated

Officer, Delhi Province, and the Agent, Imperial Bank of India Delhi The Honorary Secretary Who'is ilso a member of the Governing Body, is the Deputy Director General Indian Medical Service An officer of Indian Audit and Accounts Service acts as Honorary Treasurer

The College and Hospital, together with sepa Delhi, and in the case of (2) from the Lecturer The College and Hospital, together with sepa Delhi, and in the case of (2) from rate hastels for 186 Medical students and 95 on Pharmacy, at the same address

NURSING

Whilst India cannot show the complete chain of efficiently nursed hospitals which exists in England there has been a great development of skilled nursing of recent years. This activity is principally centred in the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Presidencies, where the chief hospitals, in the Presidency towns are well nursed, and where large private staff are maintained, and able to the general public on payment of a pre-scribed scale of fees. These Hospitals also act as training institutions and turn out a yearly supply of fully trained nurses, both to

to the services of a Sister, and a reduction in the fees paid for those services. Thus members of the Association are enabled to obtain skilled nursing at moderate charges on a sliding scale of fees determined by the income of each patient.

The control of the Association is in the hands of two Committees, one in England and one in India

The English Committee is responsible for the recruitment of the staff in the United Kingdom, but fully trained nuises are also elimible in India and the Central Committee has the power to enlist them on the spot

In addition to this duty the Indian Committee deal with all matters of administration delegating to the Provincial Branches questions of local significance

Her Majesty Queen Mary is a Patron of the Association

Her Excellency the Viscountess Wavell is President of the Central Committee in India

Hon Secretary -Licut Col H Williamson,

Chief Lady Superintendent -Miss C Wilson, Central Committee

Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association, Viceregal Estates, Simla, and Viceregal Estates, New Delhi

The Trained Nurses' Association of India and The Association of Nursing Superintendents of India.

The Trained Nurses' Association of India was founded in 1905 and incorporates the Association of Nursing Superintendents of India It is affiliated with the International Council of Nurses and the National Council of Women in India, and the Nurses' Auxiliary of the Christian Medical Association is an affiliated Associations tion. Its objects are—

The Trained Nurses' Association of India was Dellin, Midwives' United India, Midwives' Auxiliary of the Christian India,

- (a) to uphold in every way the dignity and honour of nursing profession
- (b) to promote a sense of esput de corps among all nurses
- (c) to enable members to take counsel together on matters affecting their protession
- (d) to elevate nursing education and to raise the standard of training
- (e) to strive to bring about a more uniform system of education, examination, certification and registration

The Association has accomplished a great deal in rusing the standard of nursing throughout India, in improving nursing legislation and in providing post graduate courses for nurse administrators, sister tutors and health visitors

It strives in every way to promote efficient and adequate nursing for the sick and to improve conditions, not only for nurses but primarily for patients The Association is self supporting and is maintained by the nurses themselves

Thus Health Visitor's League, the Midnives' 1 and the Student Nurses' Association arrayes number of qualified members 1, 3,103 student members 1,345, totalling 4,448 official organ of the Association is 'The Number Journal of India'

Patron Her Excellency Lady Wavell

Vice Patrons The Hon Lady Hope, Ma Lady Colville, Bombry, Mrs Casey, Ber Lady Glancy, Punjab, Lady Dow, St Lady Twynam, Central Provinces, J Hallet, United Provinces, Lady Clow, As Lady Lewis, Orlssa, Mrs Hay, Baluchis Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba of Tra core and Her Highness the Princess of Berar

Hon Legal Adviser S Webb John OIE, OBE, ED, Legislative Departn Simla

President Miss A Wilkinson, 8, Comnoner Lane, Delhi

Vice Presidents Miss L E Macken Miss M Craig, Mrs E A Watts, Mrs N I ford, Miss T K Adranvala and Mother kinesbuge

Officers General Secretary Miss M Abram, TNAI Office, Viceregal Est New Delhi, Hon Treasurer, Miss Hutchi Office of the Director-General, Indian Med Services, New Delhi, Editor Miss M Abram, TNAI Office, Viceregal Est New Delhi

Hon Secretaries Health Visitors' Leag Miss M Korah, Lady Reading Health Sch Delln, Midwives' Union Miss S Rot Lady Reading Hospital, Peshawar, Stud Nurses' Association Miss E Checketts, Me Hospital, Palwal, Punjab

Representatives of the Nursing Services Affiliated Associations The Military Nurservices (India) Miss J Patter-RRO, QAIMAS, Chief Principal Matt GHQ Medical Directorate, New De Madras Government Nursing Services MD Chadwick, Office of the Surgeon Genewith the Government of Madras Lady Mind Indian Nursing Service Miss C Wils Viceregal Estate, New Delhi

The Auxiliary Nursing Service Miss Hutchings, Chief Lady Superintendent A N Office of the DG I M.S. New Delhi q Nurses Auxiliary of the Christian Mediassociation Mrs Hirwood, M M Colle Hospital Vellore, S India

Membership Membership is open to quaded Nurses Health Visitors and Midwies where completed their training in hospitals Health Schools recognised by the Association All officers are fully trained nurses

Subscription: Entrance fee Rs 3, Anni subscription which includes monthly copies the Nursing Journal of India Rs 6 and Aur. whose monthly salaries are Rs 50 or under a entitled to pay half fees

THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT

smooth run in India Imper eptibly but steadily during the pa t ten or twenty years the won e of ludin ha e acquired n merous rigits soci ! and legal no less than political Their political enfrauchisement has been achie ed with con

Three fundamental causes have led to this r to kable ancess first the de p veneration that glen by the Hindu a d Muhamn ad n reli ions to the feminine aspect of lif equ lis with the nascuilte a stown by the import an f god i sees by the necessity for the p esence of the wife at all ceremo ! a performed by a Brah: an by the idea of the a cred stery of wom micodi liked by the purdah and by thege eral eneration of motherhood. Se ondly the tie was psychological for new era wa begin is fo the India pe il by the intro duction of selemes of reform in Indi go rni eni pla ed to al e bals of repre sent ti go rnment on a pogressi cly ax tended scale. The door wa bing opened to c mp! te s lf go ru nt but nly men w re bel g in ited to enter through it sithough ore g in nea to enter through it sittough wome compose half the popul tion of the courty and it h d bee by ti j intefforts of men a d women that the agitation fr form it had been m de The me a d the roe from t had been m de The me a d wom nof india we etooa a dae ed and too fair had a lide we too a dae ed and too fair had a lide yether too a dae end of the fact of the state of the state of the Am less their rece t witton h d broght villy t her out to had broght villy t her out to had been a lide of the lad on n and won he whole in the lide of the had to state of the lide of the lide of the lad of the had to state of the lad of the id side of wonent published and it we also a tio al diteratio laces ity that Indi wo en lo id beging it a light a tatu as wom n i othe p t of the Emilie

In ugh th Municipal franchise was M dras Presid n les o er fifteen se ra ago it w o limited i ui berath tit did not ake of limited i ul persuit its and and a large lumpact on w e c c fo s a c ind d n prot t wa m d whe it was d d nly withdrawn from M iras wom som ye ra later Over 1.00 wone a q liber s a d d lified to vote fo the Donnbay Corporation. It fall preceded of these have piled te che the tion at ultry out of the Micropilities in 1 traveled by the traveled of the Micropilities in 1 traveled by the Micropilities in 1 traveled by the Micropilities of the Micropilit to vote to the Bombay Corporation tair Corpo Uon also th in tince n wil intre 1 get on a contesta tin the lin in ple el cition i Luck w secu d th 1 rge t poil of y ithe cities w secu d th 1 rge t poil of y ithe cities w secu d th 1 rge t poil of y ithe cities which is a line of the contest of the co

The women's movement has had a remark bly that women began to wake up o the mooth run in India. Imper eptibly but steadily position of exclusion by British law from any 2 the.e al are in repreentative go ernment The int rnment of o e of their own s x Dr Besant ti mated political a ti ity and politic i li con clousue s monast wom n to a very gr t evte t Th rpe noment fr givi g puble expresiont il rfeel escam vi n le Secr tary of State for I d's cam t Inala to in esti te a dist uy i den aff ira t fi t hand

During the Hon E S Montagu visit only one women a d putatio waited o him brt it was rep es utati e of wom rhood in all parts f India and it b ought to his notice the v riot for a which wom n were speci ity desirous of recomm n il g the G vernment to carry out

The first el im for enffrag wasm einti addres iresentedt Mr me o at til listo ic All India Women s Deputation which waited upo hi in it dras ing to entra chis m at me its full q otation

Our int e ts. as one half of th people Hire thy f ct d by the de and in the u ited (HI d Mail Ref rm) f ne (I S) th t the H bere fit C uncil h ld b elected directly by the peorle on as broad file and in the Me ra d cl is 8 pos (S) th t the f nel ise should be broade ed and f nel lise should be broade ed and xtended lirectly to the pe ple. We pray that who such a frichise is being drawn up wome my d th t it may be e recogui d a porl w ded i such term as will not di qu lift our sex b t flow our w m th am opp runi ti of represe tation as o r men in agr ing with the d d of the above ntio of Lecal elf the r nish id be immeditely grated we greatel tit shill clude the representation r questi tit su il i clude the repre it tion of ur wom n a polic; th thas hee ad itt dy ; cce ful f r the p at twenty y r l Lo 1 3 if Gove me t el wh re l the British Eapler The pe ede t for I cluding women in modern Indian politic liff has be ma ked pon nt us wow naked citize and we rg thy climb t I I the drawl g up f all pro 1 io areg rdl grep sentatio or creshall of be mad d qualification for the exercise of the fresh

The year 1918 was do to disconverting the Germ nt force to the justice and e pediting of Indian W ma 8 firage but this pro ed a mor difficult in ther It was a dis pro ed a mor simicult in terr it was dis-appoil e nt first in t th ugh the Secretary of State had give a ymp thetic reply to the All I di will men D put tion yet when the Sch eor Ref ri drawn p by him d Lord Lh im I rd as the toon i his list to India w p bill ed ome ti I will was made w p billed ome ti It was wigt the ris of the pointical agits though ite wide ing or the received than the South ton for Home Rule between 1916 and 1917 f the referms suggested. When the South th ugh the wide ing of the electorate was one

borough Franchise Committee was formed to almost entirely based on property, it remained the suggestions regarding franchise in this Scheme, the women suffragists took every means to bring to the notice of the Committee all the evidence which showed the need for, and the country's support of, the inclusion of women in the new franchise

After the introduction of the Government of India Bill into Purliament in July 1919 a number of Indian deputations proceeded to London to give evidence before the Joint Select Committee of Members of both Houses of Parliament which had been appointed to place the Reforms on a workable basis Mrs Annie Besunt, Mrs Sarojini Naidu and Mrs Miss Herabai Tata were the women who were heard by the Committee in support of the extension of the franchise to women in India

The House of Commons decided that the ones tion was one for Indians to answer for themselves and while retaining the sex disqualification in the Reform Bill they framed the Electoral Rules in such terms that if any Provincial Logislative Council should approve by a resolution in favour of women's franchise, women should be put on the electoral register of that Province This was the only provision regarding franchise matters which might be changed before a 11 years' time limit Until after that period women were in ligible for election as Legislative Councillors

Reviewing the position about ten years later the Simon Commission showed the extremely limited extent to which wonten enfranchised in the manner set out above, had become qualified as electors. I keept in Buring where it was comparatively high the percentage of women electors to adult female population was less than one in Madras it was one, in Bombay 8, in Bengal 3 in the United Provinces 4 in Bihar and Olissa 5 and in Assam 2—in Burma it was 4 6 per cent

Madras led the way in the matter of women's franchise and under the operative provision of the Government of India Act, women became enfranchi ed Other provinces followed suit, and at the time of the inquiry by the Simon Commission seven out of the nine provinces had acquired the right Very con women began to adorn the benches in legiclative chambers first And they by nomination and then by election Justified the confidence placed in them by spon soring and successfully carrying through many measures of uplift and reform in regard to the status and influence of women. They had so much proved their worth that the Simon Com-The women & mi sion remark in their report movement in India holds the key of progress, and the results it may achieve are incalculably great It Is not too much to say that India cannot reach the position to which it is pires in the world until its women play their due part rs educated citizens

Buring their conclusion on these observations the Shuon Commission wished to bring about a substintial increase in the existing ratio of a new to man voters. In exerci ing the option allowed to them of enfrenchising women the trie term es min, the proximital legis latures did indeed risks a significant of ture lit to long re the qualification to rote was rote, compared to 29 million men.

geture, because India's women do not or property in their own right

The Simon Commission affirmed that a furth step in developing women's suffrage in Ind should be taken immediately and added may perhaps be found possible to add to the present qualifications two others, namely, (being the wife over 20 years of age, of a ma who has a property qualification to vote an (12) being a widow over that age, whose husban at the time of his death was so qualified I addition, the educational qualifications shoul apply to women over 21 as well as to min The Simon Commission maintained that women suffrage should be a cardinal point of the "frat thise system" and suggested "qualification for the vote which will not confine it to th few women who have property qualifications

During the last ten or fifteen years, the women of India have made enormous progress in severa direction. A great awakening has dawned of them. The raising of the age of consent for nurriage, the abolition of the prictice of didating girls to temples, the demand for legal and property rights vis a-vis men eml odied in comit of the reform measures—all have tended to raise the status of Indian women in their own eyes as well as in the eyes of the world That nave marched from reform to reform, and thell outlook is for ever widening The Gradi-movement evoked an unprecedented outburst of service and Sicrifice among Indian women who were thrown into the thick of a politica struggle from which the vemerged fully conscious of their political rights and responsibilities. The part plived by the two representatives of India womanhood at the India Round Table Conferences held in London brought them and their kind in the lime-light

Small wonder, therefore, that the Government of India Act of 1935 gave Indian women political rights far in idvance of those enjoyed by them before that date. In terms of number of sents women have been allotted a seits out of a total of 150 reserved for Briti h India in the Federal Council of State and 9 out of a total of 250 to reserved in the Luderil Assembly Provincial Assemblies, women have ro trued to them 8 cats in Madris, 6 in Bombis, 5 in Bengil, 6 in the United Provinces, 4 in the Punish in Bihar, 3 in the Central Provinces and Berst.
1 in Assam 2 in Oriser and 2 in Sind

But by far the greatest improvement in women 8 political rights occurred in the life rall sition of the frinchise qualifications affecting Women have been entranchised with have the property qualification in their Control fight, orare wives or widows of menso qualified or are wive of men with a service qualification of the peneloned widows or mothers of members of the military or police forces or who no see Women not holling il a literacy qualification. Women not holding it requisite qualification in their or a right ele required to apply to be enrolled, stating their derived qualification, but this procedure last He meter of been wrived in some province. such cufringhisement it is ostimated trees than six million women ingrine! 316 (4) unit the set of 1910) have been given the right !

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awakened womanhood of India irrespective of [

the differences of caste and community, race and

class

This organisation, it may be noted, has latterly shown a tendency to transgress the requirements of sectional plea and strayed into wider political It is not, however, difficult to explain this development. The women's movement gained considerable impetus by the part played by and the status accorded to, women in the intensive political movement conducted by Mr Gandhi and the Congress since 1920 This asso ciation, while it has undoubtedly brought women to the forefront of public activity, has also served to bring their outlook in line with that of the There are doubtless members of the fair sex who hold pronounced views on women's rights and yet do not share the extreme doctrines of Mr Gandhi or the Congress but it can safely be said that they are in a minority in the All-India Women's Conference This will explain the somewhat pro Congress political views expressed at the annual sessions of this body

Kasturba Fund —The work in connection with the emancipation of Indian womanhood and the improvement of the lot of Indian women, particularly in rural areas, obtained an enormous stimulus in 1944 45, thanks to the well supported Kasturba Memorial Fund created for the commemoration of Mr. Gandhi who died under detention in February 1944 At Mr Gandhi's request the trustees of the fund decided to apply the collections to the establishment of a countrywide organisation to improve the lot of Indian women, especially in villages This is proposed to be done by providing opportunities for Indian women to secure education, acquire knowledge of basic studiary and hygienic lines and to become alive to their social and political rights. An essential part of the plan is to equip rural areas with up to date maternity hospitals and clinics In order to fulfil this ambitious project a large number of women are being trained in special camps so that after adequate equipment they can scatter themselves throughout the length and breadth of the land and carry the message of women's uplift to every nook and corner of rural India Among the subjects handled in these training camps are first aid and home nursing, child welfare, village nursing, health visits, rural sanitation, balanced diet and The object of these training cheap remedies camps seems to be the raising of an army of experts called "Gram Sevikas" (servants of the village)

Women Jurors —A notable development affect women jurors—A notable development affecting Indian worsen was the amendment of the Rules of the Bombay High Court enabling women to sit as jurors Lighty women responded, and in July 1944, for the first time in India, fifteen women were summoned to serve on the jury at the criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court Thanks to the whim of the hallet how three women were suprangled. of the ballot box three women were empanelled to try a case in which a young man was charged with stabbing a woman

Women in Mines—The keen awareness which the leaders of the women's movement in India developed in regard to practices abur developed in regard to practices should be more sensitive new than ever to be all ting worden is illustrated by the repeated care and preservation of food, avoid waste in

protests registered by them against the liting of the ban on the employment of women in These were echoed in Parliament when mines made apologetic spokesman the Cabinet references to the need for ensuring adequate supplies for coal for war purposes and promiled to secure a revision of the position at an early

Bombay Session —The annual session of the All India Women's Conference was held in Bombay in April 1944 under the presidentship of There was no se sion Shrimati Kamaladevi of the conference till the end of 1915 Women's movement," she said in her presidential address, "Is an essentially social movement and part of the process of enabling a constituent part of society to adjust itself to the con stantly changing social and economic conditions, and trying to influence those changes and conditions with a view of minimising irritations and conflicts and making for the largest measure of harmony Thus it operates as an integral part of the progressive social structure in the broadest sense, and is not a sex war so as many mechanically believe or are led to believe For the issues round which it revolves, such as right of votes, inheritance, entry into professions and the like are an intrinsic part of the bl ger issues striving to overcome the prevailing undemocratic practices that deny common rights to certain sections of society. It is therefore a comrade to the struggle of the backward castes and the long oppressed class seeking alike to regain the lost inheritance of man's inalienable rights

"The Conference would do well to concentrate on a few items and do them well First in importance I would place the training of social services, so eminently needed yet so grievously neglected Closely allied to this is the neces ity for training women in handlerafts and fostering hand industries They will provide a means of livelibrations. livelihood to many helpless women Inciderally, they will add to the industrial production of our country at a time when it is not able to meet our needs

"As essential and as scarce are the health services, particularly nursing A rough set of figures say there is one Nurse for every 56,00 people or to 250 square miles. The Health visitors are about one per 350,000 The maternity and child welfare movement is meetly maternity and child welfare movement is mostly a week end show and the entire country can boast of only 800 centres to enter to such a rest area and population. All this makes an appairing platfure. White All this makes an appair While admitting that the Women Conference is not the body which can build up a complete health service to meet the country requirements, I feel sure it can make a smill of appreciable contribution

to the number of the requirements. to the nursing profession, encourage mans frees girls to take courses in public health nursir, first aid, industrial, hygiene, etc., and also fit more of such courses introduced in our tdtet tional and social in the state of the such courses introduced in our tdtet. tional and social institutions

"Although the food problem is the mo thing! ening at the moment and tends to overslar ening at the moment and tends to overslar most others its causes are beyond the forest times power to remedy. As women harrest to be the regulators of food in the lone list should be more senting room than ever to the faily consumption as all o in taxt h hostitality i which in the present settin strikes on a pain fully I commons. Workin out of halanced di ta with the limited thin availate we ld slook in

The wor t su" rers in this tracke drama are children Way and methods m I te southt by u to see that our chill ren will him reality means several fut eg nerallors to come are rot l'ore les ly molermined. We shall be gul ly of a grave erims if we do not get this ti I ted immediately

In cat rin to the dally needs of the mere side the d licate creations in worl won and see the directe creations in work son and colour in which the derams of mankind find ex-pression. The Confer are must real to its re-possibility in fortering creatile work. It can emourage women aris to and it troduce them to the public. It can place their writin s with publishers articles with editors it can organise comment strices with editors it can organize converts and exhibitions and help illawin. It produce their plays. This would his for relations of creative terrains and direct them into used i channel ther by earl his the cut turnal with of our country a wealth will he an ordy wealth of the creative the product of the prod

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HINDU LAW REFORM

As the result of increasing con lown a said adjit n In an explanat ry statement on the part of bolian women in raily of it. It is consisted by the life of the sam odily the somewiat vague and co trainton; aw governing the Hindu home expecially as it affects marri g divor a succes in to hosting etc. In 103 the Legil tur enacted hosting etc. In 103 the Legil tur enacted hosting etc. Bights to Iropetry Act. Four yall of the Gotcomm of I India etc. What has the common as the marriage to the common as the marriage to the marriag set in a Committee to ovi ul and contretest in a Committee which is
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According to the proposed changes despite and allowed a share-lift riot of glod them—in and daughters are also as account and daughters are given about a centrol of their table that are lifter on a short centrol of their table that a share the same and the lifter of their tables and their rich are lither can be supported by the days of the same and their sounds to be introduced by the draft code, although the grounds on which did obtton of marriage can be sought are limited by ten all the lifter given to I suband and right in the lift are given to I suband and wife

The reactions to the d aft code have ran ed from wi ! heart d support t y reformt t elem_ts to he tility from ortiodex quart re Tie ppe ition is a tod d to c treen the provi in fo civil marri d di For ex mpi n Anti Hin lu Code Confe ence hel i in I ombay under the pices f orth do organisation exp e ed concern o er th rulnon effe ts the further tagmentation of 1 nd litigati ns a d li t t gration of the Hindu Society) that w uld follow if the draft code were passed into law

The memorantum cutruited on b half off

the All India Wom no Conference has ver-inld stress on the need for complete Lad equality between sexes and suche and that n con and daughter be given clust shape in cause, and recreation controller the two simultaneous succeived and that all oth hich providers found and recreated gate clusses of heirs to guided by the principle of all recognition from the authorities claid a religious from the authorities claid a religious from the authorities claid a religious from the authorities claid a religious from the authorities claid a religious from the authorities and a religious from the authorities and a religious from the authorities and a religious from the authorities of the first from the authorities are a first from the complete equality. They supported the mongami clause with no e-ceptons pointing out that second marriages were not nece or since! there was the law of a loption in extreme The nem mendury at a supported interests and Segorm marriage is a permit this result to a of the vork perform I effectly and con and Segorm marriage is a permit this chould I thus suggested that real tailing chould I then of the vork perform I effectly and con made compulsory for all marriages. As this compulsory for all marriages. As this collecting to press the Committee is an all the mass represents a minimum to the collecting the evidence of the collecting the evidence of the collecting the evidence of the collecting the event part of the collecting the event performed it may took for all marriages.

As the war came nearer India, Indian women began to take a more realistication of the position of India. They set are t Indian realistic or anising constructive vork in order to protect the masses not only against external dancer after thou ir coparated femilies of all corneemer

As India's expanding arms needed every officer who could be spired for training and leading soldlers it was declifed to relieve officers from clerical duties and replace them by a Women's Auxillary Corps for India Among the duties for which nomen were callete t are switchboard operators telephone orderlies, wireless operators, elerks in offices and units store-women in ordinance, he pital and other units, dispensaries, "plotters" in observer corps, drivers of stiff cais and ambulances, etc

number of them s rved both in voluntary organisations and as drivers, nurses clerks store women switchboard operators dispensers plotters in the observer corps, driv rs of motor vohicles Soon after the outbreak of the wir the Government of India provided them with large opportunities to prove their usefulness, and a large number of them took advantage of this facility. The throwing open of RAM (and the facility. The throwing open of RAM (and the ARP nursing staff to women may be cited as examples. The Women's Auxiliary Corps over to social service and help civil hospitals, examples. The Women's Auxiliary Corps over to social service and help civil hospitals, over to social service and help civil hospitals. The Women's various jobs in the army

That women in India took a prominent part in war effort is indicated by the fact that a large

In a left long to the official organization a law. number of soluniars units ensured into being to rious to say of chilly in the metropolites

in milita s The formers of Carllelo who was appointed

Commander of the Vinner's Antillers Cope In Hi) in Int. 1011 or pressed to aim apprecia in cone ting the evidence; ithered from various structures the testing was country and the control of opinions in different 1 rt, of the tile Woman's Voluntes Services (Irdis) was country to the Woman's World The min activation of the WVS (I) were the maining and staffing of staffe and mobile conteens, zervice chiles have homes and compound evers form of entertainm it and hospishits for the men of the tirree fighting forces both Indian and Pilitish The WIS (I) also helped to look

but also against internal commetion in an in component with the Indian Ked Cro, the mergence in the official side too a fillip was given for the enrolment of women in the national war in libraries and truth' handierafts to conform the Indian ked Cro, the institute hospitals, visited patients, the enrolment of women in the national war in the social sphere, they sorked effort. As Indian against a part of the course and distanced formities in Jurma. for exacutes and distressed families in Jurma and were no ociated with milk clinics and work in India's famine are 18 is this chipter goes to press, the reorgania

tion committee appointed by the Government of India to determine the size and composition or the post war arms in In lia Is considering the nuture of the W & C (1) through which thousands of women all over the country made their contribution to victory. The Committee in a secretaining the views of different womans orginisations in the country on whether women should continue to be employed (in corps or otherwise) in the armed forces Gen Sir Claude Auchinical, Commander in Chief expressed the hope that the organisation would go on after the war adding that if he had anything to do with it he would do his best to see that it was kept on as part of the fighting forces

naugurited by Lady Linithgow, attracted do famine relief work, attend to destitute, hundreds of women who replaced men doing interest themselves in rural life and take various jobs in the arms. part in welfare work for women and children

The Fisheries of India

The fisheries of Indi potentially rich s. suspice as and predicted of the population et yield mere fraction of what they could, extremely avers to amenin the national receiver policies a fast like comparable of their force the a 1 almost und resulty night to 60 febrope. North Amer as 0 J p n h shin landstry particul y the ma his of their force the a 1 almost und resulty night to 60 febrope. North Amer as 0 J p n h without the finance all resources requisted to the adoption of are merit lost vern when the rich and processes in the method of transport in the method of transport is fresh from the growing population of the significant processes and the processes and the sounded and except in 1 regular propulation of the significant processes and the sounded appears as is in the 4 v lop as tensified between the processes and the sounded appears as is in the 4 v lop as the yield the processes and the sounded appears as is in the 4 v lop as the yield and the transport and the sounded appears as is in the 4 v lop the processes and the sounded appears as in the third transport to the industry of a such that the inskittive must read the processes and the sounded appears as and in the industry of a such that the inskittive must read the processes and the sounded appears to an another the processes and the sounded appears to a such that the inskittive must read the processes and the sounded and accept in 1 read the processes and the processes and the processes and the sounded appears to an another the processes and the processes and the processes and the processes are the processes and the processes are the processes and the processes and the processes are the processes and the processes are the processes and the processes are the processes and the processes are the processes and the processes are the processes and the processes are the processes are the processes are the processes are the processes and the processes are the processes are the processes are the processes are the processes are the processes are the processes

Madras

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The Madras coast line f 1.750 miles its These stran ers are enterp isin fine of the property of the control of the contr

manufactured and sent to the Covernment Oil) for a period of five years commencing f Factory, Calicut, for purification and blending Up to 30th June 1913, 18,612 gallons of refined oil were produced at the Government Oil Inctory and 21,933 gallons were sold. The Government sanctioned the construction of a factory in Calicut for the manufacture of shark liver oil The construction of a building for the oil factory was completed in January 1942 and agents for the sale of the oil were appointed in various provinces of India

The educational work of the Department is becoming one of its most important branches in training men in the technology of curing, canning and oil manufacture, in co operative propaganda and the supply of zoological specimens for the use of college classes and museums The last named has filled a long felt want and is contributing materially to the advancement of the study of Zoology throughout India There is now no need to obtain specimens from Europe as they can be had from the Laboratory Assistant, Fisheries Station, Lanur, Madras, at moderate prices A Technological Institute was opened at Tuticorin in January 1942 to provide for the training of techers in 1942 to provide for the training of teachers in fishery technology after their regular training in teachers training schools and to provide courses of instruction to fishermen and others interested in different branches of the fishing industry including navigation

Curing -Fish curing is practised l ish extensively everywhere on the Madras coasts its present success is due primarily to Dr Francis Day who, after an investigation during 1869-71 of the fisheries of the whole of India, pressed for the grant to fishermen of duty free salt for curing purposes within fenced enclosures He advocated much else, but the time was not ripe and the salt concession was the sole tangible result of his long and honourable efforts salt suggestions were accepted by the Madras have shown a profit on the operations To Government, and from 1882 a gradually increasing number of yards or bounded enclosures were opened at which salt is issued free of duty and often at rates below the local cost of the At present there are 105 salt to Government fish curing yards scattered along the coast During the year 1912-43, 2,516,881 mainds of fresh fish were brought to these yards for curing and 387,250 mainds of salt maunds of salt se The transactions were issued for the purpose. The transactions in these yards resulted in a surplus revenue over expenditure of Rs 15,550

Pearl and Chank Fisheries —While there is no prospect of a pearl fishery for some years to come, owing to the absence of spat fall in the banks, a distinct revival in the chank trade District was evidenced in the keen competition for the purchase of the last two sersons chanks. A total of 458,894 chanks were fished during the verr 1942 43, which will fetch a gross revenue of rand other local authorities at a nominal for introduction into mosquito hunted captivity with the implied possibility of the production of cultural pearls near Krushadai for introduction into mosquito hunted of which the implied possibility of the production of cultural pearls near Krushadai for introduction into mosquito hunted for introduction into mosquito hunted for introduction into mosquito hunted proved successful in the places where the full Another experiment in marking of chanks authorities have given proper attention the full form in 1931 to study the rate of growth and the control of Couragn in Tirel areas was actually put started in 1931 to study the rate of growth, of Gouram in rural areas was actually pu mortality and migration of the chank in its operation by stocking fine tanks selecte natural haunt, is continuing and so far 4,631 the purpose chanks have been marked and liberated Marine Aquarium—Perhap'a word is the Government constraints.

the lease of the chank fisheries off the coast ing was constructed under the auspices of Ramnad belonging to the Ramnad Estate Superintendent, Government Museum, M

1st July, 1912, and a total of 195,465 were fished in 1942 43 and they will ievenue of Re 75 425

The Inland Fisheries—The Inlan eries of Madras compare unfavourable those of Bengal Many of the rivers in the hot season and few of the many the of irrigation tanks throughout the model water for more than 6 to 9 mont a consequence, inland fisheries are organised and few men devote themse fishing as their sole or even main occu The custom is to neglect or ignore the value of these streams and tanks so they are full of water only when the s shrink to pools and the tanks to puddles owners or lessees of the fishing rights ti to catch fish. The result is a dearth throughout the greater part of the year, for a few days, and often much waste in quence The chief fresh water fishes of ec importance are the Murrel, notable virtue of living for a considerable period water, and various carps including Catla and the well known favourite of man in India the 'Mahseer," Ca and Hilsa In the Nilgirs, the Rainbow has been acclimatised and thrives well Government working in conjunction wi Nilgiri Game Association maintain a ha at Avalanche, where quantities of fry are h and reared for the replenishment of the s of the plateau Mirror carp fingerlings been introduced in a pond in the Milgins, Nuwara Eliva, Cevlon Fishing rights large irrigation tanks were transferred Government to local authorities many year these tanks are now being resequired by G ment in order that they may be stocked p cally by the Department, the results the necessary free, 3 fish farms are in ope. In these the chief fish bred are the Go obtained from Java, and Etroplus has the excellent attribute of the and breeding as well in brackish as in water, both protect their eggs while de ing, a useful habt Both the Gourani Etroplus are largely vegetarian in diet Department has been endeavouring to lish Catla, the quick growing carp of economic importance, into the Cauverys since 1922, and direct proof of the suct the efforts of the department has been obby the capture of hundreds of young ca almost all the anicuts and sluices in the To A further activity is represent the breeding of small fishes especially add to feed upon the aquatic larve of mosqu These are supplied in thousands to municip

The Government sanctioned the taking over saryabout this institution at Madras The elease of the chank fisheries of the coast

ad was thrown on a to the public on it; the Breidiero. The with the thickness and ball to content 1900. The Sept that she time for an interest to be supported by the sept that and the sept that and the sept that and the sept that and the sept that and the sept that and the sept that and the sept that and the sept that and the sept that October 1909 The Superintendent Go e nm nt Min cum had charge f the Aq rium f r t n ye rs till 1919 ah it was tran f rr d t th Denartment of Fil ris I versi ce its openi g has been immen ely popular will (1e p 10e A total of 65 36 persons visited the Aquari m during, 1941-4 and the receipts a gount of t 85 5165 against n expeditur of 1 000 On a con totwar m reney th builling wa required ir other proper to erminent ordered the losure of the Marine Aq ari m nd it was clos d on 8 h Mar ! 191

Deep Sea Fishing and Research -The annu freport of the P blie Health Commi sion r with the Go ernme to find for 1 033 stat s that the total land re of livit is lind am unit to only 44 acr per head fit pop 1 tion but lowing to for stand un unit 1 d and but low's glo for sits and un util 1 d and 1; food-crop q it in Delenif re en the prefect of the global side nd p oper part in imp ing the catch s method I ea go! Il herme to augment and method

and method t eagor in arrive to sugment the first pupily of the Preside of The firm and has fully e haustiv knowledge of the fished along the coat pate 7 fathows. If the eat's of fir to be improv dit is n cewary to certain-

(1) what kinds and q antities of fish a av liable beyond f th ms nd () how to xploit these de p-sea fisher! a

e onomically rve Id ep-s fl he i sbythe trawl r Lady Gos len was abriptly t minate i in 1931 32 as men n e t tre hment Brif 1931 32 as men u e r tre nument for i tho ghith s r y was it dis loved tie it n of impo tant off hore fil r is un u pe t d befor The wealth of fil n fil x p t m reported by tietrawl r was of uffel timpor reported by the trawl r was of under timpor et al tractite of ecology near the first are to the tractite of ecology near the first are in the tractic and the tractic are the tractic and the tractic are tractic and the tractic are tractic and the tractic are tractic and tractic are tractic are tractic and tractic are tractic and tractic are tractic are tractic are tractic and tractic are toe I catama n and can nas if b aten loc leatama n and can n as riv aven haboric coast nd ne was a quited in 1930 31 In the yeas of depe ho howe r the finantial strig y of Go ernment p cl ded experiment d d monstrati with he finan lal stri cl ded experiment h C ble Further perime ts are being pla ned

robl marel tig to it occurrence life hist ry breeding seasors iliability for stocking waters it elripod conditions of growth and the physical an I chemical character of the water suited for and element currented by the same after the test and the same and the same and the same after th ir a iresi wat ril lorical at tion was drawn up and a notioned by the imperial Council i Agric itur i here rei not it Governmit of M draw h a notio ed ti employme t of M dras h a netto ed tl employme t of tl necessary slash with elect from 1s Sept 1011 for work c need d like the scheme that sept 1011 for work c need d like the scheme that sept 1011 for work c need to the tender to the tender to the tender to the tender to the tender to the tender to the tender to the tender to the tender to the tender to the with the Mark 1sh the Department is the crisy which it d does to the Improvement of the little of the Abrickia Comment of the little of the Abrickia Comment of the with the Mark 1sh the Department to the little of the Abrickia Comment of the Mark 1sh abrickia Comment of the Mar m t of the litt n f th fi h rfolk On Sir Fred ick Ni 1 on initi ti e the Dep rt n ntl alway re ornis dth d ty fapre ding mong th med cati n and the habits f thrift m nt1 t mper nee and co- perati The work has then spe lally succes f i on the We t Con t The n mierof in m n co-operatie societies in 194 43 n the w t stw s50

The need for peci lenort t promote co-opera tion am ug fi herf ik and to renew and stimu I to co-operati e oci tiest more eff i nt work been a comised by Governm nt for some d th tall cooperative wo k among fi h rmen both ntl W at and I t Coa ts in the Presi d y sh ld b done by the Fish I a Depart d yth ld b done by the Fish 1s Depart mot not the too the ni gy of the system in vorue in the Lalen! D pyrtim in the staff work work with vite it in 1 begins the contract of the primers the Contract of the primers the Contract of the staff in the contract of the staff in the contract of the staff in the contract of the staff in the contract of the primers the contract of the primers and the staff in the primers and the primers of the contract of the primers of the contract of the primers of the p

To prom te the education of fi herm n 10 profit to the edication of n nerry n trining in titt tilon w sopened in the middle of 1918 at Callett to trint chers to work in elem ntry schools for the fiberfolk The p pilt chers und trainig ref mills is d with the w k carried on in th fishe y station t T ur. They given practical in tru given practical in tru

b th ving been purchas d

Butas a m sure of eco o ny tio s in fi hing the sin fi hing b th ving been purchas d th purper a Butas are accessory to the standard of the standard through the school and the school and the school and the school and the school and the school and the school and the school and the school and the school and the school and the school and the school are school as a school as the scho Hural Pisciculture—As res it fits runniation of the Poyal Cummiston I thought the state of the propal Cummiston I more picture. The state of the propal Cummiston I more picture that practic in received the school and the his hold state of the school and the his res at ret of the school and the his res at ret of the school and the his res at ret of the school and the his res at ret of the school and the his res at ret of the school and the his result of the school and the his result of the print at the request of the school and the school and the result of the school and the school and the result of the school and General—The value of the fisherics of this extensive deltaic region lies primarily in the enormous area occupied by inland waters—rivers, creeks, jheels, odd swamps,—to say nothing of paddy-fields and tanks. These swarm with fish and, as the Hindu computation are free to a large extent from the population are free to a large extent from the aversion to a fish diet which is widely prevalent among the better castes in the south. the demand for fish is enormous Rice and fish are indeed the principal mainstay of the population and not less than 80 per cent of the people consume fish as a regular item of It is calculated that 1 6 per cent of the population is engaged in fishing and its connected trades, a percentage that rises to 2 8 in the Presidency, Rajshahi, and Dacca Divisions 190,865 persons in Bengal subsist by fishing and 272,579 are maintained by the sale of fish freshwater fisherman, the Bengali is most in ganious, his traps and other devices exceedingly clever and effective—in many cases too effective—so eager is he for immediate profit, however meagre this may be The greatest inland fishery is that of the hilsa (Hilsa ilisha) which annually nugrates from the sea and estuaries in innumerable multitudes to seek spawning grounds in the Ganges and the other great rivers Other valued and abundant river and tank fishes are the rolm (Labeo rolata), the Latia (Catla catla) and magal (Curhina magala), prawns and shrimps abound everywhere Of important shrimps abound everywhere Of important ishes taken in the lower reaches of the rivers and in the great network of creeks spread throughout the Sunderbans, the bhekti or bhetki (Lates calcarifer) and the mullets are the most esteemed, apart from these estuarine fishes the most valuable sea-fishes are the Mangothe most valuable sea and Indian Salmon (Polymenus) and pomírets. The sea fisheries are as yet little exploited. Taking everything into consideration, it can be safely stated that the fishery wealth of Bengal is enormous and is far in access of any other province

Historical — Following the inquiry begun in 1906 by Sir K G Gupta, an investigation of the steam travl potentialities at the head of the Bay of Bengal was undertaken, the trawler Golden Crown being employed for the purpose The results showed that there are extensive areas suitable for trawling and capable of yielding large quantities of high class fish Much atten tion was devoted during these trawl cruises to the acquisition of increased knowledge of the marine fauna, the results being published in the Records and Memoirs of the Indian Museum For various reasons, the chief perhaps being the hostility of vested interests, the lack of cold storage facilities and the loss of time involv ed by the trawler having to bring her catches to Calcutta instead of sending them by a swift tender, the experiment was financially a failure and was dropped With ever-increasing demand for fish in Calcutta and the concurrent rise in prices, the prospects of remunerative steam-trawling are now much more bright The trade, however, is a difficult one to organise disheries are concerned Bengal has of necessard without a rare combination of technical a more limited scope for its activities the

successfully with a company prepared to de and utilise the local fisheries carried on by I fisherman, provided the two main difficult rapid transport and proper preservation callshare overcome Originally one Fig. Department served the needs of the two Vinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa tion was effected in 1920 after which fisher Bengal were administered by the Direct Agriculture The Bengal Lishery Depart was abolished under retrenchment in 1923

During a lapse of 14 years after the closu the Fisheries Department, the price of fit Calcutta has been soaring high consequent o: r spidly increasing demand and the unher monopoly exercised by the small group of ve interests The economic condition of the ac fishermen was gradually becoming worse di exploitation by the capitalists and the fish in general were getting depleted due to val causes at work With the increase of distress public naturally clamoured for the re estab ment of a Fisheries Department to protect fisheries interests and to organise and dev the fishing industry on modern lines and improve the general economic condition of fisherfolk. The Bengal Government there appointed a Fisheries Expert to survey existing condition of the Fishing Industry in Province and to suggest schemes of developr with a view to augment the fish food supply examine the ways and means of bringing abo reduction in the ruling prices of fish, an stimulate commercial enterprise in spet transport, better marketing arrangements, establishment of Cold Stores and Faction for fish by-products. The services of Dr. Paragraphy No. 12 for the Modern Fight. Ramaswami Naidu from the Madras Fishi Department were requisitioned by the Be He surveyed the industry Government submitted a report to Government as a re of which a Department of Fisheries was stai in May 1942 with Rai Bahadur Dr S L E of the Zoological Survey of India as its Direc to organise the fish trade under the War er gency conditions, to conserve the exist supplies and to conduct investigations on t fisheries with a view to increasing the food suf in the province

Fresh water mussels are used extensively Dacca in the manufacture of cheap buttons and in many cases pearls also are for in the mussels which the pearl dealers gat and sell in the various parts of India Ducca bangle factories carry on an import local industry of very uncient standing, the material is almost entirely obtained from South India and Ceylon chank fisheries alrereferred to

fir Potentialities -So

mind industries exist neith r do the natural recensions from the suppose that any can be dva created without much diffi ulty. There would fi heries appear to be good pro pects for a few floatin ca cries with equipment for the manuf ctur of fish by p oducts working at the had f the Bay of Ben at nd in the setu ries as enormous catches of prime if h are made in those part catches of prime if h are made in those part catches of prime if he are made in those part catches of prime if he decided with the set of the catches of prime if he decided with the set of the catches Bay of Ben at nd in the estu ries as enormous B mr l's id nt fom the f et that thef pr d chola is more than fifty pr eet of th total fresh w ter B protoct on cf l dl nd inn ey "I fis almo t 60 per cent of the Indi a red y" I fis almo t 60 per cent of the Indi a red y an tion d a l rge c. le xpe ime tal chem where by the extensive nd properly emb ked p ddy fl di in the Sundarb n Ab da will be un d for th culture f, carp nd lt at g the description of the culture f carp and it at results of the number of E gif h mulietrie will be improved f r the cultur f bhekti mullet

A scheme for the imp overne tof tank fi heri Is also der the co ide tio of Governm nt

Madras or Bomb y Pra tically no coastal it is intended to timulate p duction by the mino industries exist neith r do the natur l iree distribution of fry of an tabl species and to to us for the imp ovement of derell to

> Owing to shortag of me t th e is a hea demand for fit h both from the milit ry a d (ivil populati n of C leutta and other u ban area. Uni rtunat ly the supplies are lim ted on account of the fier tin and tranp t difficultis but cheme are unde preprion whereby in

Oth r F h ry 1 tg t -In recent y ars as a res it of fi he y in estigations carried o t by th t fi of ti Foologial Survey of India and by tie Zoology Department of the Uni ersity of Calcutta mu h procress has been mad reg rd g th bl nomice has been mad reg rd g th bloomes a diffe-batteries of see Is species of comm relal importa ce P rtl ul mentio should here be made of h d coveries g ading the breeding to our g of this value he peeks a district of the state of the relation our g of this value he peeks a district of the seeding the product of the peeks and the protective measures for the conservation of the Huka Eh. Ity

Bombay

When as Bengals fisheries are at present special is B ties are needed such a rapid onined princip by to fail of waters those of c is g upply c if c in a stores and g c robot g in glocally that it ell on an avera 100 lb for a rupee

> t strides have b en made in the Bombay fishi g ind try in the curse of the past n
> ye rs This p ogr sisd e in I rge meas re
> t the wakening among the fi hermen who are traditionally a conser tiv peopl and the introduction of release property in the very gradu l process a strongly ingrained prejudicate of the conservation of the cons

No urry of the film induity in the boundary Pethods in the company with the property of the pr

th se Bomo y: tavo reu wan a coast motion boundly gwith c lient harbor rs for fishing or ft a fair we ther season lasting for som sey n m nths a d a fishing pop lation m railive to their poportu it a d more daring tha the soft the sister Pre id cles Bombay that in so of the sister re in the some ay see fisher r of re yer t importance finan i liy a well as conomically and the is mpl p for most us f I work in imp o i gent g meth ds i introd cing es ni g and in the d vel pme t i m or i hery i dustries p rti ui ly those c nuested with the utilization f by pr ducts

A pecial d partment exists for the deveorganisation on provessiv lines. The depart m tis i charge of the Director of Fishe les nd has be n specially o tituted with fie t from th fina ial ye r beginning April 1 194 from the final billy of breithning Agrid 1 35 i.

Thill then the administratio if shieries as as I'mli then the administration if shieries as the right and

- The establishment of a marine aquarium in Bombay and Karachi, if they are able to pay their way as the Madras aquarium does
- The establishment of a bureau of fisheries information
- The advisability of the transfer of the fish curing yards to the control of the Local Government, and
- The encouragement by the Bombay University of marine biological research

Dr Sorley, in his report, also referred to the value of employing fast motor launches to transport fish to the consuming centres in Bombay from the catching sites

New Era Started —A move in the direction outlined by Dr Sorley was made towards the end of 1933, when the Government of Bombay launched an experiment implementing in some ways his suggestions. The experiment was formally inaugurated by Sir Frederick Sykes, the then Governor of Bombay, at Danda, and was undertaken in co-operation with the head of the fishing community at Danda For the purpose of the experiment a launch was obtained on loan from the Royal Indian Navy (then the R I M) and suitable alterations were made to adapt it to the purpose of a carrier launch. The results achieved by the working of this launch were very encouraging rapidity with which the fish was transported in a much fresher state than had till then been possible aroused the interest of the fishermen, who realised the benefit to their trade of using fast motor transport to bring the fish to Bombay from the catching fields

placed in 1934 an order for the construction of two launches the "Lidy Sykes" and the "Sir Frederick Sykes" for the use of the fishermen nt Danda has been encouraging is evident from the fact that every year since then has seen an addition to the number of vessels The following four useful to the fishing industry, as vessels have been built since then by parties information not available to them before connected with the fishing trade -

(1) The "Lady Sykes", (2) "Sir Fre derick Sykes", (3) "Lady Brabourne," (4) 'Lord Brabourne , (5) Nooremohamadi" (Old), (6) 'Nooremohamah' (New), (7) 'Chandtara'', (8) "Karamat' (9) 'Salamat', (10) Karimi'', (11) 'Khajahind', (12) Murh', (13) 'Ruparel', (14) 'Rizaki'', (15) Hydari'', (16) 'Lady Colville'' All these launches have been built either in Bomb iy or along the coast

The launches operate between Bombiy and the Kanura coast. The success which attended the introduction of the experimental launches encouraged private individuals to invest in similar vessels to transport fish. The number of privately owned launches at present is 16 @

Dr Sorley's more important recommendations on the Ratnagiri coast, and Chendia, on Karwar coast In Bombay, quick free The establishment of a marine aquarium plant employing the Z process has been inst by a Russian technician at the Kermani mi at DeLisle Road and an ice factory and a storage plant have been constructed on the Market of Crawford feature of the last plant is that it has a nui of small chambers which are hired out at s fees either to one individual or to ser collectively This plant also provides for quick freezing of fish

There is also an ice factory and a q g and storage plant at Sass (Bombay), where all the launc freezing both Government and private, land their cate This factory and cold storage plant have me long felt want and proved an undoubted b both to fishermen and owners of launches sailing craft. It has obvirted the need obtaining ice from remote centres in the c thus saving a good deal of time and expenditi The existence of the cold storage plant at Dock is a welcome facility to the fisherm who are now able to store catches at any h of the day or night when retail vendors are on the spot

A unique feature of the Bombay Governmen fisheries scheme is the provision made to tr youths of the fishing community in the runn and maintenance of motor launches with ultimate object of enabling them to take chai of their own launches whenever they decide go in for these on in extensive scale improvement of the economic condition of t fishermen is the paramount considerati kept in the forefront of the whole schen which aims at confining the entire fishi tride to the fishing community itself a eliminating the need of employing technic Encouraged by the results, the Government hands who are not fishermen by either casto vocation

Lastly, a fisheries information bureau h That the progress of this experiment couraging is evident from the fact ear since then has seen an addition ber of vessels. The following four useful to the local and other fisheries. The following four useful to the fishing industry, as it furnish

The war has led to an investigation of the possibilities of the manufacture of oil from shark livers to replace the dearth of supplies the consequence of the consequ occasioned by the stoppinge of imports of Coc Liver Oil from Norway

A simple process of oil extraction, not involvin the use of any complicated machinery, we devised and demonstrated by the department to the local fishermen and to the fishermen at Ratnagiri, Taitapur, Malwan and Shiroda The demonstrations were largely attended and the fishermen were greatly impressed by the fact that a new occupation and a fresh source of income had been opened out to them a result of the demonstrations the fishermer earnestly took up the work of oil extraction and have regularly been sending to the Fishein Department oil extracted by them. This is refined by the department of the department and later cold to chemist. Lirger supplies of fish made available by the launches have induced the flow of private capital into channels intimately bound up with the neat Shark Liver Oil were supplied to the fishing trade. Several ice factories and cold Haffkine Institute for the manufacture of storage plants have since been set up at Malwan Vitamin concentrates and Vitamin tablets.

C or not me oper us a dervite predefity predefity predefity attaining A potency of 1400 one of 1400 on

The more is portant send in are combined for 87 k. il er is of it all all level her (Some app) often exc pilon lly high tit min pote y whil I has it thing ery I re stre a done the action to be steeped down i ord t bring it on I if some or in min was or so not with the combined of the c

At these yards duty f ee sait is st red in alt lothers f om where it is issued to fish curers to cure fish

Department has bee a oung special aftent to to effectin imp over miss in time the dos of uring Ceme to constructed the Karw yad for curing fish Tle, fish rmn have reclised the Al tg the Departm at 1 f smill r plat for the liter specifilly large and powerful nets the Departm at 1 f smill r plat from a 1 ft of the far seaton the Departm at 1 f smill r plat from a 1 ft of the far seaton to the far seaton to the far seaton to the far seaton to the far seaton to the far seaton and the far and the far seaton to the far

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ried out by the D ; rine t Th oil jets of the Bond y fi hing boats are fried out by the D i rine t Th oil jets of the Bond y fi hing boats are found in 10 25 a ber oil uril bottl he maining f the public product [certified putty]

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South of Bombay the f herm n of Ratnagirl Since the trusfr of the years the Flahe ies and Rajapur mak use of another and lighter Department has been defined special attent class of 5 high boat specially designed for use the trush of the first trush of the confidence of (a I re f rm of mack rel) and allled f hes are often made during the season from September to J nu ry Later h rk andr is predominates for the I tter specially large and powerful nets

beginni g of 1936 approved of a chemeforth developm atofinland fish ries in the Pre id noy

Orissa

The first wealth of Od as a construction of the second of

Lack of harbour, cold storage facilities and capital to introduce better fishing methods make improvement of marine fisheries a very difficult problem The standard of living of the sea-fisherman is extremely poor and calls for improvement In some fishing centres the fishermen live on fish alone for days together Im provement of the financial position of the co operative societies, legislation limiting the middle men's activities, establishment of fishery schools are some of the problems that confront the attention of Government

(11) Estuarine - The Chilka lake forms a compact fishing area and vields extremely tasty fish and prawns The lake is leased out by Zamindars to merchants who have built up an organised fishing industry The export averages 75 000 mds per annum and consists of mullets. bhekti, pomfrets, mackerel, Indian salmon etc The fish is packed in ace and exported mainly to Calcutta Other estudine fishing centres are Kirtanjakhati, Kujang, Chowmuhan and Sonapur Lately, due to intensive fishing, there has been a scarcity of adult sized fish in the Chilka lake of nets after studying the life history of A scheme for the development of inland ar important fishes are under consideration of the ICAR and the Government Prohibition of indiscriminate fishing, killing of immature fish, observance of close season, etc, are post war problems to be tackled.

A scheme for the development of inland ar estuarine fisheries has been instituted in the Province in connection with the "grow monotonic fishing, killing of immature fish, observance of close season, etc, are post war problems to be tackled.

(111) Inland — The rivers and tanks form great potential source of fishing Hilsa Orissa is not as tasty as that of the Gange Rohee, catla and mrigal; are the econon species These breed only in rivers and in lar bunds which resemble rivers during rains as the Sambalpur District Collection of fry carried on every year in Balasore, Cuttack as Sambalpur An organised fry trade exists Lakhannath in the Balasore District Gover ment fry distribution centres supply fry Cuttack, Sambalpur and Lakhannath The fisheries are owned mostly by priva individuals Government fisheries are controlled

by the Revenue Department Although peor realise that pisciculture is profitable, the multip owners of water areas prevent active develoment. The activities of the Fishery Department have been confined to propaganda which without executive authority, have not led appreciable results. The prohibition of killing of fry in canals, paddy fields, etc., by legislatic and of letting of sewage into inland water construction of dams with fish ladders and placific of Government fisheries under control of the Poblems of controlling the mesh Fisheries Department are under contemplation

The Punjab.

The main duty of the district stuff in the to be adopted for improvement of trout fisheric past has been to enforce provisions of the Punjab | The action taken is as under -Fisheries Act 1914 and conserve the existing Fisheries by patrolling livers and streams, catching and prosecuting poachers and issuing fishing licenses under the Act. The staff has however, now been entrusted with Development of Fisheries in addition to their duties of policing and patrolling. The staff were given suitable training not only theoretically but also practically in this connection in March, 1943, and have established a number of fry Farms in each district under their control to stock suitable stretches of water with fish. The number of fishing licenses issued during the year was 10,057 as against 8 203 in the previous year The increase is due to strict supervision by the staff and rise in the price of the fish which induced the fishermen to take out licenses The receipt from hisheries in 1943 44 amounted to Rs 1,14,184 as against Rs 78,243 in 1942 43

The catches of fishermen were on the whole satisfactory in all the districts

Trout -160 Trout licenses for trout waters were issued in Kulu as against 174 of the last year The decrease is due to the fact that visitors to Kulu were less than last year and a majority of the European Anglers that came for decrease in the issue of monthly and sersonal licenses. As compared with the last year the fishing conditions in the Kulu Valley are improving gradually. Tarky in May, 1943, a receiving of the Anglers and other residents of May Not and the Conference of the Anglers and other residents of May 1943, a receiving of the Anglers and other residents of May 1943, a light angle of the Anglers and other residents of May 1943, a light angle of the Anglers and other residents of May 1943, a light angle of the Anglers and other residents of the Angle of the Kulu Valles was convened under the Chairman-ship of Mr Hearn Additional Financial Commissioner, at Katrain to discuss the measures. This site is fed by Sojun Nall which is no

Fishing Season in Beas and its tributarie n. Kulu Valley was changed from "1st Novembe to 1st day of March" to "10th of October t 9th of March" (both days inclusive)

Worm fishing was prohibited,

Four additional watchers were appointe 3 for putrol

The fee of netting in portion from mil 3/1 down to Bhum was raised from Rs 6 t Rs 12

Anglers Association was formed in Kuli 5 6 5,000 eyed ova of Brown Trout wer supplied free of cost to Mandi Durbar to Stoc Ubl river

Measures so far adopted to improve the from Fisheries in Kulu Valley are as under —

(1) An independent Official has been pu incharge of trout farms with his Headquarter at Mahili Sub Inspector of Fisheries previous incharge of Firm and district work has bee transferred to Kulu and put incharge of district work and the substitution of work only

(21) 20,000 eved Brown Trout ova wer imported from Kashmir for introducing fre-The ova hatched out satis blood in Kulu

TROUT TARKS -(1) Mahili Tarm -At th Trout Farm, Mahill a sluice gate has been five in the supply channel to prevent excess of floo

water to the tanks
(11) Path Kuhl Farm—In addition to the old trout farm at Mahill a new site at Pat Kuhl has been acquired for another trout farm.

White the factor of the farm of the same factor is not been acquired for another trout farm.

The prawns cought in Sind waters belong with a view to making a survey of the Fisheries to a big maine group 'Pen ieidie' which are of this province, both marine and inland, and normally inhabitants of sea but migrate into to examine the possibilities of developing them estuaries of lower salimity in quest of their food | He has completed a part of this survey and the predominantly diatom recous character

The names are naturally in the local kınds

language

"Thairo" the biggest 'Kuliri" the medium 5"-9" 1

4" 6 3 'Kıdı" 2'-4" the small

A good number of sharks (Saw fish, Hummer head, and other several ordinary sharks) are captured specially during the months of August September and October and again February and March One variety, the "Basking' shark (Rhinodon typicus) which grows as large as 60 feet is occasionally fished with harpoons Its liver yields a large quantity of oil

There are at present two private shark liver oil factories and they are manufacturing a fairly good refined oil, fit for therapeutic purposes which is being marketted both as concentrated (20,000 1 u s) and standardised oil (1,600 1 u s)

There are two distinct oyster fisheries in Sind,—both present in the creeks which constitute the mouth of the Indus and its network, specially between Karachi and Ketibunder These are (1) Edible Oyster and (2) the windowpane oyster which yields peuls. An auction held in the year 1944 45 yielded only Rs 800 under certain conditions

The most popular fish in the Indus is the Pulla or Palloh (the well known Indian Shad) This fishery is under the control of the Revenue Dept who lease out different stretches of the Indus The Dumbra and other fresh water carps and prawns are other items in the Indus fisheries

The Hub river which forms the west boundary from Sind and Baluchistan, contain the wellknown sporting fish-Mahseer (Barbustor)

Aphanius dispar (Cyprinodon dispar Day) a well-known mosquito larvivorous fish is present in fresh water pools around Karachi and is used to a certain extent to combat malaria

Two Dehvdration Factories started here to meet the requirements of the Defence Forces stationed in India were closed this year as such products were no longer in demand

Midras Fisheries Department as Fisheries Expert | centres

in report on this is now under preparation. In the meantime the following schemes for the The prawns comprise of the following three development of the fishing industry were prepared by him and submitted to Government

- Edible oyster culture and establishment of an oyster park
- Development of prawn fishery and manu facture of seini dried prawns
- The establishment of Smoke houses for smoking Hilsa and other fishes
- The establishment of five Government fish curing vaids in the Sind coast for production of good quality cured fish
- Stabilising the fishing industry and improving the socio economic conditions of the fisher folk
- 6 The establishment of Hilsa Hatchery and a fresh water fishery research station
- The establishment of a Marine Acquarium ın Karachı
- Deep sea fishing experiments with modern type of power crafts and tackle and introduction of fish carrier launches for expeditious transport of fish
- Establishment of demonstration plants for the manufacture of fish manure and fish meal by the utilisation of fish waste and non economical fish
- Establishment of a Marine Biological and Technological station at Karachi
- Establishment of an up to date whole sale fish market with cold storage and ice packing facilities close to the new fish harbour at Karachi proposed by the Port Trust
- State centrol of the production of shark liver oil and its other products
- Of the above schemes the first four lrave already been sanctioned by the Government of Sind and are being put into execution

Other schemes for the conservancy and development of fresh water fisheries of the province are under preparation

Steps have also been taken to improve road In August 1944 the Sind Government communications for expeditious transport of appointed Dr M Rimiswami Naidu of the fresh fish from fishing centres to consuming

United Provinces.

Fisheries investigations in the United Promet about the regulation of fishing in the vinces date back to the sixtes when Dr Day, as Jumna The Government decided to institute Inspector General of Fisheries made a survey of the inland fisheries of Indu His report on the lishing a Fisheries Industry in the UP A fresh water fisheries of Indus (1876) with the listing a Fisheries Industry in the UP A lishing fresh water fisheries of India (1876) includes proposal to legislate on the lines of the Punjab replies to his questionnaires to District and Taluq officers in the United Provinces which contain valuable information, most of which still holds good. One of the results of Day's proposal to legislate on the lines of the Punjab Propo investigation was the enactment of the Govern ment of India I isheries Act of 1897

UP however was for the first time considered sound by the Government of the UP in 1920 in connectional resulting from Ldye's own imperfect summary of tion with a reference from the Punjab Govern- his recommendations in the report and his

vestigation was the enactment of the Govern ent of India I isheries Act of 1897

The possibilities of developing fisheries in the Phowever was for the first time considered sound. The first time considered sound. Due to this general misunderstanding

restal. D partme to d lop local fi heries In 1943 as pt of the program fo powd at reconstruct in 1943 as pt of the program for 1948 as the process of odd at the process odd at t title Ene tic action wa the Try the Connt thul the Cooperation Department Was Spply st ff —

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Baroda

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The Hydershild I checks Department was good item of diet may be available to the culti-established in 1941. Investigations and prell systems and villagers. Airamabad and Medak minary survey of many reservoirs and tanks have been carried out, and about 100 varieties of fishes have been collected Perennial rivers are Godivirl, Kistan and Manjera, but Manjera, but most of their tributanes dry up during There arc blg reservoirs summer m mv and more than 35,000 big tanks, besides thou- inds of small annual ones Murrel the most common and popular fish, which is obtained in large numbers during the hot season and there is always a scarcity during other periods of the year. Breeding and culture of tishes is being taken in hand and fish ferm, war the City and in the Nizura bad district will be established soon where, besides indigenous fishes, Gourami and I troplus will be kept for breiding Stocking of the reservoirs and tanks will also be done on an extensive scale, and some breeding grounds of Citla and other fishes have been located. The public are taking interest in fish culture, and several high class people have started their own concern. Mahseer and other cat fishes are amongst the sporting fishes

A plan has been submitted which aims at the development of Lisheries in districts so that a successful

vators and villagers. Airamabad and Medak districts have been taken up to start with, and this work will gradually be extended to other district. A five year plan has also been formulated under the Po t-War Planning scheme for the development of Telingana districts so that fishes may be available all the year round in large quantities. It is expected that if these parts be fully developed. Haderabad may become well sufficient to a great extent so far as fish is concerned

Lour Hahrmen's Co operative Societies have already been started, whilst others are being formed in the City and districts. Fishermen will be taught the latest methods for eath ing fishes in deep water, and other facilities to improve their condition will also be afforded

Oryzias, Gambusia, Brachydenio and Leomus have been introduced into the ARP static tanks for controlling the breeding of mo-quitoes and have proved very successful. For the control of Guinerworm disease Barbus tirto and Barbus sophore have proved quite

Travancore.

is addituted to the University of Tray incore and saited fish, the greater part of which is sold is now under the control of the Professor of in the adjoining tamil districts and Ceylon Marine Biology and Pisheries who co ordinates rescarch and administration

The coast line of Fravancore is 172 miles long ind is margined by a shallow water area, within the 100 fathom line, of nearly 3000 square miles Out of this vist expense of fishable waters, only and the value of the industry to the State at present is estimated at Rs 1,20,00,000 per year. The surf swept coast is singularly deficient in harbours and during the monsoon months. fury of the breakers is a source of great hindrance to fishing From Cape Comorin to Trivandrum the unsinkable catamarans composed of logs tied side by side is the only possible by rail. Although, by this means, it was found easy going fishing craft. From Quilon to the possible to send frozen fish to all important northern most boundary of the State small inland towns in South India, the method did not country made canoes are used and from October prove a commercial proposition owing to its

The esteemed table fish of the coast consists. of pomfrets, seer fish, several species of horsemackerel, tunny, Jew fish, whiting mackerel and thread fins In economic importance, however, shorl fish and fish of inferior quality such as butter fish, sardines, white bait and ribbon fish take precedence Butter-fish, sardines and prawns are abundant in the northern half of the coast, white cat-fish, white bait and ribbon fish are predominant in the southern half. This conspicuous difference in the distribution of shoul fish has been found to be mainly due to the differences in the nature of the ser bottom During favourable seasons, butter fish, white batt, ribbon fish and cat fish are so greatly in excess of the local food requirements that large quantities are salted and dried both for inland 6,000 8,000 international units and is sold in the consumption. consumption and for

The Department of Lisherics of the State exports annually about Rs 23,00,000 worth of

As the important shoul fish are sersonal in their appearance certain months are more favourable for fishing than others During these far ourable seasons large catches are landed daily along the coast and the only method of conservation of the large unsaleable surplus is salting and drying But realizing that salted fish is devoid of some of the essential properties of fresh fish, the Government opened a refrigera ting plant in the metropolis for the preservations and storage of fresh fish

The Department also succeeded in devising a cheap and efficient method of packing frozen fish for transport over distances within 72 hours by rail Although, by this means, it was found to June, when weather conditions are favourable seme nets are extensively employed

The esteemed table fish of the coast consists

Fish Curing -The prevalent methods of fish curing being impefect and very often unhygienle the salted and dried fish produced in India are usually inferior in quality, which accounts for the low prices they fetch and the limited demand for them In order to stimulate demand by improving the quality, the Department of Fisheries has prepared a scheme of hygienic methods of curing and experiments on dehydra tion of fish are in progress

Shark Liver Oil —The Department started the manufacture of Shark liver oil in 1939, and export Travancore pure form after eliminating traces of free acids

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The main object of the 11 here. Department is to effect proper conservation of the fisheries on scientific lines with a view to increasing the production of food fishe and to illeviste the economic condition of the fishermen in the

State Job am with at 14 proposed to start the divelopment work in selected areas in the Kolar Dietrict and gradually extend it to other perts of Ithe State

COCHIN STATE.

The maritime State of Cochin South India, plan for u ing smoke and heat from a common has three types of fiberic namely, marine, oven for smoking and dehydrating separate lots estuarine and are haviter. Its popule co-stline of fish in different chambers. includes 19 700 acres of buch we ter abounding in different varieties of fish brought in through the natural openings in Cochin and Grang more Thanks to the heavy moneous months bearing down rich feed from the mountain and fore t tracts of the interior the State has her best so i fishing during the rans half of the year

តម្ភាជ Marine Estuarine Fishing -- The State has over 800 sea going boats which brim In on an average 23 lakhs manned of the every very consisting of Sardine and Macherel (through gillnets) miscell meous varieties life butter if he ribbon fish, sole fish silver bellier and horse mackerel (caught by bout seine) and sharks rays, seer and other bigger varieties (by hanling)

The bulk of the monsoon citch is needed to meet the demand within the State Itself while a fraction is salt cured and exported to the markets of Iraxancore and British India. The annual export trade in cured fish amounts to about Its 5 likhs per year. Due to wir conditions, the demand for fish within the State has so mounted up of late that no surplus is now left for its export in ice

Prawn Fishing —The sea, the extensive lagoons and the piddy lands on the cost produce various types of priwns during different parts of the year. All the varieties are nourishing and tasty Before the war Burma in general and Rangoon in particular used to provide the best market for hard dried prawn pulp from the State, the unnual export amounting to Rs 15 lakhs, but with the fall of Burma new markets have been explored in India and Cevlon with partial success. The Department of Lisheries has now resources for preserving prawns in air-tight tins which keep the product well preserved for periods ranging from 8 months In the post war era it is quite to one year likely that the State's rich crop of prawns may form raw materials for a canning industry within the State

Preservation—Salt curing is the most widespread and perhaps the only preservation process which is dependent on the sun—Artificial drying or dehydration is generally resorted to during the monsoon Smoking of fish is also encouraged as there is a demand for this from The Department has devised a Department the Army

Fish Oil Industry - Shark liver oil Riv fiver oil ite now being produced by the Department. The hammer heads and saw halics are fumous for the healing qualities of their oil particularly in ophthalmic and pulmonary Sharl liver oil which has a very troubl high percentage of Vitamin A has an exceedingly good market in the State. The Cruder form of this oil is used for caulking bouts and pole hing leather the stearm is made into in echeldal onpa and lotions

Shell Fish Industry -This indu-trv confined to the collection of little heaps of shells vashed ashore. Shells are calcined in Illus to produce lime as a cottage industry Near Wellington Island in the State, owners are available, their meat bring u ed as a specific in westing di cases and also as a delicace. The Habers Department is now exploring the po sibilities of making face powder out of oyster shella

Farming-T-turrine fish farming is Lish another contribution made by the Department in the development of the fishing industry. A splendid ground for the culture of mugilis and milk fish has been discovered by transforming the unused land for paddy or coconut into a sort of nursery. Separate areas for fishes such as the Bellitt, the Indian salmon and Jew Fish which appeal to the sporting angler and the enter allke are il-o marked and planned for systematic operations

Deep Ser Fishing —The State is working up a scheme for the operation of the boat seine of Malabar with the basal platforms of net for mackerel and of drift nets and hook and line for bigger fishes like seer, chornimus, rays and sharks

The Socio Teonomic Activities of the Depart ment are directed towards the liquidation of illiteracy amongst fisherman, by establishing five fishery schools manned by teachers from the fisher community trained in fisheries technique Canals and roads for facilitating transport of fish are also being opened by the Department Co operative Societies have also been established and are being under the auspices of the

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The Forests.

many Parts of India indicated the necessity for a strong forest policy, but, whether or not our carly administrators realised the importance of the forests to the economic and physical welfare of the whole country, the fact remains that little or nothing was done to check uncontrolled destruction with its inevitable results in erosion and sterilisation of the fertility of the land. The years between 1850 and 1857 witnessed the first beginnings of forest conservancy in Southern India During the preceding twenty years far-sighted individuals had repeatedly urged, both in Madras and Bombay, that scientific advice in the management of the forests had become an urgent necessity In 1847 the Bombay Government appointed Dr Gibson as Conservator of Forests for the Presidence Madras did not follow this example until nine years later, when Dr Cleghorn was appointed Conservator of Forests in 1856 It was a Memorandum of the Government of India issued in 1855, arising as it chanced out of the annexation of the Province of Pegu in Burma which first laid down the outline of a permanent policy for forest conservancy in India Progress was delayed for a time by the disturbed state of the country, but from 1860 onwards forest organisation was rapidly extended, though the earlier sears of forest administration were full of difficulties Exploration, demarcation and settlement, followed by efforts to introduce protection and some form of organised management, were long and laborious tasks, which are even yet not com-pleted Nevertheless, large tracts of forest were saved from rum and were gradually brought under increasingly efficient management was in 1862 that the Governor General in Council submitted to the Secretary of State detailed proposals for the administration of forests as a public estate for the welfare of the country is a whole "The idea that forest is a thing valunble in itself, and, in truth, just as essential to the community as fields of wheat, sugar, or cotton, took a long time to spring up, and, in fact, is not even now generally realised in that complete manner that is essential before forest management can be said to stand on a proper basis." With the appointment of Brandis (later Sir Dietrich Brandis) as the first Inspector-General of Forests in 1863 commenced the scien thic management of India's forest estate Whitever may have been the opinions held in the past in some quarters regarding restrictions imposed by forest policy, there can now no longer be any doubt regarding the very substantial benefits which have accrued to the country through the formation of an extensive forest estate and that in her forests India now possesses a property of great value, the future importance of which it is hardly possible to over estimate

Types of Forest—More than one tenth of the total area of British India is under the control of the Forest Department These areas classified as reserved, protected or unclassed State forests. In the reserved forests form an intermediate type between the wet rights of user in favour of individuals and the public are carefully recorded and limited at tensive in Burma, and are fairly widely distri

Even in the calliest days of the British settlement while the boundaries are defined and occupation the destruction of the forests in demarcated, in the protected forests the record demarcated, in the protected forests the record of rights is not so complete, the accrual of rights after settlement not being prohibited, and the boundaries are not always demarcated, while in the unclassed forests no systematic management is attempted, and as a rule the control amounts to nothing more than the collection of revenue until the areas are taken up for cultivation or are converted into reserved or protected forests The total forest area of British India under the control of the Forest Department on 31st March, 1941, was 98,258 square miles or 11 1 of the total area This was classed as follows Reserved 72,936, Protected Unclassed State 18,550

Throughout this vast forest area, scattered over the length and breadth of India, from the over the length and breadth of India, from the Himalayan snows to Cape Comorin, and from the arid Juniper tracts of Baluchistan to the Eastern limits of the Assum hills, there is an infinite variety in the types of forest vegetation, depending on climate, topography, soil and other local factors. Vegetationally, the greater part of India, including the Indo Gangetic plain, must be considered as in the tropics, but plain, must be considered as in the tropics, but wherever there are mountains, such as the Nil giris in the south and the Himalavas and Assam Burma hills in the north, subtropical, temperate and, in the north, alpine zones must be dis tinguished, each supporting its own forest types Next to the major altitudinal effects, rainfall rext to the major altitudinal effects, rainfal is the most important factor in the determination of the nature of the forests, and within each of the main zones, tropical, subtropical, temperate and alpine, there can be distinguished wet, moist and dry forest types. In addition, various edaphic and serial types occur, dependent on local conditions, such as littoral (heach), tidal, fresh-water swamp, and riverain forests.

The following is a brief description of the main forest types —

I—TROPICAL FORESTS

1 Tropical Wet Evergreen Forests—These are dense forests, with a large number of tree species all mixed together, but according there species an mixed together, but accounts to their heights forming several canopies of layers. The upper canopy trees, among which Dipterocarps are usually characteristic, are often 150 to 200 feet high, and they very often have clear stems of 100 feet before the first branch is reached. These forests are found in the press with the beavier reached. In the the areas with the heaviest rainfall. In the southern or Peninsular region, they occur along the Western Ghats from a little south of Bombay the Western Ghats from a little south of Bombry to Tinnevelly, i.e., in the western parts of Bombay, Madras, Coorg, Mysore, Cochin and Travancore In the northern or Indo Gangetic region, the type is to be found in the wetter parts of Bengal (the submontane and Chitrigong areas), extending into the damper parts of the coastal strip of Orissa, and intermingled with the next two types over almost the whole of Assam The type also occurs extensively in North Burma and the Andamans

Tropical Semi-Evergreen Forests -These



to 9,300 feet. They are typically fairly dense grove (Rhi-ophera, Brouguiera, etc.) and Sundice evergreen forests in which several species of (Herdiera) forests, typical of salt water swamps Oal's and Chestnuts predominate but many other Many of the trees have still roots for support, and species are also present, including typically deci. duous trees such as Maple, I lm and Prunus

- 2 Moist Temperate Forests Mon' the whole length of the Himal was from the North-West I router Province, throwh Kachmir, Punjab, United Provinces Nepal and the Dar jeeling district to Sikkim and Dhutan, at alti tudes from 5,000 to 11 000 feet, and with a rain fall from 10 to 100 inches per year, are to be found extensive conferous forests similar to the temperate forests of Lurope and North America The chief trees are Spruce, Silver Lie, Cedar (Deodar), Blue Pine (Pinus excelsa), and Tsuja Cypress and Lew also occur to a less extent Often these trees are mixed together, but pure crops or one or the other arealmost more frequent, depending on the altitude aspect and other con-I vergreen Oal a are also often pre ent particularly on southern aspects, while in the damper situations are often many broad leave! trees also typical of I propern forests such as Maple, Hornbeam, Horse Che tnut, Birch, Ilm,
- Dry Temperate Forests -In the inner ranges of the Himalians, where the South West monsoon is feeble and the rainfall is usually less than 10 inches a veir, and that is mostly in the form of winter snow, is to be found extending from 5,000 to 10,000 feet a drier and more open type of temperate forest. It consists chiefly of the conifers Cedar (Deodar), Pinus gerardiana and Juniper (I macropoda), with some Silver I'ir and Broad leaved Blue Pine at higher elevations trees, such as Maple, Ash and the Holm Oak, occur scattered or in pure patches, while the Ohie spreads up from the dry subtropical zone. The type occurs in Hazara, Kashmir, Chamba, Inner Garhwal and Sikkim' Among the herbs and shrubs present are many medicinal plants, such as Artemisia and Ephedra

V —ALPINE FORESTS

The uppermost forests of the Himalayas, from rhout 9,500 to 12,000 feet, consist of a dense growth of small trees and large shrubs, chiefly Birch, Rhododendron and dwarf Jumper with particles of conferous overwood of high level the making of paper, but there are still extensive the making of paper, but there are still extensive the making of paper, but there are still extensive the making of paper, but there are still extensive the making of paper, but there are still extensive the making of paper, but there are still extensive the making of paper, but there are still extensive the making of paper, but there are still extensive the making of paper, but there are still extensive the making of paper, but there are still extensive the making of paper, but there are still extensive the making of paper, but there are still extensive the making of paper, but there are still extensive the making of paper, but there are still extensive the making of paper, but there are still extensive the making of paper, but there are still extensive the making of paper. Silver Fir and Blue Pine

This gives place to an alpine scrub above, consisting of dwarf Rhododendrons, Junipers and other shrubs, interspersed with patches of grass land, which form excellent grazing areas in sum mer, when they are covered with a great variety of beautiful alpine flowers

VI —SPECIAL FORFST TYPES

Among various special edaphic and seral forest types, the following may be mentioned -

- 1 Beach Forests All round the coast, wherever a fair width of sindy beach occurs, there is a fringe of forest in which Casuarina, ori ginally introduced from Australia, is now often fall and on the prevention of erosion and sudden Elsewhere, floods most characteristic species small evergreen and deciduous trees form a low but fairly dense fringe along the shore

from the swamps to provide aeration for the roots

- 3 Fresh-water Swamp Forests—These are not very extensive but are to be found above the salt water limit in the deltas of the large rivers, and also in depressions, often old river beds, in parts of Assam Bengal, the United Pro-Vinces and Madras They are subject to prolonged annual flooding and have various species according to the locality The delta type in Bengal supports the best of the Sundri forests, often over 100 feet high
- Rivernin Forests -Along all the larger rivers on the banks of new alluvium are to be found stretches of moisture loving trees, such as I agerstromia flor regina, Terminalia muriocarpa and Salix tetrasperma. On recently deposited grivels and sand, extensive stretches of which occur along many river courses both in North and South India, are often to be found forests in various stages of succession, depending on how new or old is the deposit, on the rainfall and other local factors. Perhaps the most characteristic are the Khair (Acacia catechu) Sissoo (Dalbergia green) and Tamarix forests found throughout Northern India from Assum to Punjab These forests are usually characterised by heavy grass, and with protection they slowly change to a more miscellaneous type of forest by the gradual colo nising of other species

VII —THE BAMBOOS

No account of the forests of India would be complete without a reference to the Bamboos, of which there are very many species occurring in the tropical, subtropical and temperate zones Tall bamboos, such as Bambusa arundinacea and Dendrocalamus hamiltonii, often form a verv dense undergrowth in the tropical semi evergreen and moist deciduous forests, while Dendrocala mus strictus is locally abundant and economically important in the drier parts of the tropical moist the making of paper, but there are still extensive areas of forests with a dense undergrowth of bamboos, which are not at present economically exploitable and which often greatly hinder other forest apparation forest operation

Forest Policy—The general policy of the Government of India in relation to forests was definitely laid down in 1894 by the classification of the areas under the control of the Department

into four broad classes, namely

Forests the preservation of which is essen tral on climatic or physical grounds These are usually situated in hilly country where the retention of forest growth is of vital importance on These are account of its influence on the storage of the run

(b) Forests which afford a supply of valuable timbers for commercial purposes, such, for exam 2 Tidal Forests—In the Sunderbans of ple, as the teak forests of Central and Southern the Ganges Brahmaputra delta, and along the mouths of other large rivers, such as the Mahanadi, Godaveri and Indus, are to be found Man-forests of the North-Western Himalaya \(\(\cent(c)\) Minor Fore to containing somewhat in ferior kinds of timber and mana d for the production of wood fodder grazin and other pro in the Indi n Forest Engi ceri for local consumption this fore is are of great importance in agricultural districts

(d) Pa t e l nds -These are not for sts

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to be closed in sosember 19-2, owner to the condition of recruitment to the Indian London I ollowing the transfer of Torest to popular control under the reformed constitution the old Indian Fore t Service Is slowly disappropriate, and in its place each prosince it building up its own Superior Fore t Service. For the trainin, of officers for the enew Provincial Lorest See vice-, and for the corresponding I are t Services of the Indian States the Is han Porest College nas established at New York in conjunction with the Forest Recorch In titute and was

The Indian Forest College The Indian Forest College is housed in the Forest Research Institute building at New Lorest and is well equipped with lecture and common rooms, and biological and chemical inhoratories i The museums, herbarium laboratories and workshops and the Central Library of the lorest Research Institute form an important part of the College, in so far as they are largely used for educational purposes by the Research Officers and College Staff Hostel accommodation is provided in separate blocks and there is a common mess. A large playing field with a pavillon provides football and hockey grounds, a cricket pitch and tennis courts The staff of the College consists nominally of

six—the Principal and Professor of Forestry, and five lecturers, under the Liluction Conservative, who is the Director of Lducation for both The course covers two years, and among other

the Colleges, and under the general administrative control of the President, For at Research Institute and Colleges But in addition the Research Officers of all the branches of the Forest Research Institute act as lecturers in for forest produce emphasised the scope and their respective subjects for extensive research far beyond that conditions "An honours degree, not lower than second class, in any natural science or mathematics or agriculture, or its equivalent,

is required as a qualification for entry, and the combination of botany and mathematics is preferred." The fees are Rs 3,500 per year, and the total cost, including stipend for living expenses, cost of camp outfit and equipment, and travelling expenses for field training and tower comes to shout Re 12000 training and tours comes to about Rs 12,000 for the two years' course Only those students are accepted who are deputed by their Provinces or States, or who have a guarantee of employ-

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the Director end five Instructors. Certain of the Pressren Orices of the Forest Research Institute of olecture on their spicial subjects will their three in Sarecving and Ludiner in rt the Indian Forest Coll e allo conduct the cours in Improvedue at the Indian Force Ran er College The come covers two veres. Among other co efficies, the minimum qualification for ad million to the College is A cartificate of having passed the Intermediate Lyamination

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who have a funrantee of employment on their successfully completing the course Research—The Lorest School founded at Dolta Dun in 1878 became all o a recognised centre of I orest Research in 1906, when at the instance of Sir Sainthill I ardley-Wilmont, then Inspector General of I orests, a staff was appoint ed to investigate problems connected both with the growing of forests and with the utilisation of forest produce

In 1914 the first I orest Research Institute was opened on the Chandbagh Lstate, Dehra Within a very few years the war demand for which accommodation had been provided Plans were therefore made for a new Torest Research Institute on the Raulagarh (New

lorest) estate a few miles out of Dehra Dun, and it was opened on the 7th November, 1929 The old Institute was converted into the Indian Forest Service College, but with the closing of that college in 1932, the whole of the Chand bigh estate was given up, and with many additions and modifications now forms the

Doon School The Forest Research Institute is under the administrative control of the President There are five main branches of forest research, namely ment on their successfully completing the course Holders of the College Diploma as styled Massociates of the Indian Forest College and Silviculture, Which deals with all the production

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side of forestry is under the direction of the Sal viculturist Much of the actual rese rch work is how er decentralised and done by local p ovin cial silviculturists in the p o ince but th Cent ral Silviculturist co ordinates their wo L d es all ral Biviculturist co ordinates their wo k d es an inter-tion bureau or sivic furnal matters for the whole of I dia and Ruma. The Botan cl-bran his hiefly concerned wil the identifica-tion of species but has a mycolo leal sect n dealing with fangus diseases of trees a d vood rottin f ngi The Utilisation branch h s ctions dealing respectively with timber testin wood wo kin, wood pr servation timb r sea onin page makin and wood tchnolo y The sections are under the charge of speakilly trained India sistants and specially trained indi o sistents one as equipped with up to dat work hops testin, machines seasoning kilns antis ptic treatment plant sawmill and a p per in kin, plant sufficiently large to enable paper makin. te ts to b carried out on a comm rol I scale The Forest Entomolo ist i pr m ily conce ned with research into the cont l of i ect attacks The Forest Intomolo ist1 pr m hy conce hed with research into the cont 1 of 1 cct attacks in tree crops and ins ct damage to t mb There is all 0 at ct on dealing with the tax n my of Indian insects under the Systemati Int mo logist The Chemist does research work into drug, ils and ther mino fo est product and ther is al o a Soil Chemist who is an aged

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Broadcasting -For several years, limited | Radio Clubs in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, and although the transmitting sets employed by them were of very low power, the broadcasts were popular The clubs were assisted financially by a Government contribution based upon the revenue from licence fees, but this did not nearly suffice to cover the cost of the transmissions, and the greatest credit is due to the members of those clubs for the sport ing manner in which they provided additional funds and undertook the entire responsibility for the programmes

After negotiations extending over several on Indian Broadcasting Company granted a licence to establish broadcasting services upon lines similar to those of the British Broadcasting Corporation, and transmitting Corporation lent India in the early months of stations were erected in Bombay and Calcutta, 1936 the services of Mr H L Kirke the services at the former being inaugurated by His Excellency the Viceroy in July 1927 and the latter by the Governor of Bengal a month later These stations had each, an aerial input of one and a half kilowatts, the same as that of the 2LO stations in London, of which they were practically duplicates The programmes were so arranged that both Indian European music were broadcast daily and the news bulletins and market and weather reports were read in two languages

All India Radio — The Indian Broadcasting Company was wound up in 1930 and its operations have since been conducted by the Government of India Government for this purpose formed an Indian State Broadcasting Service, now called All India Radio, and instituted a Central Broadcasting Advisory Committee, representative of the non-official public in association with the Departmental officials, to keep them in touch with public opinion The Committee had as its chairman the Member of the Vicercy's Executive Council in charge of the subject

Government, availing themselves of an improvement in their financial condition, in 1934 35 decided upon a large development of their broadcasting service and allocated substantial funds for the purpose inducement for the expansion of broadcasting expected to provide a first grade service at distances more than 30 to 50 miles from the Customs duties on imports of wireless material.

This showed on the one hand a widesproad dearn. This showed on the one hand a widespread desire

The first important development ordered by Government was the opening of a 20 kW medium-wave broadcasting station at Delhi This station was actually opened on 1st Janu ary 1936 Its wavelength is 3386 metres 886 kc/s) The wavelength was somewhat in conveniently close to that of Bombay, but at the time when the station was erected it terrupees per year, and cover the use of receiving at the time when the station was erected it. vas believed to be the best length of mediumwave for transmissions in India It was therefore appropriated for the first 20 kW station Province Licences for fixed stations for be built The Bombay wavelength has since been changed

The Government of India decided to appoin

Government, in announcing their determina tion to open a large broadcasting station in Delhi, intimated that they proposed to follow this by the installation of modern trans mission equipments in place of the existing plants in Bombay and Calcutta and that a similar modern station would be opened in Madras The thorough investigation of general broadcasting problems throughout India which followed the arrival of Mr Fielden led to a revision of these plans, and through his instrumentality the British Broadcasting A valuable report was presented by this official,

and a plan for wide extension of broadcasting Government engaged activities was elaborated Mr C W Goyder, one of the foremost wireless, and particularly short-wave, engineering experts in the world, to be their principal engineer for construction and research work Orders for extensive new equipment for implementing plans for expansion prepared by these experts were placed in January 1937 It included new 10 kW short-wave transmitters for Bombay and Calcutta and one 10 kW and one 5 kW short wave transmitters for broadcasting and experimental work in Delhi It also included a 10 kW short-wave transmitter for Madras, for service throughout the Madras Presidency, and a 250 watt medium wave transmitter for Madras City All this apparatus is of the most modern type
This makes for economy in working and
gives purity of rendering unexcelled in any
other country The short-wave plant is considered of great importance, as it provides a measure of service for the whole of The medium wave transmitters are an India intended to give a first-grade service on in expensive receivers in the large towns, but owing to atmospheric conditions in India A special during the greater part of the year cannot be

His Excellency the Marquess of Linlithgow, on the part of the public for further broadcasting services and on the other hand a prospect of substantial profits to Government through the increase of imports of wireless apparatus

His Excellency the Marquess of Limitage as immediately after taking the oath of office as with the profits to Government through the increase of imports of wireless apparatus

His Excellency the Marquess of Limitage as immediately after taking the oath of office as proceeded to deliver a broadcast address increase of imports of wireless apparatus

to the Princes and people of India

This immediately after taking the oath of office as proceeded to deliver a broadcast address increase of imports of wireless apparatus. remarkable innovation in procedure was regard ed as indicating His Excellency's enthusiasm for broadcasting and to portend the interest he has shown in its development

Licences -Broadcast receiver licences are sets throughout British India except Baluchistan and the tribal areas of the North West Frontier much sought after, and despite a careful

crutiny of the pplicants a con iderable wireless recent and any numb of it is mber have been I ued (Most it licence: he now been withdrawn for the form of the wireless to the considerable wireless to the considerable wireless to the considerable wireless. The considerable wireless to the considerable wire

ALL INDIA RADIO

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^{* 1200 1445} on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

ALL-INDIA RADIO BROADCASTING SYSTEM

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FIGURES OF WIPELESS IMPORTS.

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IMPORTS FOR TWI VE MONTHS, 1st APRIL TO 31st MARCH

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	Fotal		18,912	10,64,655	5,387	7,48,665	862	1,27,550
Wireless From	United Kingdom		52,20 9	1,88,881	39,960	2,56,211	21,025	1,49,381
,,	United States America Other countries	of	45,650 262	58,916 2,006	34,109 107	67,875 5,529	29,682 248	50,788 2,570
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IMPORTS FOR TWELVE MONTHS 1st APRIL TO 31st MARCH-(contd.)

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PHOTO TELEGRAM SERVICE

by amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras

The idea of a Central Banking establishment for British India was mooted as early as 1836, and was the subject of a minute by Mr James Wilson, when Finance Member, in 1859 Again, in 1867 Mr Dickson, the well-known Secretary of the Bank of Bengal, submitted detailed pro posals for an amalgamation of the three Presi dency Banks On various later occasions the matter was brought forward without result and it was discussed by the Chamberlain Commission on Indian Finance and Currency in 1913 The present scheme which has come to fruition was however the result of a rapprochement on the part of the Banks themselves as a result of the experience gained during the war and the realisation of the desirability of strengthening and extending the Banking system India

The Presidency Banks—The history of the Presidency Banks in their relationship with Government falls into three well defined stages Prior to 1862 the Presidency Banks had the right of note issue, but were directly controlled by Government and the scope of their business was restricted by their charters. The second period was from 1862 to 1876. In 1862, the Banks were deprived of the right of note issue, though by their agreements of that year they were authorised to transact the paper currency business as agents of Government As com-pensation for the loss of their right of issue, they were given the use of the Government balances and the management of the treasury work at the Presidency towns and at their branches The old statutory limitations on their business were at the same time greatly relaxed, though the Government's power of control remained In 1866 the agreements were reunchanged vised and the paper currency business was removed from their control and placed under the direct management of Government third period dates from the Presidency Banks Act of 1876 by which nearly all the most importrut limitations of the earlier period were reimposed. But, very briefly, the principal restrictions imposed by this Act prohibited the conducting foreign exchange Banks from husiness, from borrowing or receiving deposits privable out of India, and from lending for a longer period than six months, or upon mortgage or on the security of immovable property or upon promissory notes bearing less than two independent names or upon goods, unless the goods of the title to them were deposited with the Bank as security At the same time Government abandoned direct interference in the management, ceasing to appoint official directors and disposing of their shares in the Banks. The Banks no longer enjoyed the full use of the Government balances Reserve Tressuries were constituted at the Presidency towns into which the surplus revenues were drawn and the bulances left at the disposal of the Banks were strictly limited

This system continued with only modifications until 1920

balances with the Headquarters of the Presidency Banks in order to assist the money market

The Imperial Bank of India -Under the Imperial Bank of India Act of 1920 as amended by the amendment Act of 1934 which came into force from 1st April 1935 the control of the Bank is entrusted to a Central Board of Directors with Local Boards at Calcutta, Bombay and Madra and such other places as the Central Board may determine The Central Board of Direc tors shall consist of -

the presidents, vice presidents and the secretaries of the Local Boards, (a)

(b) one person elected from amongst the

members by each Local Board,

Managing Director and a Deputy
Managing Director appointed by the (c) Central Board ,

(d) not more than two non officials, nomi nated by the Central Government

Representatives of any new Local Boards, which may be constituted, may be added at the discretion of the Central Board

The Deputy Managing Director and the Secretaries of the Local Boards are entitled to attend the meetings of the Central Board but not entitled to vote The Deputy Managing Director is entitled to vote in the absence of the Managing Director

The Central Government shall nominate an officer of the Crown to attend the meetings of the Central Board but he shall not be

entitled to vote Under the Imperial Bank of India Act of 1920 provision was made for the increase of the capital of the bank The capital of the three Presidency of the Dank The capital of the three Freshelds Banks consisted of 32 erores of rupees in shares of Rs 500 each, fully subscribed The additional capital authorised was 72 erores in shares of Rs 500 each, of which Rs 125 has been called up, making the present capital of the Bank Rs 112 erores, of which Rs 5,62,50,000 has been paid up. The Reserve Fund of the Bank Br. 6,00,000 con and the Balance Sheet of 18 Rs 6,00,00,000 and the Balance Sheet of 31st December 1944 showed the deposits at Rs 237,78,30,028 and Cish Rs 28,31,03,060 with a percentage of cash to Habilities of 11 90.

Agreement with Reserve Bank of India The Bank has entered into an agreement with the Reserve Bank of India which will remain in force for 15 years and thereafter until terminated after five years' notice on either side Provisions contained in the agreement between the Imperial Bank of India and the Reserve Bank of India are -

The Imperial Bank of India shall be the sole agent of the Reserve Bank of India at all places in British India where there is a branch of the Imperial Bank of India which was in existence at the commencement of the Reserve Banl of India Act, 1934, and there is no branch of the Banking Department of the Reserve Bank of

In consideration of the performance of the Agency duties, the Reserve Bank of India shall pay to the Imperial Bank of India as remunerations a sum which the leaf the fort feet terms. During the war, tion a sum which shall be for the first ten years

during which this green the inforce as well number than the cexistin at the commencement sion calculated at 116 per cent on it first of the Rice; But of Indi Act the Occurs and 1/3 per cut on it per indi if levere Lank of Indi all it until the exist of the receipt and it lum me it flay make to the Ir peril Lak the dealt with an analysis on account if our may it is way a symmeta—

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Tuticorin Ujjain Vellore Vizagapatam Vizianagram Wardha Yeotmal Yol (Sub Branch)

Tirupur Rajahmundry l Secunderabad Note -An Execution Branch has been established by the Imperial Bank of India at Laho All communication to deal with the affairs of the constituents of its Burma Branches now closed relating to the business of the Bank's former Branches at Akyab, Bassein, Mandalay, Moulmer Myingyan and Rangoon should now be addressed to -

The Agent, Imperial Bank of India, Evacuation Branch, Masson Narsingdas Building, Tl

Mall, Lahore

Raipur

In Schedule 1, Part 1, of the Imperial Bank of India Act of 1920 as amended by the amendment Act of 1934, the various descriptions of business which the Bank may transact are laid down, and in Part 2 it is expressly wise than to the bearer on demand provided that the Bank shall not transact any kind of banking business other than that sanctioned in Part 1

Briefly stated, the main classes of business

sanctioned are -

(1) Advancing money upon the security of —

(a) Stocks, etc, in which a trustee is authorised by act to invest trust moneys and shares of the Reserve Bank of India

Securities issued by State aided Rail ways, notified by the Central (b) Central

Government

(c) Debentures, or other securities issued under Act, by, or on behalf of a district or municipal board or under the authority of any State in India

Debentures of companies with limited (d) liability registered in India or else

- Goods, or documents of title thereto, (e) deposited with, or assigned to the Bink
- **(f)** Goods hypothecated to the Bank against advances
- Accepted Bills of Exchange or Pro (q)Notes
- Fully paid shares of Companies with (h) limited liability or immovable property or documents of title relating thereto, as collateral security where the original security is one of those specified in 'a' to 'f' and, if autho rised by the Central Board, in 'g
- (2) Selling of promissory notes, debentures, stock-receipts, bonds, annuities, stock, shares, securities or goods or documents of title to goods deposited with or assigned to the Bank as security for advances
- With the sanction of the Provincial Government, advancing money to Courts of (3) Discounts cannot be made or advance Wards upon security of estates in their charge on personal security given, unless such discount for the period not exceeding nine months in the or advances carry with them the several responsing of advances relating to the formal months and the formal months are not advances carry with them the several responsing of advances relating to the formal months. seasonal agricultural operations or six months nected with each other in general partnership in other cases
- (4) Drawing, accepting, discounting, buying given against any security not being a continuous and selling of bills of exchange and other negotiable securities

 [1] Drawing, accepting, discounting, buying given against any security not being a continuous and selling of bills of exchange and other negotiable securities negotiable securities

(5) Investing the Bank's funds in the

(6) Making issuing and circulating of ban post-bills and letters of credit to order or other

Buying and selling gold and silver (7)

(8) Receiving deposits

Receiving securities for safe custody (9)(10) Selling and acquiring such properties, \$ may come into the Bank's possession in sati

faction of claims

(11) Transacting agency business on con mission and the entering into of contracts (indemnity, suretyship or guarantee

(12) Acting as Administrator, for windin

up estates

(13) Drawing bills of exchange and grantin

- letters of credit payable out of India
 (14) Buying of bills of exchange payabl
 out of India, at any usance not exceeding nu
 months in the case of bills relating to the finance ing of seasonal agricultural operations or si months in other cases
- (15) Borrowing money upon security c assets of the Bank

(16) Subsidizing the pension funds of th Presidency Banks, and

(17) Generally, the doing of the variou kinds of business including foreign exchang business

The principal restrictions placed on the business of the Bank in Part 2 are as follows —

- (1) It shall not make any loan or advance -
 - For a longer period than six month (a) except as provided in clauses 3 and 14 above,

(b) upon the security of stock or share of the Bunk,

save in the case of estates specified in Part 1 (Courts of Ward) upon mort (c) gage or security of immovable pro perty or documents of title thereof

(2) The amount which may be advanced to

any individual or partnership is limited

Discounts cannot be made or advance sibilities of it least two persons of firms uncon

(4) Discounts cannot be made or advance given against any security not being a security

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of Rs 500 each fully paid	\$ 5 00 000 0 0	-	tdrang	15 13 43 3 5	; ;	
1 50 000 shar s of Rs 500 ea h Rs 1 paid	18750000 0 0		Cal Credit a 1 Over	111 317 6 7	; ;	
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Dividend			Ę.			
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					*					0
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					£					250 36
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THE IONOUNIE	ひったいいいいい	DIIVIID	C11C	W 1/ 1	 	
luring the last	63 years of	T 80				Rupeer

		ars or so —	In Lakhs (of reupees		
	Bank		ink		Ink Bank	Bank
	Bengal	of Bombas Na	of Total		of of ngal Bombay	Madras Total,
30th June	, 2501.7,			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	1	
1881	230		53 844		247 107	68 482
1886	329		39 450		290 197	93 580
1891 1896	332 225		53 482 57 370	-	263 187 36 203	102 552 115 714
1901	187		63 340	1017 1,3		209 2,263
1906	186	93	46 325	1918 0	04 549	213 1,426
1911	302		77 404		16 208	142 786 170 1,634
1012 .	210	155	75 440	1920 8 26th Jan	01 663	170 1,031
				1921 3	04 206	138 708
			IMPERIAL	BANI		
30th	June 102	1 .	2,220	30th June		796
	, 192 , 192		1,672 1,256	"	1929 1930 .	2,074 1,391
	, 192		2,203	"	1931	1,596
	, 192	5	2,252	"	1932 .	1,908
	, 102 , 102		3,254	17	1933 1934	582 791
,	, 102	•	1,004 Respre	TANE "	1004	•
31st			601	30th June		1,207
;	,, 193		714	27	1911	2,245 2,200
	, 193 . 193		976 1,118	**	1942 1943	1.903
	", ios		1,285	"	1944	8,283
m1	4	1.3. 6	Government	Deposits		the total Capital
The prope	ortions wi I denosits	of the three T	nt deposits na Banks are shov	ve borne from ti	me to time to	file form only
ACOUST OF THE	ı wondere	or the times 2	In Lakhs o	f Rupees		
		1	1	3	4	Proportion of Government
_	-	Capital	Reserve	Government	Other	denosits to
		Orphan	100301 VC	deposits	deposits	1, 2, 3 & 4
1st Decen	nber	1		1	ı	
1901		. 360	1 169		4400	14.3 per cent
1906		1 000	158	340	1463 2745	14.3 per cent
1907	••	. 360	213	307	1463 2745 2811	83 ,,
1907 1908		360 360	213 279 294	307 335 325	2745 2811 2861	83 ,,
1908 1909	••	360 360 360 360	213 279 294 309	307 335 325 307	2745 2811 2861 8265	8 3 " 8 8 " 8 4 " 7 4 "
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1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 30th Jun Bank) 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1926		360 360 360 360 375 375 375 375 375 375 375 375 375 375	213 2794 309 318 331 340 361 361 370 386 369 858 863 840 355 375 411 435 457 477 472	307 335 325 307 339 438 426 587 561 487 520 771 864 772 901 2220 1672 1256 2208 2252 3254 1004	2745 2811 2861 3265 3234 3419 3578 3644 4002 3860 4470 6771 5097 7226 7725 7016 6336 7047 7662 7588 7530 7317	8 3
1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 30th Jun Bank) 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925		360 360 360 360 375 375 375 375 375 375 375 375 375 375	213 279 294 309 318 331 340 361 370 386 369 358 363 340 355 411 435 457 477	307 335 325 307 339 438 426 587 561 487 520 771 864 772 901 2220 1672 1256 2208 2252	2745 2811 2861 3265 3234 3419 3578 3644 4002 3860 4470 6771 5097 7226 7725 7016 6336 7047 7662 7588 7530 7817 7331 7233	8 3
1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 30th Jun Bank) 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1929		360 360 360 360 375 375 375 375 375 375 375 375 375 562 562 562 562 562 562 562	213 2794 309 318 331 340 361 370 386 369 358 363 340 355 375 411 435 457 492 507 517 527	307 335 325 307 339 438 426 587 561 487 520 771 864 772 901 2220 1672 1256 2208 2252 3254 1004 796 2074 1391	2745 2811 2861 3265 3234 3419 3578 3644 4002 3860 4470 6771 5097 7226 7725 7016 6336 7047 7662 7588 7580 7317 7331 7003	8 3
1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 30th Jun Bank) 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1930		360 360 360 360 375 375 375 375 375 375 375 375 375 375	213 2794 309 318 331 340 361 370 386 369 358 363 340 355 371 441 435 457 477 492 507 517 527 537	307 335 325 327 339 438 426 587 561 487 520 771 864 772 901 2220 1672 1256 2208 2252 3254 1004 796 2074 1391 1391	2745 2811 2861 3265 3234 3419 3578 3644 4002 3860 4470 6771 5097 7226 7725 7016 6336 7047 7062 7588 7588 7530 7831 7233 7003 6615 6146	8 3
1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 30th Jun Bank) 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1929		360 360 360 360 375 375 375 375 375 375 375 375 375 562 562 562 562 562 562 562	213 2794 309 318 331 340 361 370 386 369 358 363 340 355 375 411 435 457 492 507 517 527	307 335 325 307 339 438 426 587 561 487 520 771 864 772 901 2220 1672 1256 2208 2252 3254 1004 796 2074 1391	2745 2811 2861 3265 3234 3419 3578 3644 4002 3860 4470 6771 5097 7226 7725 7016 6336 7747 7662 7588 7530 7530 7531 7233 7003 6615	8 3

Recent Progress

The following statements show the process made by the three Banks prior to their amaign mation into the Imperial Bank —

In Lakhs of Pupees BANK OF BEYGAL

-	Capital	Reserve	Govt depo sits	Other depo sits	Cash	Invest ments	Dividend for year
1 t December 1910 1911 1913 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	00 *00 00 00 200 200 200 200 00	175 180 185 191 200 04 113 1189 100 1310	198 270 34 301 87 265 74 449 584 405 434	1609 1677 1711 1824 160 1978 2143 2934 3392 3254 3398	514 7 9 665 840 1169 785 77 148 894 997 1221	368 8 1 310 319 6 1 793 68 773 779 864 910	14 per cent 14 14 16 16 16 17 17 17

Includes Ra 63 lakhs as a reserve for depreciation of investments

BANK OF BOMBAY

		,,,	ARE OF .	DOMDAL			
	Capital	Reserve	Govt depo sits	Other depo sit	Cash	In est ments	Dividend for year
1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	105 106 106 110 110 100 90 9 101 110	15 107 117 00 183 136 14 35 177 6 849	1053 1104 11 4 1015 1081 1079 1367 2817 1749 2766 2 48	436 463 315 477 646 4 3 667 1398 54 928 876	149 08 10 3 20 276 31 744 253 315 98	14 per c nt 14 14 14 15 15 15 17 18 19 19 19 19 19
		1	MAK OF .	MADRAS			
1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	75 75 75 75 75 76 76 76 77 75	48 5 70 73 76 65 56 50 50 45	72 59 75 86 91 88 104 87 102 113	867 85 743 805 761 803 960 1020 954 1 15	184 165 196 219 67 2 8 496 496 71 436 505	85 104 113 117 134 184 161 94 139 175 211	12 per cent 1 12 1 12 1 12 1 12 1 12 1 18
30th J n		-	IMPERIAL	BANK			••
19 1 192 19 3 19 4 1925	547 56 562 56 56	871 411 435 457 477 40	220 1672 1 6 08 2 5 3 54	016 6335 7047 7652 588 580	3433 8395 2913 2195 858 4503	1652 900 925 1175 1413 188	16 perce t 16 16 16 16 16 16
19 7 19 8 19 9 1930 1931 193 1933	56 56 56 56 56 56 56	507 517 527 537 642 515 5 0	1004 796 074 1391 1595 1908 58 791	7317 7331 7 33 7003 6515 6149 74 3 7483	283 1377 3041 1696 1717 01 508 2165	050 535 409 2969 3077 2979 3973 3932	16 16 16 16 14 12 1

Trusta Trusta				~ ,		-	
such fund 1925 1936 1937	562 562 263	542 083	•	7243 7891 8°14	1675 1976 2168	3783 4254 4065	12 per cent 12 12 "
1939 1939 1940 Dec	502 502 562	552 557 562	•	8119 8392 9-07	1623 1450 2451	2976 4280 4857	12 "
1941 1942 1917	502 5(2 502	562 576 595	·	16°16 16°16 21452	1528 2352 6376	6430 11597 12070	12 " 12 " 12 "
10:1 "	653	(00		-3774	1033	147:3	12 "

. Good Deposits were taken over by Reserve liank as from 1st April 1935

Act was passed by the Levislative Assembly promissory notes as are eligible for purchase and received the assent of the Covernor General or rediscount by the Bank, the purchase from on 6th March 1834 and the liank be can to and sale to reheduled Banks of sterling in function from 1st April 19.5. From this date remounts of not less than the equivalent of the Reserve Bank tool over the management of the Currency Department of the Government of the Government and to Provincial of India by the creation of a special department. Governments repayable in each case not later I nown as the Issue Department. The as its than three months from the date of making the of the Gold Standard Pererse were transferred to the Bank and were combined with the assets of the Currency Department From July 1st the Banking Department was opened and the scheduled benks deposited the required pero nt age of their demand and time liabilities. The Charing House was transferred from the Imperial Bank to the Reserve Bank as from this date

The share capital of the Reserve Pank is 5 crores of Rupees in shares of Rs 100 each, fully paid up. The Reserve I and of Rupees five crores is provided by Government to the Bank in the form of Government Rupee Securities

The Bank maintains share registers at its offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon

Management —The general superintendence and direction of the affairs and business of the Directors which exercises all powers and does right to issue Bank Notes The sole notes and things which may be exercised to issue bank notes in British India all acts and things which may be exercised in the Reserve Bank and at the and done by the Bank. The Board is commencement the Bank shall issue

by the Board

(b) Four Directors nominated by

Central Government

(c) Light Directors elected on behalf of the shareholders on the various registers

(d) One Government official nominated by

the Central Government

The Governor and Deputy Governors are the executive heads, and hold office for such term not exceeding five years as the Central Government may fix when appointing them, and are eligible for reappointment A Local Board is constituted for each of the five areas

Business which the Bank may transact— The Bank is authorised to carry on and transact the following commercial business, viz -The accepting of money on deposit without interest, the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes with certain restrictions, the making of loans and advances, repayable on demand but not exceed- the Issue and Banking Departments weekly in against gold coin or bullion or documents of reproduced elsewhere in the Year Book

Reserve Bank -The Reserve Bank of Indirithe to the same and such bills of exchange and advence, the purchase and sale of Government securities of the United Kingdom maturing within ten years from the date of purchase. the purchase and sale of securities of the Govern ment of India or o' a Provincial Government of any maturity or of a local authority in British India or of certain States in India which may be specified

The Bank is authorised to act as Agent for the Secretary of State in Council, the Central Government or any Provincial Government or State in India for the purchase and sale of gold and silver, for the purchase, sale, transfer and custody of bills of exchange, securities or shares for the collection of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends, of any proceeds by bill of exchange payable either in India or elsewhere, and for the management of public debt

(a) A Governor and two Deputy Governors supplied by the Central Government after and on and from the date of such transfer consideration of the recommendations made the Central Government shall not lesse any by the Board the be conducted by the Bank in an Issue Department which shall be separated and kept wholly distinct from the Banking Department

Obligation to Sell or Buy Sterling—The Bank shall sell to or buy from any person who makes a demand in that behalf at its office in Bombry, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras or Rangoon, sterling for immediate delivery in London at a rate not lower than 1sh 5 49/64d and not higher than 1sh 6 49/64d. higher than 1sh 6 3/16d respectively, provided that no person shall be entitled to demand to buy or sell an amount of sterling less than ten thousand pounds

Publication of the Bank Rate—The Bank shall make public from time to time the standard rate at which it is prepared to buy or re-discount bills of scales are at the commercial re-discount bills of exchange or other commercial paper eligible for purchase under the Act

The Bank will publish the accounts of both

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA Balance Sheet as at 30th June 1944 ISSUE DEPARTMENT

	LIABILITIES		Asirs		1
held in the Ba king pt in cheul tion —	He a p He a p 110 100 140 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	(a) Held in India	11	22	4
f tal Notes issued	04330 6 550 0 6	Sterling Securities Total of A	8.83 80 317 1 4	13 640 6	6
		D Rupee Coin Government of India Rupee Securities Internal Dills of Exchange and other Commerci I P per		1 81 41 418 57 83 8 441 7	n 0
,	,				
Liabilities Bs	019 30 0 0	Total Assets Rs	36	91339 3 30 0 0	١ ۰
aj Pi	Matio of Total of A to Mabiliti st 9 511 per cent	il st 9 511 per cent			-,, 1

	Rs	12,02,09,1
ASSETS		¢
	Вв ар	5,00,00,000 0 0 Notes
LIABĪLITIES	,	

Bills Purchased and Discounted --Subsidiary Coin

65,24,81,282 1

(1) Central Government of India

<u>න</u> ල

(a) Government—

Deposits -

Other Government Accounts Government of Burma

79,21,413 11 6

16,79,12,247 7 0 Balances held abroad *

3,44,55,564 9 2 Other Lonns and Advances

Internal External Government Treasury Bills

94,35,14,85615 1 Loans and Advances to Governments

72,00 000 0 10,00,000 0

173,74,15,290 7 1,11,78,903 15 11,10,49,843

Total Assets Rs 8,08,02,460 10 4 Other Assets ** 2,97,11,470 10 9 Investment

Other Liabilities

(c) Others Bills Payable

(b) Banks

201,08,02,200 1

5,00,00,000 0 0 Rupee Coin

Capital paid-up

Reserve Fund

1,37,507 3

N:l N:l 2,59,33,202 2

440 0

ø 201,68,92,200 1 Total Liabilities Rs

^{**} Included in the above is the sum of Rs 6,13 763 0 0 being the book value of Dead Stock now in enemy occupied torritory. Includes Cash and Short term Securities

679

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE

Governor—Sir Clintaman D Dehmilh CIF Dp ty wore n ra—Waj hat Hu vin CIF CP Tryor

Director Nom not t dr Seet 8 (1) (*)-Str Homi Metta Kill Homboy Kha
Lahadr Alam Ha Moh ned 8 t M Hrs
Str Syed M tib All C B I Lalore 51
Arthur A Brue k Ha I Komboy

Directors Elicted wide Siction 8 (1) ()— Rombing Pey at r—Sir Purshot melas Thakur da K B I (1) Kastorbh 1 Laibh i C I en Regidi — D M Blit A K Clove D IM Peyi te —Sir Siri Lam — tya Paul Alema I

Vidia Pepil r —C R St. 1 aun P 200 Iepil —Ulo By w D rector Vominated u fer Scil n 8 (1) (I) k (I Ambrevokar I C 9

The followin statement shows it a position of the Reserve Bank of India (Banking Department) since its inception.

(In India Albard Empered)

31st Dec.	Capi tal pald up	Re serve Fund	Govern ment de Posits	Other 1 posits.	Notes nd Coln	Bills Pur chased and Di counted.	held	Loans and Ad ances to Govern ment	Loans	In vest ments
1935	600	1 500	1 604	1 .560	157	1	1 33	100	1 1	5.9
1936	600	500	716	1614	1198	1	1498			616
						1				6 4
1937	600	500	3 2	14	941	1	863	00		
1933	500	800	1118	1301	18 3	8 6	114	106	i i	5.6
	003		1 95	900	1: 7	1010	697	120		64
1939	500	500	1 1 43	100	1, 4	1010		120		
Oth	1			1	ŧ	†				
Ju e	ı				1	1				i .
1940	600	500	1.07	1 19	111 0	403	2019	10	15	770
			1 201	1 !!		1 40,			***	111
1941	\$00	500	1 4	1 3 39	1318	1	473"	15	1	527
194	500	500	1 ***00	0.004	1 1444) 6	6038		1	8 3
1943	600	\$00	1903	61 8	1394	80	7598	1	1	737
		1 900			1 1370	200			ا مد ا	1110
1011	1 500								10 1	

THE EXCHANGE BANKS

The Banks carrying on Exchange business In India are merely branch spencies of Banks baving the Ire and the States originally the Ire and Ire

At one time the Banks carried on their operations in India aims t e it by with most proposed the home offices of the Bank attra ting dethe home offices of the Bank attra ting deposits for us in India by offering rates of the second of

The Banks carrying on Exchange business in India are merely branch agencies of Banks | Total Deposits of all Exchange Banks | SECCESI IN 1901a | Lolla I Rupers

1050 1 04 4 9 3354
3354
3803
6185
7435 7480
7519
6185 7435 7480 7519 7338 6844
7063 7054 7154 5886 7113 666
7154
7113
566 5811
E747
7306 7078 7139
7078 7139 7618
73 1 67 0
7417 853
10673
11685 14019

Exchange Banks' Investments.

Turning now to the question of the investment of the Banks' resources, so far as it concerns India, this to a great extent consists of the purchase of bills drawn against imports and exports to and from India

The financing of the import trade originated and is carried through however for the most part by Branches outside India, the Indian Branches' share in the business consisting principally in collecting the amount of the bills at maturity and in furnishing their other branches with information as to the means and standing of the drawees of the bills, and it is as regards the export business that the Indian Branches are more immediately concerned The Exchange Banks have practically a mono-poly of the export finance in India and in view of the dimensions of the trade which has to be dealt with the Banks would under ordinary circumstances require to utilise a very large proportion of their resources in carrying through the business They are able, however, by a system of rediscount in London to limit the employment of their own resources to a comparatively small figure in relation to the business they actually put through No definite information can be secured as to the extent to which rediscounting in London is carned on but the following figures appearing in the balance sheets latest available of the undernoted Banks will give some idea of this -

LIABILITY OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE RE-DISCOUNTED AND STILL CURRENT Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China 576,000 Eastern Bank, Ltd 3,041,000 Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd 231,000 National Bank of India, Ltd 710,000

The above figures do not of course to re-discounts of Indian bills alone, Banks operate in other parts of the worl but it may safely be inferred that bills dr India form a very large proportion of the

The bills against exports are largely dra three months' sight and may either be "cor be accompanied by the documents re to the goods in respect of which they are Most of them are drawn on well-known at home or against credits opened by or financial houses in England and bear they do an Exchange Bank endorsement are readily taken up by the discount l and Banks in London Any bills pure in India are sent home by the first pe Mail so that presuming they are redisco as soon as they reach London the Exc Banks are able to secure the return of money in about 16 or 17 days instead of h to wait for three months which would b case if they were unable to rediscount must not be assumed however that all are rediscounted as soon as they reach Lo as at times it suits the Banks to hold up bills in anticipation of a fall in the Lo discount rate while on occasions also the B prefer to hold the bills on their own acc as an investment until maturity

The Banks place themselves in funds in I for the purpose of purchasing export bill a variety of ways of which the following

the principal

(1) Proceeds of import bills as they mat (2) Sale of drafts and telegraphic tr fers payable in London and elsew.

out of India (3) Purchase of Council Bills and Tele phic Transfers payable in India to the Secretary of State

(4) Imports of bar gold and silver bull (5) Imports of sovereigns from Lond Egypt or Australia

The remaining business transacted by 4,558,000 Banks in India is of the usual nature and n not be given in detail.

The following is a statement of the position of the various Exchange Banks carrying on bush in India as it appears from the latest available Balance sheets -

In Thousands of £

	Name	~	Capital	Reserve	Deposits	Cash and Investmen
Chartered Bank China Eastern Bank, L Llovds Bank, Lt Mercantile Bank National Bank o National City Ba	td d of India, L f India, Ltd	td	3,000 1,000 15,810 1,050 2,000 19,230	3,000 600 10,500 1,075 2,200 30,397	78,712 22,885 819,273 27,126 56,138 1,043,442	54,202 22,410 713,300 22,118 44,185 874 591

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

this description operating in India, and such as were then in existence were of comparatively after that time there was a perfect sire; after that time ther recent years, really had its origin in Bombay and can hardly be properly classed as Banks

Previous to 1906 there were few Banks of and set in with the establishment of the Ba

These Banks mad very gr at at ides during Bank undertook to pay the depo iters of the the first few years of their exist ce but it Allianc Bank 50 per cent of the amounts du was generally suspected in well informed circles to them. A panic was averted and a critical of a very speculative and unsafe character a d the was a matter of no great surprise to many people when it became known the some of the Basia were in diffic litles

with th Gov rament of India The Imperial of the year

d

1921

938

200

7689

that the business of many of the B ks was period was passed through with little difficulty

During 19 3 the Tata Industrial Bank which was established in 1918 was merged in the Cent I Bank of India

The first important failure to take place was that of the People B Bank of India and the loss crisis in South India in the failure of the failure of that Bank Ira anoe a N tion i & Q ilon Bank Ltd The or connecree caused by the failure of that Hand | Tra ance e N then 14 Q ilon Bank Lid The smithed in a very important position among the principal being that of the Indian Specie | South Hadian | John Line | South Hadian | John Line | South Hadian | John Line | South Hadian | John Line | South Hadian | John Line | South Hadian | John Line | South Hadian | John Line | South Hadian | John Line | South Hadian | John Line | South Hadian | John Line | South Hadian | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Line | John Li dealt with the situation in close association fe ling of nervousness continued until the clos

1867

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33899

The following shows the position of the bette k own existing Banks as it appears in the latest av liable Balance Sheets - In Lakhs of Rup es

N me		Reserve.	Deposits	Cash and Investment
All bahed Benk Ltd affilt ted to Cr tred B ake Indt. Autratia and Chin Associ ted Banking Corpor tion of India Ltd. Bank of Harda Ltd. Bank of Harda Ltd. Bank of Harda Ltd. Bank of Japur Ltd. Bank of Japur Ltd. Bank of Japur Ltd. Bank of Japur Ltd. Bank of Japur Ltd. Bank of Japur Ltd. Bank of Japur Ltd. Bank of Japur Ltd. Bank of Japur Ltd. Canar Rank Ltd. Canar Rank Ltd. Canar Rank Ltd. Canar Rank Ltd. Bankin Co. Ltd. Habib Bank Ltd. Bankin Co. Ltd. Habib Bank Ltd. Bankin Co. Ltd. Habib Bank Jank of India Ltd.		58 100 178 30 6 3 8 0 1 3 3	087 087 08 639 19 608 543 8 2 1 396 409 30 140 9 448 7 3 394 2 105 188 419	
Punjat Nation 1 Bank, Ltd U ion Bank of India Ltd. United Comme i Ba k of Ind Ltd	31 40 100	31 14 7	6 7 441 17	1 790 397 1 144

United Comme	India Ltd.	of Ind L	td :	100	1	7	17	397 1 144	
Canada	h		-alre			Capital	Ret ros	Deposits	
	h of Joint			192		80	261	6163	
Th followi	g figu & av	or gin	th Statis	1923		689	284		
CICAL TABLE R	lat n to B	nks in in	dia show th					4442	
growth of th	e Capit 1	R ry	nd D posits	19 4		690	380	5250	
	I J ist 8	tock Ranl		19 5		673	386	5449	
in I di -	In L			1920		676	408	5968	
				19 7		688	419	6084	
	C pt l	Reserve	Depo ts	198		674	434	6285	
1875	14	2	7	199		786	366	6272	
1880	18	3	63	1930		747	44	6325	
1885	18	5	94	1931		780	428	6226	
1890	33	17	270	198		781	439	7234	
1895	63	ŝi	566	1933		778	455	7167	
1900		45	807						
1906	82			1934		799	467	7677	
1910	133	56	1155	1935		817	50	8144	
1915	75	100	565	1936		848	546	9814	
1916	281	156	1787	1937		7.5	553	100 s	
7916	87	173	2471	1933		48	565	9808	
1917	303	16	3117	1939		8 5	530	10073	
1818	436	165	40 9	1940		908	556	11398	
1919	539		5899	1941		101	606	13764	
1920	837	55	7114	194		1 60	641	20974	
1091				2010		3007	700	50000	

1943

LONDON OFFICES, AGENTS OR COBRESPONDENTS OF BANKS AND FIRMS (DOING BANKING BUSINESS) IN INDIA

	1	
Name of Bank	London Office—Agents or Correspondents.	Address
Reserve Bank of India	London Office	31-33, Bishopsgate, E.
Imperial Bank of India	Ditto	C 2 25, Old Broad Street, E C 2
Other Banks & Kindred Firms.		EC2
Allahabad Bank	Affiliated to Chartered Bank of	1 38, Bishopsgate, E C 2.
Bank of Baroda	India, Australia & China Eastern Bank	2 & 3, Crosby Sq , Bishops
Bank of India . Bank of Mysore	Westminster Bank Eastern Bank	gate, E C 3 41, Lothbury, E C 2 2 & 3, Crosby Sq , Bishops
Central Bank of India	Barclay's Bank and Midland Bank	gate, E C 3 54, Lombard Street, E C 3 and 122, Old Broad Street, E C 2
Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co	Barclav's Bank	Street, E C 2 168, Fenchurch Street, E C 3
Exchange Bank of India & Africa	Midland Bank (Overseas Branch)	122, Old Broad Street, L C 2
Habib Bank Indian Bank	Ditto National City Bank of New York	Ditto 117, Old Broad Street,
Punjab National Bank .	Midland Bank	E C 2 122, Old Broad Street, E C 2
Simla Banking & Industrial Co Union Bank of India United Commercial Bank	Ditto Westminster Bank National City Bank of New York	Ditto. 41, Lothbury, E C 2 117, Old Broad Street, E C 2
Exchange Banks American Express Co (Inc.)	London Office	6, Haymarket, London (Temp)
Banco Nacional Ultramarino	Anglo-Portuguese Colonial and Overseas Bank	Road, Leatherhead,
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	London Office	Surrey-England 38, Bishopsgate, E C 2
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.	Ditto .	8-13, King William Street, E C 4
Eastern Bank Grindlay & Co	Ditto Ditto	2-3, Crosby Sq , E C 3 54, Parliament Street, S W 1
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	Ditto	9, Gracechurch St, EC3
Lloyds Bank Mercantile Bank of India	Ditto	71, Lombard Street, E C 3 15, Gracechurch St, E C 3
National Bank of India	Ditto	OR Bighonsgate Hi U Z
National City Bank of New York	Ditto	117, Old Broad Street,
Nederlandsche Handel-Maat- schappij		Place, S W 1 1, Princes Street, London, E C 2
Nederlandsch Indische Handels- bank	London Representative .	35, Gracechurch Street,
mb d - a -	London Office 1	Berkeley Street, Piccadilly

INDIAN PRIVATE BANKERS AND SHROFFS.

Indian private Bankers and Shroffs flourished in India long before Joint Stock Banks were ever thought of, and it seems likely that they will continue to thrive for some very considerable time to come The use of the word "Shroff" is usually associated with a person who charges usu-ious rates of interest to im-hope to be able to get into sufficiently close

touch with the affairs of the wast trading commonity in India to enable them to grant accommonity in India to enable them to grant accommonity in India to enable them to grant accommonity in the bassar is therefore direct and it. In the especial to the provide the state of the India that the shroft proves of such great service place on the transactions and (2) the extent to that the shroft proves of such great service place on the transactions and (2) the extent to that the shroft proves of such great service place on the transactions and (2) the extent to that the shroft provide which the India transactions and (2) the extent to utder the volume of business within the scope bearing his endowment. The shroft keep in Presidency Banks to give accommond tion out by grant accommodation and past experience which without his assistance the Banks would have shown that the class of business above as an I termediary between the trading come in the provided provided the state of the shroft aposition referred to it one of the safest the Banks can as an I termediary between the trading come in the state of the shroft and the state of the shroft and the state of the shroft and the state of the shroft and the state of the shroft and the state of the shroft and the state of the shroft and the state of the shroft and the state of the shroft and the state of the shroft and the state of the shroft and the shrof

mustly and the Hanks usually arises in some thing after the following manner: A shop-keeper in the bazaar with limited means of his based on the sates at which thy in turn can be seen that the sate of the sates at which the sate of the suitably. He thereupon approaches the shron and the latter after very earth illiquities as for the sate of the sate of the sate of the sate of the sate of the sate of the sate of the modition, if he is satisfied that the business is a full paper and with the sate of the sate of modition, if he is satisfied that the business is a full paper to a first class borrower. But a safe The business as a rule is arranged through in Bombay to a first class borrower Rates a hoondee broker and in the case referred to in Callutta and Madras are on a slightly higher a monutes proker and in the case referred to in valents and sagns are on a suggitly higher the latter may probably approach about ten read one in a gre time sur. to the fact that shr is and secure accommodation from them the competition among the shrifts for business to the etten of Rs _500 cach. A hounded is not so keen in these places as it is in Bombay

to the extent of Rs _,500 each. A nonunce to the extent of Rs _,500 each A stage is reached however when the demands amount maring uner array offices not no most on the shrolls are greater than they are able to part in Biskner and Shikarpur respectively the meet out of their descriptions of the stage of the sta

meet out of their own money and it is at the ledge of the down who have point in the assistance of the B aks is called very wide powers a number of the bills they already hold to the assistance of the bills they already hold to the Bulks for discount under their endorsement and shruffs receive deposits and engage in the bulks as accept such bills freely to an change bulken throughout ladds, but there is extended the such as the standing of the standing of orbit that this is done to a very considerable of the shruff and the strength of the drawer is extent. It is not known to what extent nati e b nk re

THE BANK RATE

Formerly each Presidency Bank fixed its and advances on other securities or discount own Bank Rate and the rates were not uniform are grant das a rule at a slightly higher rate Alter the analgamation of the Pre idency Ordinarily such advances o d counts are B raths Imperi 18 nk fixed the rate for the granted a from one half to one per cent over subset of 1 of until the 4th of July 1935 when the official rate but this does not alw ys apply and the first to fix the official bank r to was ever and in the monseon much when the Bank of the contract of the state charged by the Banks of the common that the state charged by the Banks of the common that the state charged by the Banks of the common that the state charged by the state charged by the demand to make a commondation is greated to the demand to make a grant and the state charged by the state charged by the state charged by the state of the state charged by the state of the state charged by the state of the state charged by the state of the

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BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSES.

The principal Clearing Houses in India are those of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo and Karachi, and of these the first two Colombo and Karachi, and of these the first two drawn on him negotiated by the latter. After are by far the most important. The members and to receive in exchange all cheques are these places consist of the Imperial Bank, Resorve Bank, most of the Exchange Banks and English Banking agency firms, and a few of the better known of the local Joint Stock Banks No Bank is entitled to claim to be a member itself that the totals of the debtor balances as of right and any application for admission to a Clearing must be proposed and seconded by two members and be subject thereafter to ballot by the existing members.

BANKEKS ULEAKING HUUSES.

All cheques he may have negotiated on other members and to receive in exchange all cheques drawn on him negotiated by the latter. After the representative of each Bank advises the representative of each Bank advises the representative of the difference between his total receipts and deliveries and the settling Bank thereafter strikes a final balance to satisfy the total of the creditor balances agrees with the total of the creditor balances agrees with the total of the creditor balances agrees with the total of the creditor balances agrees with the course of the debtor balances agrees with the course of the day and the latter in turn arranges to pay on receipt of those amounts

The duties of settling Bank are undertaken by the Reserve Bank at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, practice however all the members keep Bank Karachi and Rangoon and by the Imperial accounts with the settling Bank so that the Bank at Colombo and a representative of final balances are settled by cheques and book each member attends at the office of that Bank on each business day at the time fixed to deliver cash in any form

The figures for the Clearing Houses in India above referred to are given below -

Total amount of Cheques Cleared Annually In Lakhs of Rupees

					III HARIIS O	atupeto.			
			Calcutta	Bombay	Mndras	Rangoon	Colombo	Karachi	Total
1909 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1911 1912 1913 1914 1916 1916	•	•	22444 21281 19776 22238 25763 28831 33133 28031 32266 48017 47193	8762 9492 10927 10912 12645 12585 14375 16652 17605 20831 21890 17696 16462 24051 33655	1484 1536 1560 1583 1548 1754 1948 2117 2083 1152 2340 2127 1887 2495 2339	4765 5399 6043 6198 4989 4969 4853 4966		340 365 324 400 590 643 702 755 762 1159 1219 1315 1352 1503 2028 2429	10566 11393 12811 12895 37167 36863 36801 46527 51612 58016 64780 54158 56036 80919 90181 139643
1918 1919 1920 1921	•		74397 90241 153388 91672	53362 76250 126353 89788	2528 8004 7500 8847	6927 8837 10779 11875		2929 2966 3120 3579	180598 301140 200761
1922 1923 1924 1925 1925 1927 1928 1920 1931 1932 1933 1935 1935 1937 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943	•		94428 89148 92249 101833 95944 102392 108819 99765 89313 75627 74650 82368 86373 93887 89857 99250 91457 107611 106953 120249 106406 154061 222282	86683 75015 65250 51944 42066 30826 54308 79968 71205 63982 64637 64552 68321 75045 72125 83667 79097 83722 82870 97875 118567 118567 118567	4279 4722 5546 5716 5688 5629 6540 5877 5218 4461 4722 5159 5761 6289 8393 10928 10145 9721 10826 13131 12415 18596 21652	12220 11094 11555 12493 12511 12609 12035 12160 11483 8156 7595 5807 5737 6900 7780 8768 7821 9457 10868 15989	9681 11940 13134 14978 16033 15997 15446 15429 12093 8852 7456 7220 8607 8597 9457 11693 10837 11837 16160 18160 18160 22070 26981 38580	3234 4064 4515 4119 3166 3057 2945 2718 2550 2319 2563 2873 2978 3056 3241 3557 4342 5693 6922 9811 11693	210523 195985 192249 191083 176408 179610 200093 216917 191862 163397 167569 167669 177672 193696 190711 217962 202598 225905 232019 232019 266580 894212 506491

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to Eastern conditions three experimental lines verting the Sind and Punjab lines from metre were sunctioned in 1845. These were from Calcutta to Ranganj (120 miles), the East Indian Railway, Bombry to Kalyan (32 miles), Great Indian Pennsula Railway, (1882-85), since absorbed by the Great Indian And Madras to Arkonam (39 miles), Madras Railway Indian Railway building on a serious scale dates from Lord Dalhousie's great minute of 1853, wherein after dwelling upon the sunction of 1853, vantages of connecting the chief cities by rail, he suggested a great scheme of trunk lines linking the Presidencies with each other and the inland regions with the principal ports fall of the exchange value of the rupee, Gov the inland regions with the principal ports. This reasoning commended itself to the Directors of the East India Company, and it was powerfully reinforced when, during the Mutiny, the barriers imposed on free communication were severely felt. As there was no private enterprise. Four companies were Kalka, the Bengal Central, and the Bengal and North Western. The first became bankrupt, private capital in India readily available for railway construction, English Companies, the and the Tirhut Railway had to be leased and the Tirhut Railway had to be leased and the fourth. interest on whose capital was guaranteed by the State, were formed for the purpose By the end of 1859 contracts had been entered into with eight companies for the construction of 5,000 miles of line, involving a guaranteed capital of £52 millions These companies were (1) the East Indian, (2) the Great Indian Peninsula, (3) the Madras, (4) the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, (5) the Eastern Bengal, (6) the Indian Branch, later the Oudh and ilkund State Rulway and now part of East Indian Rulway, (7) the Sind, Rohilkund State

Early Disappointments

The main principle in the formation of these companies was a Government guarantee on their capital, for this was the only condition This on which investors would come forward guarantee was a five per cent return coupled with the Khojak Pass added large the free grant of all the land required in return sary, but unprofitable, outlay the companies were required to share the surplus profits with the Government, after the guaranteed interest had been met, the interest charges were calculated at 22d to the rupee, the Railways were to be sold to Gov panies were offered a rebate on with the main ernment on fixed terms at the close of twenty-lings of the traffic interchanged with the main lings of the traffic interchanged with the main lines to four five years and the Government were to exer cise close control over expenditure and workcise close control over expenditure and working. The early results were disappointing to the Early results were disappointing to the Railways greatly increased the efficiency of the civil administration, the mobility of the troops, the trade of the country, and the movement of the population, they failed to make profits sufficient to meet the guaranteed interest. Some critics attribute this to the unnecessarily high standard of construction adopted, and to the engineers' ignorance of local conditions, the result was that by 1869 the deficit on the Railway budget was Rs 166½ thanks Seeking for some more economical method of construction, the Government secured sanction to the building of lines by secured sanction to the building of lines by of surplus profits, or rebate up to the full ex-

that their construction in India was contem-plated. And then to test their applicability money available had to be diverted to con

Famine and Frontiers In 1879, embarrassed by famine and by the

to the fourth A step of even greater in portance was taken when Indian States were invited to undertake construction in their own territories, and the Nizam's Government guaranteed the internal construction in the construction of the construction ernment guaranteed the interest on 330 miles of line in the State of Hyderabad This was the first of the large system of Indian State Railways In the first period up to 1870, 4,255 miles were opened, of which all save 45 were on the broad-gauge, during the next ten years there were opened 4,239, making the total 8,494 (on the broad-gauge 6,562, the Punjab and Delhi, now merged in the NorthMestern Railway, and (8) the Great Southern
of India, now the South Indian Railway
scheme laid the foundations of the Indian
Railway system as it exists to day

The total 8,494 (on the broad-gauge 4,004, and narrow 67) Then ensued
a period of financial ease. It was broken by
the fall in exchange and the costly lines built
on the frontier. The Penjdeh incident, which
brought Great Britain and Russia to the verge
the provided of the provided and the control of our of war, necessitated the connection of our outposts at Quetta and Chaman with the main trunk lines The sections through the desolate Harnai and Bolan Passes were enormously costly, it is said that they might have been ballasted with rupees, the long tunnel under the Khojak Pass added largely to this neces Rebate Terms Established

This induced the fourth period—the system Instead of a gold subsidy, com of rebates panies were offered a rebate on the gross earn cent of the gross earnings Under these con

"s substituted an lacre so in the rate of guar [of the grant lines of the would choled as bates from 3 to 33 per cent and of rebate from with ten is certain a one of the var and 31 to 5 per cent with equal division of surplus makin a 1 rac p oft for the Vater In 1000 profits over 5 per cent in both classes. At lat the showings for the flast time how of a small way the same of the contract of the variety of t w a substituted an incre se in the rate of guar after the war a d the Acworth Committee so ar from approving of this system considered hat the aim of the Government should be to duce by amalgamation the number of existing tompa les and that it should only be in cases where the State cannot or will not pro ide adequat funds that private enterprise in this tion should be encouraged

The existing Branch Lin Companies ha for capit 1 requirements. They has e either obtal ed o erdrafts from various Banks fo deb ntu es at speci l r tes of l terest or issued deb ntu es at speci l r tes of l ter st (ually about ? per ce t) or in seve al cases asked fo money to be advanced to them by the Railway Board So far ther fo e from redu i g the amount th t the G vernment of India 1 ve to r ise in the open ma ket they were i c s ing the mount For the above reasons th Gover me tof I dia have aboll hed this syst n

and are now prep red them el e to find the pital required f r the construction of vten slo s r branches to existing main line systems. They have also announced their readin s to to id r the question i constructing branch or feeder lin s which were n t xpect d to b fomu erative from the p int of vi w of railw arnings upon a gu tee ag i t l s from arnings upon a gu tee ag i t l s from a Local Go ernment or local a thority whi ! might do terment or total authority with it might do to be such line contructed to puely local reason o on ecco to fad unintatia at tages likely to accrue in Particula are a This proposal was put forw or a affording as itable method of reconciling the I terests of the Cent I and the Local Commencer. Governme ts and of pro iding f r local bodi nd fo Local Governments a meth d of secur ig the c n tructin f ilw ys which my be required for pu ely local r asons a d which whill not likely to pro e remunerative o purely r liway aer ings are lik ly to give q h b nesits to Local Government and local od is beene to Local Government and rocal bodi's a will me than rep y the mouts pald under the grante Somes char a ge if nts he lready been made with Local G ve nments i Madras P njab As.am and Bomb 3

Railway Profits begin

tent of the main lines and earnings in supple | Lunjab | d Sind t instormed the North West ment of their own not accompanie to total being ie in Ra heavy owient to the burden of main mixed to be permit on the benefits couldary in the property of the permit of the benefits of the signal of the signal of the burden of main limited by the signal of the t grain lines of th world choked of th g Had har t in inois acc mpanice of the monetary p ni caused by the Am rican fin n il trisi i d to a tre tf iling off in receipts just when we kit g styn es we ing owing to the g n all ter in pries Intad of a profit there was a deficit of £1 40 000 in the ilway o ts fo 1908 09 ye r tl was eve But in th f llon was eversion to a pro I flow yer ti was eversion to a pro fit a d then t R ilw ye ming onti u d to incr see st dily till they r hed firure of r £10 millio s n 1918 19 This a of p fit ended th the close of the ye 1920 1 din 19 1 the w sale of ove £6 millions. These changes in the fo tues of the rail y affected the Budget of the C t al Government am each the sungest of the C t al Government the ther serio sly not in 10 4 5 th R ilway fin no s were s parat d from the Ge er! B dg t Tle t ms of th separation are refered t in 1 ter paragr ph whill the profit of the r ilway in the ye is from 19 4 25 ont a d are gi n below

		6. 2.0.		
m ie i	1 1	Contribu tion to Ge 1 R v nues	Transf rr d to Rail ay P erv Fund †	Total Gain or loss
o h	[i	R	R	Rs 13 16 00 000
е		5 49 00 000	3 9 00 000	9 3 00 000
y n h	19 6- 7	6 48 00 000		50 00 000 10 8 00 000
a	19 8 9 19 3 30	3 00 000	58 00 000	7 81 00 000 4 04 00 000
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i	19 3 34 1934 35		_	7 96 00 000 5 96 00 000
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dr walf mth R dw y Re v F nd Figur s p eced d by a - i dicate loss

Meantine a much more import nt change in John 1933 34 is the first y are to show some sign of the property of the cutty vastly ince and coold The following in the cutty vastly ince and coold The fall gin (in fonginal cont tell lived of the fall gin (in fonginal cont tell lived of the fall gin (in fonginal cont tell lived of the fall gin (in fonginal cont tell lived of the fall gin (in fonginal cont tell lived of the fall gin (in fonginal cont tell lived of the fall gin (in fonginal cont in fine gin fonginal control in fo

contracts under which the guaranteed lines were constructed. The five per cent dividend guaranteed at 22d per rupee, and the half-yearly settlements made these companies sudden increase in the trade of India found the a drain on the State at a time when their stock was at a high premium. The first contract to fall in was the East Indian, the great line connecting Calcutta with Delhi and the North ern provinces. When the contract lapsed, the Government exercised their right of pur chasing the line, paying the purchase-money in the form of terminable annuities, derived from revenue, carrying with them a sinking fund for the redemption of capital. The railmay thus became a State line, but it was re leased to the Company which actually worked it. a drain on the State at a time when their stock main lines totally unprepared Costly work Indian Railway Company brought to the State struction in India was limited only by the in the ten years ended 1909 after meeting all capacity of the money market They fixed charges, including the payments on account the annual allotment at £12,000,000 a of the terminable annuity by means of year Even this reduced sum could not always charges, including the payments on account of the terminable annuity by means of which the purchase of the line was made, and interest of all capital outlay subsequent to the date on purchase, a clear profit of nearly ten millions No other railway shows results quite equal to the East Indian, because in addition to serving a rich country by an easy line, it possesses its own collieries and enjoys cheap coal But with allowance for these factors, all the other guaranteed companies which have been acquired under similar conditions as their contracts expired, have Engineers was formed, and a whole system of proportionately swelled the revenue and as sets of the State It is difficult to estimate the amount which must be added to the capital Department of the Government of India As debt of the Indian relationship of the Contracts and counterchecks established, leading the Indian relationship of the Covernment of India As Department of the Government of India As the amount which must be added to the capital Department of the Government of India As debt of the Indian railways in order to counter-traffic developed, the Indian Railways out balance the loss during the period when the grew this dry nursing, and when the original revenue did not meet the interest charges contracts expired, and the interests of Govern-According to one estimate it should be 550 mills. According to one estimate it should be £50 mil Government have a magnificent asset in their in 1901-02 Mr Thomas Robertson was deputed railway property

Improving Open Lines

Those changes induced a corresponding change in Indian Railway policy Up to 1900 the great work had been the provision of trunk lines But with the completion of the Nagda-Muttra line, providing an alter native broad-gauge route from Bombay to Delly through England Railway to the trunk

Under these new conditions the Last could be remuneratively spent on railway con be provided

Government Control and Re organisation of Railway Board

As the original contracts carried a definite Government guarantee of interest, it was necessary for Government to exercise atrong supervision and control over the expenditure during construction, and over management and expenditure after the lines were open for traffic For these purposes a staff of Consulting ment and the Companies synchronised, it became by the Secretary of State to examine the whole question of the organization and working of the Indian Railways, and he recommended that the existing system should be replaced by a Railway Board, consisting of a Charman and two mambars with a Secretary The and two members with a Secretary Board was formally constituted in March 1905 The Board was made subordinate to the Government of India in which it was represented native broad-gauge route from Bombay to Delhi through Eastern Rajputana, the trunk system was virtually complete A direct broad gauge route from Bombay to Sind is needed, but the poor commercial prospects of the line and the opposition of the Rao of Cutch to any through line in his territories, has for some time kept this scheme in the background. There does not exist any through rail connection between India and Burma, although several routes have been surveyed the mountainous character of the region to be traversed, and the easy means of communication with Burma by sea, rob this scheme of any living importance. Further survey work was undertaken between 1914 and 1920, the three routes to be surveyed being the coast route, the Manipur route, and the Hukong valley route. The Board was made substituted by the Department of India in which it was represented by the Department of Commerce and In dustry. It prepared the railway programme of of policy and economy affecting all the lines. It is administrative duties included the construction of new lines by State agency, the carrying out of new works on open lines, the improve out of new works on open lines, the improve out of new works on open lines, the control and promotion of the staff on State lines, and the promotion of the staff on State lines, and the constitution of the Railway Board. In 1908, the constitution of the Railway Board. In 1908, the constitution of the Railway Board. In 1908, the constitution of the Railway Board. In 1908, the constitution of the Railway Board. In 1908, the constitution of the Railway Board. In 1908, the constitution of the Railway Board. In 1908, the constitution of the Railway Board. In 1908, the constitution of the Railway Board. In 1908, the constitution of the Railway Board. In 1908, the constitution of the Railway Board. In 1908, the constitution of the Railway Board. In 1908, the constitution of the Railway Board. In 1908, the constitution of the Railway Board. In 1908, the constitution of the Railway Board. In 1908, the co

given th status f a Secretary to Go ernment Raliwa Board is solely respon this—under the Litire Connectus the representative of the Rull Connectus of the Service of the Rull Connectus of the Service o later was introduced from 1st April 1904

Railways upto the Report for the year 1038 30 administrations and public bodies by touring These notes brig out the great diver ity of to a greater extent than they h d been able conditions prevailing which involve the Railway to do in the p at

Department in the exercise of the functions of-(s) the directly controll g authority of th State-worked ystems aggregating 136 miles on the 31st M rch 1943 (b) the repres ntative of the predominant

miles (c) the guarantor of many of the small r com panies and

(d) the statutory authority over all railways in India.

the Central Government are reported by the Central Government of the Railwy y De Government are reported by the Central Government are reported by the Central Government are reported by the Central Government are reported by the Central Government are reported by the Central Government are reported by the Central Government are reported by the Central Government are reported by the Central Government are reported by the Central Government are reported by the Central Central Central Comments of the Central (1920-1) preddedo e by Sir Willi m Aew the meet to 19 9 f a three more whose recommended the s ly appoil tense to i dite as co excited with the sail is tory chief Commissio r of Railways who first set it of isbour probl ms and the Improved the stage of the chief the conditions of a fee of the staff control of the Railway Dep right set in the staff of the Railway Dep right set in the staff of the Railway Dep right set in the staff of the staff

with the right of independent acc as to tile Covernment of India—for arriving at decisions Viceroy h until year in the Imp rial L gis on technical matters and for adv ing the Gov lative Councit as the representative of the Rail enument of India on matters of railway poil y

nd a revised organization which is de cribed ed a d the wo k of th Memb re of the Bo rd was divided on the balis f subjects

Some of the difficulties involved t the. The reorg air tion carried out in 10 4 had constitution of a controlling authority for the lor of e first principl object the relief to the railways of India may be realized from a study (Chief Commissioner and the Member f om Notes on the Relation of the Govern all but imp rtant work o as t en ble them to ment to Railways in India which washel gd vot thir attention to larger questions printed as appe dix it to Voi me I of the lof railway policy ad to e able them to keep thanks a larger than the log in the loft in the log

This object was effected by the following new posts which in s m c se supplement d the exist g one and in oth reases r pl ced them Directors of Ci il Eagineering Me h nical Engin eri g Trame Establishm ut d Fi n e Owning partner in systems aggreg ting 19 169 and 11 Deputy Director and 2 Assistant Dire to sw king nder them

Th necessity of som central org lation to cordin t the p blicity carried out o liways nd to undertake work o the many o-ordin t r Ilways r isways and to undertake work of the many forms of r ilw y publicity which c n b t rg ised by o e cent ! body led to the in guration of th Centr ! Publi ity Bur au dra Chi ! Publicity Officer ! 19 7 Th

ion we introduce the control of the

Indian Railway Enquiry Committee—presided over by Sir Ralph Wedgewood—the Central Accounts organisation of railways was taken over by the Railway Board The present superior staff in the railway Board, therefore, consists of the Chief Commissioner, the Financial Commissioner, 2 Members, 6 Directors, a Secretary and 15 deputies and assistants

Railways The work of the different railways was gradually transferred to this office, the North Western Railway being taken over first on the 1st January 1927, the East Indian Railway following on the 1st April, the Eastern Bengal Railways The work of the different railways was gradually transferred to this office, the North Western Railway being taken over first on the 1st January 1927, the East Indian Railway following on the 1st April, the Eastern Bengal Railways The work of the different railways was gradually transferred to this office, the North Western Railway being taken over first on the 1st January 1928, and the Great Indian Peninsula and B B & C I

Under the Railway Board's policy of progressive standardisation, a Central Standardisation Office was established in 1930 under a Chief Controller of Standardisation to provide the means whereby such standardisation would be progressively effected in accordance with changing conditions and as the result of practical experience. The technical Officer under the Railway Board was transferred to this office as a Deputy Controller This office was made permanent in 1935

The question of transferring the supervision of railway accounts of State Railways from the Finance Department to the Railway Board was under consideration for some time and in accordance with a resolution adopted, by the Legislative Assembly in September 1925, a start was made with the transfer of the supervision of railway accounts on the East Indian Railway At the same time a separate Audit Staff was appointed reporting directly to the Auditor-General As it was found that the separation of Audit from Accounts led to greater efficiency, a similar organisation was introduced on other State managed railways during 1929 The supervision of Accounts Officers was placed under a Controller of Railway Accounts reporting to the Financial Commissioner of Railways and that of Audit Officers under a Director of Railway Audit reporting to the Auditor-General These two duties were previously combined under the Accountant-General, Railways, reporting to the Auditor-General The Chief Accounts Officers on railways are now under the Counts. on railways are now under the General Managers and the Controller of Rulway Accounts has been made a Director under the Railway Board

Management

There are two important systems of administration organisation on Indian Railwaysthe Divisional system and the Departmental system. In the divisional system the rulway system in the divisional system file inway is divided into divisions, each under a Divisional Superintendent, who in turn has officers of all departments like Civil Engineering, Transportation, Commercial, Accounts, Stores, the running and operation portion of Mechanical Medical, working under him in his division. In the departmental system the railway is divided into smaller portions called districts by each department (and districts of the various). departments need not be co terminus) and each of these districts is under a District Officer reporting direct to the head of his department in the Headquarters Office

Clearing Accounts Office

During 1927-28 demonstrations explaining the Clearing Accounts Office procedure were given to the representatives of the Press as well as to the representatives of the various railways who visited the office to study the new procedure

The Railway Conference

In order to facilitate the adjustment of domestic questions, the Railway Conference was instituted in 1876 This Conference was consolidated into a permanent body in 1903 under the title of the Indian Railway Conference Association It is under the direct con trol of the railways, it elects a President from amongst the members, and has done much useful work

The Indian Gauges

The standard gauge for India is five feet six inches When construction was started the broad-gauge school was strong, and it was six thought advisable to have a broad-gauge in order to resist the influence of cyclones in 1870, when the State system was adopted it was decided to find a more economical gauge, for the open lines had cost £17,000 a mile. After much deliberation, the metre gauge of 3 feet 3½ inches was adopted, because at that time the idea of adopting the metric system for India was in the air. The original intention was to make the metric system of the metric system of the metric system of the metric system of the metric system. was to make the mctre-gauge lines provisional, they were to be converted into broad gauge as soon as the traffic justified it, consequently they were built very light But the traffic expanded with surprising rapidity, and it was found character to reserve the correlar power found cheaper to improve the carrying power of the metre-gauge lines than to convert them to the broad-gauge So, except in the Industrial Property of the prop Valley, where the strategic situation demanded an unbroken gauge, the metre gauge lines were improved and they became a permanent feature in the railway system Now there is a great metre-gauge system north of the Ganges connecting. a great metre-gauge system north of the Ganges connecting Assam with the Rajputan lines and Kathiawar and another system in Southern India serving large tracts of the Bombay and Midras presidencies and the States of Hyderibad, Mysore and Travancore These two systems are not yet connected, but the necessary link from Khandwa by way of the Nizam's Hyderibad-Godaveri Railway, cannot be long delayed Certain feeder and hill railways have been constructed on the 2"-6" and 2"-0" gauges and since the opening of the Barsi Light Railway which showed the possible capacity of the 2-6" which showed the possible capacity of the 2-6 gauge, there has been a tendency to construct feeder lines on this rather than on the metre gauge

A Clearing Accounts Office, with a State versus Company Management — Statutory Audit Office attached thereto, was opened in December 1926 to take over work relating to the check and apportionment of owned by Government which comprise the

heen the subject of discussion in official circles ways.

a d the public press for many years. In India
the question is complicated by the fact that the more important companies have not in recent years been the owners of the railways which they manage and the headquarters of their Boards are in Lo don The subject was one perhaps the is Lo don The subject was one perhaps the most important of the term of reference of the Acworth Rallway Committee That Commit tes w sunfortunately unable to make a unau! wous recommendation on this point their mem bers bel gequally divided in favour of State man gement and Company management They were however up nimous in recommendi g that the present system of management by Bo rds of use presents practice of management of Mo rats of latter rayme to this fixed return subject to the Direction in London should not be streeded by condition that if p year railway revenue the condition that if p year railway revenue recommend the result of the result of the result of the result of the recommendation of the result of the recommendation of the result toherred and discussed

The subject has all o been discu don oc a lons in the Cent al Legil ture d on m ny scalons in the Cent al Legil ture. The Go ermment of India have howe or been following a uniform policy of in re ing the speed of the pool offered Batte manage int. The Fast in the Fast

At the end of 19-9-30 the Nizam a Guaranteed At the end of 10 9 30 the Alzam a unstanters, State Ballways as ten which was the property of the Compa y wa acquired a d its ma agement taken over by His Exalted Highness the Mizam a Go exament and is now kn wn as His Exalted Highness the Nizam a State Railway

Separation of the Railway from the water serves for the p rose of me if ge pe of General Flanances—The numerican of the spars serves for the p rose of me if ge pe of the railway f on the general finances for which there is no provide nor 1 m also under consideration for one time at p ovision in the terum hodge subject to a a trenit of the recomme dation of the obligation in the resum to the consideration for the question was of the re-may deep subject to the resum to deep and reversing the carmides and the legislative As multip by the of resume the resume Separation of the Railway from the

The question was examined afresh I connec The question was examined afresh: connection with the roomee dati n of th Retrench ment Committee in 19 3 that the rilways! India should be so we rised a to yi id an average return of t least 5; per cet on the capit! at ha ge and it was decided that a suitable time that a suitable time. tetu n of t least 54 perce t on the capit of the discussio of the dem nds f at ha gean distance to the capit of the dem nds f at ha gean distance to the dem nd for the discussion of the dem nds f at ha gean distance to the dem nd for the discussion of the dem nd for the discussion of the dem nd for the discussion of the dem nd for the discussion of the dem nd for the discussion of the discussion of the discussion of the discussion of the discussion of the discussion of the discussion of the discussion of the discussion of the discussion of the discussion of the discussion of the discussion of the discussion of the discussion of the discussion of the discussion of the discussion of the discussion of the dem nds f and the discussion of the di Into Assembly on the 3rd March 19 4 count with a fire cause 1. will not have the effect of medical to the Governo Gen ralin Count if the country of the fire can be violent fluctual from the caused by the caused by the country that he is of the r lawsy estimates the country of

great bulk of the railway mile se in In his have to the State on the Capital expended on eati

The railway finances shall be senarated (1) The ranway mances shan be separated from the general finances of the country and the conerel revenues shall receive a definite ann al contribution from tailways which shall be the

The contribution shall be a sum equal not sixths of 1 per cent on the capital at to my sixths of 1 per cent on the capital at the reg of the railways (excluding capital con tributed by Companies and Indian States and C pital e penditure on strategic Kallways) at the e d of the penultimate financial y ar at the c u of the penulumate mancial y ar rius one fifth of any a rpina profits rem i ing after rayme t of this fixed return subject to the From the contribution so fixed will be deducted the los in working and the interest on capital expenditure on strategic lines

(3) Any surplus profits that exist after pay me t of these charg s s! sll be available for the Patienty admi istration to be utilised in-

() forming reserves for

- (i) equalisi g dividends that is to sav of securi g the payment of the percentage le n years
 - (1) depreciation
- (i s) writing down and writing off capital (b) the improveme t of services rendered to the public
 - () th reduction of rates

The rallway admi ist ation shall be (4) Ine railway admi lat ation shall be titled ubject to auch conditions as in y be d scribed by the Gove ment of I di to b r row tempor tily fr me capital r from the r serves for the p rposs of me it g e pe diture for which here is no provide nor if fielden to the provident of obligati n to make repayme t of borrowings out

(5) In cords ce with prese t practice the firs of gross receipts a d xpenditure of rilw ys will be i cluded in the Budget Stat ment The p oposed expenditure will s at present be placed b fore the Legislative A em bly i the form of a dem nd for gra ts and n a parate day r days among the da all tred for the discussion of the dem and i days

Assembly on 3rd March 1924 to examine the proposals for the separation of railway from general finances The final resolution agreed to by the Assembly on September 20th, 1024, and accepted by Government differed from the original resolution in that the yearly contribution had been placed at 1 per cent instead of 5/6th per cent on the capital at charge and if the surplus remaining after this payment to General Revenues should exceed 3 crores, only and of the excess over 3 crores were to be transferred to the Railway Reserve and the remaining itd was to accrue to General Revenues the same time a Standing Linance Committee for Ballways was to be constituted to examine the estimate of railways expenditure and the demand for grants, the programme revenue expenditure being shown under a depreciation fund This committee was to consist of one nominated official member of the Legislative Assembly as Chairman and 11 members elected by the Legislative Assembly from that body This would be in addition to the Central Advisory Council which will include the Members of the Standing Finance Committee and certain other official and non-official members from the Legislative Assembly and Council of State These arrangements were to be subject to periodic revision but to be provisionally tried for at least 3 years They would, however, only hold good as long as the E I Railway and the G I P Railway and existing State Managed Railways remain under State management and if any contract for the transfer of any of the above to Company management was concluded against the advice of the Assembly, the Assembly would be at liberty to terminate the arrange ments in this resolution

The Assembly in an addendum recommended that the railway services and the Railway Board should be rapidly Indianised and that the stores for the State Managed Railways should be purchased through the organisation of the Indian Stores Department

The principles of allocation of surplus laid down in the above resolution has since been amended by a subsequent resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly on 2nd March 1943 which provided, inter alia that from 1st April 1943 so much of the convention as provides for the contribution and allocation of surplus to general revenues ceases to be in force and until a new Convention is adopted by the Assembly, the allocation of the surplus on commercial lines between the railway reserve and general revenues shall be decided each year on consideration of the needs of the railways and general revenues, the loss, if any, on strategic lines being recovered from general revenues

Re organisation problems —The growing complexity of railway administration in India and the evolution of new methods of controlling traffic have given a stimulus to the efforts of various railways to revise their organisations The general direction in which this re-organisa tion is being considered is that of consolidation into one department of the operating or transportation work of the railway, including the provision of power This system is invariably in existence on those railways which have general organisation is still on the Departmental basis

The Pope Committee

When the railway finances were in a bid way, a Committee under the chairmanship of Mr F A Pope, General Executive Assistant to the President of the L M S Railway, was formed to investigate and inaugurate a detailed analysis of every important achievement of railway operation The Committee started work during 1932 33 and among other things, perfected a system of detailed investigation into individual items of railway working which came to be known as 'Job Analysis'

Mr Pope returned to India in 1933 34 and prepared a second report based upon the progress of the work and on further possibilities of economy

The most important recommendations of Mr Pope's second report related to -

- Intensive use of locomotives
- Intensive use of coaching stock 2
- Intensive use of machinery and plant
- Disposal of Uneconomical wagons 4
- Combining resources between railways 5
- Handling and transport of smalls traffic and of traffic to be transhipped at break of gauge stations
 - Ticketless travel.
- Methods of increasing earnings

As a result of the 1st report of the Pope Committee, special 'Job Analysis' Organisa tions, were set up on most of the important Indian Railways Their main purpose was to investigate in data? her main purpose was to investigate in detail by special methods in dividual aspects of rulway working and suggest means whereby economies may be achieved or the efficiency of operation increased

Having overhauled the methods of working on the railways by stages, these organisations have since been abolished

Indian Railway Enquiry Committee

As a result of the recommendation of the public Accounts Committee the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee was appointed in October 1936 This Committee was under the Chairman ship of Sir Ralph L Wedgewood, CB, CMB, Chief General Manager of the London North Eastern Railway Its terms of reference were

To examine the position of Indian State. owned railways and to suggest such measures as may, otherwise than at the expense of the general budget,

- (1) secure an improvement in net earnings due regard being paid to the question of establishing such effective co-ordination between read and real transport as will between road and rail transport as will safeguard public investment in railways while providing adequate services by both means of transport means of transport, and
- (12) at a reasonably early date, place railway finances on a sound and remunerative basis

The report was submitted in June 19 luly considered by the Lallway Loard Larly school was taken to implement such of the recom iction was taken to implement a such that I other reministion. Where special in retigation was considered necessary this was arranged for

Rates Advisory Comm ttee

The Enlway B t Ad i ory Comm tee continued darf at the year 194 43 with Liw 1 bir hohamed hour as La Pred ert

The f ctions of the Commit are to force Leate and make recommend those on -(1) Com lints of t d

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(5) Compliant in respect of conditions as to pa king attailed to a rate and

(c) Complaints that rilways do not fulfit their oblivation to provid rea onable facilies under Setion 4 (3) of the Indian Lallways Act

Clos r Contact with the Public

The close t possible contact between the Lallways and the buil ess community was main aired by means of the Central and Local fit i letro Ad bery Committees while wer fir t intro d ced in 1923 meetings with Chambers of Commerce Trade Associati as an i personal cont et by rai way on era with bu inesa firms

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	All Ro	iways	}				
Open Milenge —The on 31st March 1943, we Broad gauge	ne total route mileage as made up of— 20,673 84 miles	į	.88 I		umber o assenger		
Metre gauge Narrow gauge	16,010 85 ,, 3,827 62 ,,		ways	1st	2nđ	Inter	3r
purposes, this mileage three classes of railways		5'-6"		20,938	41,510	57,845	62
Class I Class II Class III	36,798 18 miles 2,652 23 ,, 1,081 90 ,,	3'-32"	.	9,209	11,526	16,736	29:
doubling (63 50) miles, a section of Bengal tr. Nagpur Railway and Jam Wanthall-Kalawad (16 02) miles, a section of Jamnagar-Dwarka Railway were under construction			receipt ling wo in 1943 he previ	ts of th tked line 3 44 or v lous year		owned ted to R e of 29	ran Is 18 95 c
Statement showing to Railways (in thousan	calculation of contribut ds of rupees)	ions to	Gener	ai Rever	iues and	amount	1001
Reserve Fund duri	ng the year 1943 44—						
			Comm	ercial	Strategic	T	otal
(1) Receipts (1943 44)- Subsidised Com	urplus	1,83	3,08,22	2,34,	39 1,	85,4	
profits, etc Interest on Dep Reserve Fund I Rullway Miscellan	and	3	4,86 3,90,71 21,58	14,		4,0	
		1	1,87	,25,37	2,48,	90 1,8	39,74
(11) Expenditure Wo	ed lines	ghere	1,03 1	3,70,89 ,88,77	3,26,	03 1,0)6,9(1,8E
of surplus profit	d Railway Companies'	Share		87,42			81
Interest— on capital outla; on capital cont Land and Subsidy	y ributed by Railway.com	onnies	26	,86,37 48,75 4,11	1,18,		28,04 48 4 60
Miscellaneous Rail	way expenditure	[58,78	1,5	(6)	00
	Total Expenditu	re	1,34	,45,09	4,45,4	1	8,90
(111) Surplus Payments to Gene Transferred to Rai	ral Revenues lway Reserve		39,	,80,28 ,60,21 ,20,07	1,96,5 1,96,5	8 3	0,83 7,63 3,20,
After meeting all inte	rest and annuity charges;	•				Pe	er cei
Government therefore	received a net profit of al at charge of the State	1932-3 1933-3	4				1

minus the net receipts, that is the gross receipts minus the working expenses, have in recent years given the following returns — 1938—39 00023 1939-40 1940-41 Per cent 5 24 5 85 1923-24 1941-42 1942-43 5 1924-25 1925-26 1926-27 1927-28 5 31 4 95 1948-44

An examination of the latest available figuration of operating ratios of foreign countries brings out results not unfavourable to Indian Rail-5 30 5 22 4•35 1928-29 1929-30 1931-32

Nall Ways

		1 ear	Operating Ratio
United States of America		19 0	74 percent
France		19*5	84 15
English Railways		12 8	9 40
Bouth African Railways		19*4- 9	77 80
Arg utine Ballways		10 7	71 05
Can dian Rallways		10 0	91 1
-		f 1013-14	51 0
		10 5- 6	6 69
		10 5- 6 19 6 7	6 04
		19 8	61 39
		1928- 9	6 77
		19 9-30	65 0"
		1931 32	71 08
		293 33	1 61
India		1933 34 1934 35 1933 36	1
•	•	1034 35	62 9
		1933 36	69 5
		1936-37	65
		1937 -8	65 3
		1938-39	68 s
		1939-40	6 6
		1910-41	8 0
		1011 4	56 4
		1935 56 1936-37 1937 -8 1938-39 1939-40 1910-41 1911 4 194 -43	51 G
		(1013 44	57 9

1

Octput of R alway-oword Cells res.—TI output of Ralway wheel collieries fart g 194 43 wa 854 85 ton Thi repre in an inrea of I per cent o er the output of tt year 1913 49 was 859 055 as comp red with 0130 t the end of 1939 39 Ti

During th year 1913-44 it output of following t bi show the number of e ployees Rallway Colli de repre e t 3 per nt of the tail coal con unsed on loco oti es on Indian Rallway.

1034 1939 1940 1941 194 1913 and 1944 —

To B n

				en a	W.		
Date	Luropeans	Hindus	Mu lien.	Indians an i Domi iled I peans	Sili 4	I dinn Christian	Other Commu I
31st March 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 194 1943 1943	3 19 3 1 1 69 50 -,333 143 1 018 1 8 3 1 61	504 977 504 983 494 ~ 501 43 506 0 5 1 171 538 840 587 9 5	155 439 154 535 153 94 154 837 157 857 160 91 17 085 100 916 09 190	13 4 3 18 416 1 843 13 490 13 008 13 30 1 00 1 0	8 40 8 34 8 114 45 8 106 8 503 8 705 9 44 9 307	10 8 4 17 3 17 311 17 03 18 045 18,758 0 039 0 87	9 4 8 833 1 597 1 680 3 36 3 373 3 59 0 87

R vi d figures Du to changes mad by the Railway admit i tration i the figures _ Publish d last ye r

the recommendation of the Lee Commission 57 Indians were appointed that recruitment in India be advanced as soon as practicable up to 75 per cent of the total Accidents—The following table show number of vacancies in the Superior Services number of passengers, railway servants of the Railways, the various Railway Companies other persons killed and injured in acc managing State and other rulway lines followed on Indian Railways, excluding casualt the government lead As far as concerns State managed Railways, the direct recruitment as compared with the previous year—

one yen inciduce no luropean

proceedings, the discon formations in	o compared	mion the pr				
	Ki	lled	Inj	Injured		
Cause	1942 43	1943 41	1942 43	19-		
A—Passengers In accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent way, etc. In accidents caused by movements of railway vehicles exclusive of accidents to trains In accidents on railway premises not connected with the movement of railway vehicles	73 342 1	170 539	450 1,321 51	2;		
Total	416	709	1,822	2,6		
B—Railway servants In accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, etc. In accidents caused by movements of railway vehicles exclusive of accidents to trains In accidents on railway premises not connected with the movement of railway vehicles	42 245 38	33 293 43	287 5,696 14,331	1 6,5 15,8		
Total .	320	369	20,314	22,2		
C—Other than passenger and railway scrvants In accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, etc In accidents caused by movements of railway vehicles exclusive of accidents to trains In accidents on railway premises not connected with the movement of railway vehicles	39 2,706 26	32 3,232 31	76 935 292	1; 1,2! 1;		
Total Grand Total	2,771 3,507	3,295 4,373	1,303 23,439	1,5 [§] 26,5 []]		

Of 4,373 persons killed 3,295 or 75 per cent were other than passengers and railway servants and of this number 2,728 were "tresspassers" and 409 'suicides' Of the 4,373, accommodation in trains, avoidance of or the suicides' of the 4,373, accommodation in trains, avoidance of the suicides' of whom the suicides of th 74 persons were killed on railway premises due to causes other than the movement of trains, vehicles, etc

The number of persons other than passengers and railway servants killed was more by 524 as compared with the previous year. This as compared with the previous year This was due principally "tresspassers" (469) and suicides (27) There was an increase in the number of fatal accidents to passengers and railway servants, the increase being 293 and 49 respectively

Passengers - Railway Amenities for administration in peace time are constantly endeavouring to make railway travel, especially in the lower classes, more attractive and the amenities afforded necessarily cover a large ment is drafted every year

accommodation in trains, avoidance of or crowding, arrangements for the vending of wh some refreshments at reasonable rates in r way premises and trains, amenities to the pu waiting at stations in the shape of waiting roc and covered platforms and measures for ensur the security of women passengers are some the main directions in which progress contin But both to be made from year to year the size and scale of arrangements requi and its primary necessity to the passent the most important of all is the adequate sup of wholesome drinking water to the travell public, particularly in the hot weather seas for which, in addition to the existing permanents a hot weather seasing permanents. arrangements, a hot weather (special) establi

THE CHIEF RAILWAYS IN INDIA

Bendal and Assam

The Assam Bengal Rallway which is con structed on the metre gauge starts from Chitta gong and runs through Surma Valley across the North Ca h r Hills Into Assam It was worked under limited gua antee by a company

The Ea tern Bengal Railway was promoted under the original form of guarantee and was constructed on the broad gauge. The first portion of the line running to C leutta over the Ganges was opened in 1862 In 1874 sanction was granted for the construction on the metre-gauge of the Northern Bengal State State Railway

The Assam Bengal Rallway has come under

State manag m nt and has been amalgamated with the E B Rly with effect from 1st Janu ry 194 and the c mbined system is n med as B ngal and As am Railway Mileage open 3 459 74

C pital at harge Rs 83 83 94 000 N tearnings Ra 34 45 000 Earnings per cent 4 07

Bengal Nagpur

The Bengal Nagpur Rallway was commenced The sengal Naspur Railway was commenced a m tr gauge from Naspur to Chhatis gain in the Central Provinces in 1887 A comp ny was formed under a guarantee which comp ny was formed to the nor house of the sengal number of the East Chat and Katal 1901 a part of the East Chat was the control of the Chat Chat and Katal Interpretan was intended to the chat of the East Chat was the chat and the chat of the Chat Chat and the c coal fi lds and for a connection with the Branch of the East Indian Rallway at Haribarpur

The State took over the line from October 1 1914

Mileage open 3375 6 Capital at charge Rs 80 51 000 Net carnings Rs 4 40 59 000 Earnings per cent 5 47

Bombay Baroda and Central India

Hombay Barods and Central india Rhe Bombay B rods and Central India Rhe Bombay B rods and Central India Rhe Bombay B rods and Central India Rhe Bombay B rods to Amazonament of the Company of the Compan to had co ditions In 1885 the Rajputana Malw metr-square system of faste rules and state rules was leased to the Company and has since be n incorporated in it. On the opening of the Nagd Muttra giving broad gauge co nee it on through Zast m Rajputana with Delih iton through Zast m Rajputana with Delih iton through Zast m Captunana with Ordina in a control of the captual state of the company in April 1907 projected to run in a cort overtirely direction the purchase price was fixed at £11 685 581 in connection with the Great Indian Pruinsula

The State has taken over the management

with effect from January 1st 194 Mileage open 3 403 94 Rs 76 75 58 000 Capital at charge Net earnings Rs 90 16000 Earnings per cent 11 82 /

East Indian

The East Indian Railway is one of the three rally ye sanctioned for onstructio as experi-mental lines under the old form of guarantee The first section from Howrah to Pandus was the Ganges to the foot of the Himalyas on opened in 1854 and at the time of the Matiny the way to D rie ling. These two portion is the access to the port of Calcutta from horth of the lin were annignment of in 1854 into one can calcute the control Calcutta from horth of the control of the c all et access to the port of cauttle from North ern India and is consequently fed by all the I me r liw y syst m connected with it. In 1880 the Go emment purchased the line paying the sharehold r by annuities but leased it ag in to th comp ny to work under a contract which was termin ble in 1919

The contract was not terminated until Janu ary 1st 19.5 when the St te took over the managem nt From July 1st 19 5 the Oudh & Rohilkhund Raliway was amalgamat d with it

4 061 94 Mileage open Canital at ch rge Rs 1 51 33 08 000 Net earnings 12 93 21 000 Earnings per cent 8 55

(Mileages ar route m leages)

Great Indian Peninsula

The G est Indian Peninsula Railway is the The West industries analysis the earlie time undertaken in India It we spromoted by a Company und r a guarantee of 5 percet in the first section from B mbay t Thans was open for traffic in 1852 Sanction was given to the xt nion of this line va Poon to Raichur whe e it connects with the Poon to Raichur whe e it connects with the Mad as Railway and to Jubbulp e where it meets the East Indua Railway The f at a connect the section between the sections between the sections between the part of the Bore Ghat and 94 miles on the Thui Ghat with the 1131 and 972 feet in 1900 the contract with the Government terminated a d und r an arrangement with the instal Mildined Jail. way that line was amalgamated and leased to a Compa y to work

The contract was terminated on June 30th 1925 when the State took over the m nageme t Mileag open Rs. 11 45 4 000 Capital at charge Rs 17 50 88 000 Net e mings

Railway and in a south westerly direction to Calicut On the expiry of the contract in 1907 the line was amalgamated with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, a system on the metre-gauge built to meet the famine conditions in the Southern Mahratta Country and re-leased to a large Company called the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company

The contract was terminated and it was decided to bring the railway under State manage ment on the 1st April, 1914

Mileage open	•		2,941 31
Capital at charge		Rs	56,80,55,000
Net earnings	•	${f R}{f s}$	6,76,24,000
Earnings per cent		•	11 90%

North-Western

The North Western Railway began its existence at the Sind-Punjab-Delhl Railway, which was promoted by a Company under the original form of guarantee and extended to Delhi, Multan and Lahore and from Karachi to Kotri The interval between Kotri and Multan was unbridged and the railway traffic was exchanged by a ferry service In 1871-72 sanction was given for the connection of this by the Indus Valley State Railways and at the same time the Punjab Northern State Railway from Lahore towards Peshawar was begun In 1886 the Sind-Punjab-Delhi Railway was acquired by the State and amalgamated with these two railways under the name of the North Western Railway It is the longest railway in India under one administration

Mileage open	• •	6,885 24
Capital at charge	••	Rs 1,51,45,60,000
Net earnings		Rg. 15,49,29,000
Earnings per cent		10 23%

Oudh and Tirhut

The Bengal and North-Western Railway was constructed on the metre-gauge system by a company without any Government assistance other than free land and was opened to traffic in 1885 The system was begun in 1874 as the Tirhut State Railway In 1890 this line was leased by Government to the Bengal and North-Western Railway Since then extensive additions have been made in both sections It is connected with the Rajputana metre-gauge system at Cawnpore and with the Bengal and Assam Railway at Kathar and the East Indian Railway at Benares and Mokameh Ghat.

The Rohikund and Kumaon Railway was constructed on the metre gauge and opened for traffic in 1884 Later on extensions were added between 1906 and 1916

The Bengal and North Western and the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway have come under State management from 1st January 1943 From the same date the two were amalgamated and the combined system is named as Oudh and Tirhut Railway

Wileage open		2,0
Capital at charge	Rs	29,25,9
Net earnings	Rs	3,12,9
Larnings per cent		

South Indian

The South Indian Rallway was the original guaranteed railways begun by the Great Southern India Company as a broad-gauge line, but 1 verted after the seventies to the metr This line has been extended and not the whole of the Southern India, sout south-west line of the Madras Railway Tuticorin and Ceylon a ferry service merly maintained, but a new and mor route to Ceylon via Rameshwaram was o the beginning of 1914 As the original ended in 1907, a new contract was enter with the Company on the 1st of Januar

The contract was terminated on 1s 1914, when the State took over the mana Mlleage open Rs 48,58,8 Capital at charge . R_5 4,88,0 Net carnings 10

Earnings per cent

The Indian States

The principal Indian State Railways following -

Bikaner State

The line is owned by the Bikaner Gover It was worked by the Jodhpur Bikaner F Administration upto 31-10-1924, when taken over by the Bikaner Milenge open

Jodhpur

The rulway, which was worked I Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway Adminis worked by upto 31-10 1924, is now At present the R Todhpur Durbar At present the R consists of 318 74 miles of British sectu 806 95 miles of Durbar lines

Total mileage open

Mysore State.

These lines are the property of the l overnment Of the 9 lines 5 sections Government Of the 9 lines 3 scottlern Ma worked by the Madras & Southern Ma Railway Of these 3 lines were taken of the souther the Mysore Government from 1 10 1919 at other two from 1-1 1938 It consists of miles of metre gauge and 128 80 miles of n gauge lines

Total mileage open

H E H The Nizam's State

The Railway was constructed by a cor under a guarantee from the Hyderabad which took over the management from 14 It consists of 57 82 miles of British section 1302 16 miles of Hyderabad State lines

Total mileage open

1.8

1,

INDIA AND CEYLON

of Rameswaram Island and the Ceylon Gov ernment Railway to Talaimannar on Mannar related two points distant from each other about 20 miles across a narrow and ah llow strait the possibility of connecting these two terminal stations by a rallway con tructed on a solld embankment raised on the sand ba k known as Adam a Bridge to supers d the ferry ste mer service which has been established between th se two points is one of the schemes that has been investigated

In 1913 a detailed survey was made by the South Indian Railway Company and the project sout mpiate the construction of a causew y from 14 f et part will first be driven into the sand These piles will then be braced together longi tudinally with light concrete arches and chains tudinary with light concrete arcnes and cusum and transversely with concrete ties struts and chains Behind the piles stab of reinforced concrete will be slipped into position the bottom slabs being sunk well into the sand of the se bottom. Latily the space enclosed by the slabs will be filled in with sand

The top of the concrete work will be carried to six feet above high water level and the rails

The possibility of connectine India and coast route appears to be the best one but Ceylon by a railway across the bank of sand star present would not be remunerative. This steading the whole way from Rameswaram is would start from Chittagong which is the Ma mar has been reported on from time to termine and there 1935 various a hemes have been items and the adquaraters of the Assam items of the Chitagon of the Chitagon district a land of fertile rice tended to Dhanushkodi the southermost point fields intersected by big tivers and titlal creeks of Rameswaram Island and the Ceylon Gov Rameswaram Island and the Ceylon Gov Rameswaram Island and the Ceylon Gov Rameswaram Island and the Ceylon Gov Rameswaram Island and the Ceylon Gov from the town of Chittagong For about 160 miles further it chiefly runs through the fertil rice lands of Arrakan and crosses all the b g tidal rivers of the Akyab delta These include the Kalidan river which drains 4,700 mil s of country and even at a distance of about 30 miles from its mouth is more than half a mile wide About 60 mile from Chittagong the rallway would run into the region of mangrov sw mps which fringe the accast north and south of the harbou of Kaukkphu stretching out into the mangrove swamps like ribs from th backbone Innumerabl spurs of the Arrakan Yoma have to be cross d Yoma is a mountain ridg which extends from C pe Negrais northwards until it loses it elf in a m es some impact the construction of accesses yiroun knazada during which extends from C per Diamunkod Point on the indian side to Tellas in counts in its which extends from C per of the per o of low banks of sand pitched with coral and pre feet before it re ches the sititude of S ndway sent no difficulty. The s ction through the s a s d further north it ri es much higher. It is wen no dimenty. These ction through the 'e also d'auther north it n' es much habert et also will be carried on a caseway which it is project formidable boths is to stallway Thumonite he pollowing way the project of t added to the £7 000 000 already referred to

The other routes examined ha e been the Hukong Valley route a d the M nipur route which were surveyed by the late Mr R A Way many years ago The Manip rroute was t many years ago The Manip r route was tracted to cost about £5 000 000 as it h to cross three main ranges of hill with summit level of 2 650 3 600 nd 8 900 fe t Altog th r there would be about four mil a of tunnelli g and the thought the concrete work will use carried to 2 680 3 600 not 8 wou it a concrete work will use carried to 2 680 3 600 not 8 wou it a concrete work will be concrete and the concrete and

	Main results of working of all Indian Railways treated as one system,	of worl	ting of all	Indian Ra	ilways tre	ated as on	e system	•		
1	Particulars		1936-37.	1937–3§	1938-39	1939-10.	1910 41.	1041-42.	1942-43	1943-44,
7	1 Mileage open at close of the year	Miles	43,128 01	41,075 94	41,075 94 41,133 73	41,155 88	41,051 93	40,177 37 40,525 04	40,525 04	40,512 31
63	Total Capital outlay, including ferries and suspense, on open lines (in thousands of rupees)	Ra	8,80,12,80	8,45,68,20	8,47,82,21	8,52,50,348,53,78,178,48,05,5189,49,92,168,58,48,78	3,53,78,17	8,48,05,51	8,49,92,16	8,68,18,78
က	3 Gross earnings (in thousands of rupees)	•	1,08,09,17	1,07,58,27	1,07,14,96	\S \S 1,11,60,28 1,26,36,32 1,14,69,37 1,67,88,74 1,98,79,49	1,26,36,32	§ 1,14,69,37	3,67,88,74	1,08,79,49
4	Gross earnings per mean mile worked .	•	24,008	25,643	25,612	20,676	30,198	34,916	\$ 10,777	48,417
ភ	Gross earnings per mean mile worked per week	=	473	492	491	510	679	670	785	920
9	6 Gross earnings per train-mule		5 89	5 78	5 40	19 2	6 33	7 10	9 61	11 68
~	Total working expenses (in thousands ofrupees)	2	69,94,60	69,68,59	71,15,32	72,17,09	73,15,89	\$80,29,58	886,19,10 1,13,83,27	1,13,83,27
8 0	Working expenses per mean mile worked per week Working expenses per train-mile		305 3 80		3 58	330 3 65	335 3 66	371	4 91	529 6 68
10	10 Percentage of working expenses to gross sarnings	Per cent	64 71	64 73	66-44	64 75	57 92	55 51	§51.53	57 28
11	11 Net earnings (in thousands of rupees)	쫎	38,14,57	37,94,45	35,99,64	39,33,19	53,20,43	\$64,39,70	\$91,39,64	84,96,22
7	12 Netearnings per mean mile worked .		8,736	9,043	8,610	9,427	12,716	15,578	\$19,815	20,737
Ä	13 Net earnings per train-mile	:	\$ 08	2 04	3.58	1 99	2 67	3 17	19.1	5 00
, i	14 Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay (item 2)	Per cent	4 33	4 49	49.4	1 61	6 23	7	67	0.80
- 1	16 Passenger train miles (in thousands)) Steam Electric	86,166 1,418	3,359	93,420 1,357	Ö	91,589 1,403	89,660	S	64,144

ì

į	Particulars	1930 37	1937-38	1938 39	1939 40	1940-41	1941 4	104 -43	1043-44
12	16 Good tr in miles (in th usands) brean	54 867	58.57	60 023	63 434	65 683	7 519 909	1 057	68 80 858
17	Mixed train miles (in thousands)		9 753	9 053	28 37	8 448	5 7 4 4 Xvi	5 1 400	21 876 Nil
18	Tot 1, Including miscellancous train miles (in the ands)	180 853	183 437	188 09 017	100 004	10 030 109	§ 196 154	§ 166 995 455	16 333 557
82 0	Pass ruer mileage of passengers (in thousands) Freigh ton mileage of goods	18 70 659	70 659 18 847 46 135 4 8 776 688	18 847 46	18 52 0 3 49 464	19 9 8 619 5 88 50	0 0 1 0 0 1 9 5 5 6 9 5 6	435 56 8 106 504	3 483 445 8 360 .84
-	Average railes a ton of goods was miles		000	250 8	24 0	27. 6	80 1	95 1	25 8
	Ave ge rate charged for c rrying a ton of goods one mile	0 25	5 78	80 9	5 03	6 19	6 14	9 9	90 9
	A erage mules a passenger was								
843	1st class 2nd la s I termediate class	25.4 25.8 47.1	12 78 50 1	215 8 0 50 9	778 51 0 60 0	20 20 4 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	529 529 610 610	88 52 28 83 88 48	888 60 80 80 80
0		35 1	35.8	3 10	ž	83	34	\$ 37 5	29.3
12		35.8	36	35.3	85 0	34 6	36 3	\$ 33 1	41
	Average rais cha ged yer yasso g r				;	;	;	;	;
ေရရွ	Fran	88 4 0 8 4	28 4 28 14 14	27.8 4.08	17 4 8 59 4 07	4 8 7 8 2 2 2	15 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45	50 to	2020
31	3rd class	88	26	35	2 97	3 08	0	\$ 3 40	3 20
82	Total	3 19	3 17	\$ 15	3 16	e e	3 46	\$ 3 85	16.82
1									

Route Mileage of Railway Lines contained in the Class I Railway Systems in India.

Railway	1939 40	1910 41	1941 42	1942 43	
Bengal and Assam			r	3,157 47 Included in	
Assam Bengal	1,306 39	1,308 12	1,308 12	B & A Ry	
Bengal & North Western	2,085 65	2,008 01	2,092 20	2,093 58	I1
Bengal Nagpur	3 393 21 Included_ in	3,391 85	3,380 06	3,377 50 -	U
Bikaner State Bombay, Baroda & Central India	class II Railways 3,509 17	3,509 11	883 05 3,482 80	883 05 3,370 24 Included in	
Unstern Bengal East Indian Great Indian Peninsula Jodhpur Madras & Southern Mahratta	2,007 84 1,389 71 3,683 69 1,092 43 2,966 85	2,005 24 4,340 92 3,564 86 1,125 69 2,939 47	2,147 67 1,106 20 3,564 86 1 125 69 2,939 47	B & A Ry 4,078 95 3,564 42 1,125 69 2,939 47	:
Mysore State Nizam's State North Western	728 71 1,359 91 1,931 12	738 22 1,350 91 6,911 43	738 22 1,359 91 6,811 78	738 27 1,359 98 6,885 24	
Oudh & Tirhut Rohilkund & Kumaon	569 88	569 88	569 88	569 88	Ir O
South Indian	2,532 61	2,500 18	2,348 30	2,348 80	
Total	36,557 47	36,393 25	36,861 21	36,792 63	3

Mines and Minerals.

Mineral Production in Inter-War Period

A general tone of stability was noticeable about 200,000 tons, equivalent to a fit in the mining industry considered as a whole 1929 figure, in terms of value the p during the period intervening between the two was a great deal smaller. In fact n While the output of some minerals was the mineral most seriously affecte a decrease, others showed an increase last depression but the increased for the minerals whose output was on the internal demand from iron and steel and are not the mineral demand from iron and steel and are not the mineral demand from iron and steel and are not the mineral demand from iron and steel and are not the mineral demand from iron and steel and are not the mineral demand from iron and steel and are not the mineral demand from iron and steel and are not the mineral most seriously affects. showed a decrease, others showed an increase Among the minerals whose output was on the increase, coal, iron ore, manginese, petroleum and mica stand out prominently

The annual output of coal at the outbreak of the present war exceeded 25,000,000 tons and this output has raised India to the eighth rank among the coal producing countries of the world During the present war, the production could not keep pace with the industrial activity in the

The production of iron ore which was hardly 900,000 tons in 1921 had by 1938 reached the neighbourhood of 3,000,000 tons, the bulk of

in later years had so greatly acceler recovery in prices in this case that by value of output had risen to Rs 4 cre Rs 2 crores in 1929 although the v output was the same in both the years

The history of the petroleum and India is one of continued development not keep pace with the industrial activity in the country owing to various factors, including shortage of labour

The production of iron ore which was hardly 900,000 tons in 1921 had by 1938 reached the

With the output nearly quadruple in India

India's normal annual output of manganese is slightly more than a million tons, representing roughly a third of the world production, but during the slump period production declined to

Underestimated

The publication is statistics regard of Inits such ral production has been discontant defined to entire the other than the such that the range of th

Minerals Ores and Metals	1937 (R	evised)	193	13	Variation per cent
	Rapees	£(Rs 13 3)	Rupees	£(Rs 13 4)	(on rupee basis)
1 Coal Steel 3 Manga ese Ore () 4 I on (Pi tron) (b) 5 Gold	81 0° 439 6 63 63 554 4 9 3 068 9,_01 3 03 9 871	5 9 364 5 07 34 3 70 554 1 6 180 -3 401	10 64 3 83 6 96 5 93 3 97 94 63 3 44 16 000 3 04 75 39	94 0 7 5 197 990 93 445 568 3 8 4 _83	+36 +4 -5 5 + 1 7 +0 3
6 P troleum 7 Mica (b) 8 Building materials 9 Salt 10 Copper	1 37 06 864 1 43 60 036 97 07 817 81 47 365 61 67 490	1 030 501 1 0 9 0° () 9 911 61 584 463 7 1	1 6 43 14 1 13 5 346 1 1 55 39 9 18 283 44 0° 580	1 °34 563 845 17 840 01 10 3 7 3_8 551	+ 0 7 -71 1 +16 = +16 8 3 6
11 Ferro-mang nese 1 Ilmenite 13 Saltpetre (b) 14 Lyanite et 15 Chromite	10 69 4 3 11 63 9 11 17 844 7 08 6 3 8 3 599	80 410 84 686 84 048 53 280 0 8 6	4 63 590 15 46 436 11 68 446 7 46 514 6 8 0°	183 8 0 115 406 87 197 55 10 50 933	+130 3 +37 3 +4 5 +5 3 4
16 Clays 17 Monazite 18 Gyp-um 19 Steatite 0 Magnesite	3 5 8 1 40 36 1 18 543 1 5 1 1 63 938	() 4 490 10 554 8 913 11 671 1 8 6	3 76 0 33 700 1 71 903 1 68 80 1 60 593	28 080 17 440 1 8 9 1 581 11 984	+15 5 +66 4 +45 1 +8 6 - 0
1 Fuller 8 earth Dlamonds 3 Zircon 4 Sil er 5 Barytes	5 01 54 979 39 036 3 343 1 49 60	935	8 958 68 813 40 3 9 87 9 31	5 89 5 13 3 040 2 30 187	+5 +51 +43 -76 -803
6 Ochr 7 Bau ite 8 Graphite 9 Iron-o (ga ul) 30 Tung t n-o	\$ 193 61 839 16 309 1 06 4 500	4 649 1 6 80	_8 865 _5 640 0 691 1 690 9 600	154 1 906 1 544 947 716	+ 3 -59 1 + 6 9 +1 093 9 -60 8
31 Asb tos 3 Fel par 33 Beryl 34 G rnet sand 35 Bentonite	6 0 3 90 1 969 1 650 900	148	600	45	+ 7 8 -18 8 -63 7 -63 3
36 Corundum 37 S pphire 8 Apatite 39 C ppe 40 Aquamarine	55(1 66(150 110 101 101	11 9 8	+100 0 7 7 9 8 +100 0
41 T ntalite 4 A time y ore	0:	3			100 0
TOTAL	30 49 43 16	980	34 13 93 36	_5 477 110	+11 9

() Export f b v l es (b) E port values (c) Revised

Most of the coal raised in India comes from Singarent in Hyderabad, and in Cent the Bengal and Bihar and Orisse—Gondward vinces but there are a number of coal fields—Outside Bengal and Bihar and mines which have been vorked at one Origan the most important mines are those at innother

Provincial production of Coal during the years 1937 and 1948 (which are the latest statistics as

2 Intinctar production of	•	**	1954	Increase	Deca
Assam Baluchistan Bengal Bihar Central India Central Provinces Lastern States Agency Hyderabad Oriesa		1037 1004 215,567 17,479 6,527,820 13,816,717 7,1,201 1,504,150 1,214,089 1,076,241 47,127	7 ons 278,328 21,592 7,745,372 15,364 070 336,593 1,058 626 1,463,03 1,211,163	Torress 20,765 4,403 1,217,552 1,527,362 2,302 151,467 216,705 134,022 17,396	Deci Tc
Punjab		166,632 32,369	184,029 31,717	2318	
Rajputana	Total	25,030,398	25, 112,906	3, 309,222	
	1000	20,000,000		2005 21000	

Value of Coal produced in India during the years 1937 and 1938

Value of Coal produced in India during the years 1931 and 1855								
		1937		1	1938	. **.		
į	Value (£1 ==]	Rs 13 3)	Value per	Value (£1=	Rs 13 4)	Y.		
Assam Baluchistan Bengal Blhar Central India Central Provinces Fastern States Agenev Hyderabad Orissa Punjab Rajputana Total Average	R9 10,25,109 1,09,713 2,10,13,790 1,00,2,918 11,77,547 10,60,150 36,20,601 32,17,800 1,50,28 8,36,790 1,46,133 7,81 02,139	£,769 8,249 1,579,981 3,070,986 88,637 374,447 272,226 211,944 11,318 62,917 10,938 5,872,361	Ps n p 7 11 11 6 4 5 3 3 6 2 15 4 3 8 4 3 4 11 2 15 10 2 15 11 3 2 4 4 8 3	7,10,96,838 5,37,10,370 13,71,920 61,18,233 48,79,169 52,75,033 1,44,002 10,20,856 1,70,485 10,64,23,885	£ 186,024 10,739 2,320,650 1,008,237 102,382 456,585 364,140 393,659 10,746 76,183 7,042,077	18 6 4 3 4 3 3 4 3 5 5 4 3 5 5 4 3 5 5 4 3 5 5 4 3 5 5 4 3 5 5 4 3 5 5 4 3 5 5 4 3 5 5 4 3 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5		
	•				r and 1030.	1.110		

In 1938 the total production of Indian Coal to the trend of 1931, 1935 and 1936, the rose to 28,342,906 tons or 3,306,622 tons (13 2) of coal from India in 1937 have mo per cent) increase on the output of the previous year and is thus the highest figure yet recorded In the years 1931, 1932 and 1933 there was a compared with 1936, de Burma's share Since the separation of the last April, 1937, it appears in these separations of coal from the last April, 1937, it appears in these separations of coal from the last April, 1937, it appears in these separations of coal from the last April, 1937, it appears in these separations of coal from the last April, 1937, it appears in these separations of coal from the last April, 1937, it appears in the separation of coal continuous decrease in production of coal from as a foreign country, and in 9 months the peak figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930 In taken a little more than Ceylon did in the coal figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930 In taken a little more than Ceylon did in the coal figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930 In taken a little more than Ceylon did in the coal figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930 In taken a little more than Ceylon did in the coal figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930 In taken a little more than Ceylon did in the coal figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930 In taken a little more than Ceylon did in the coal figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930 In taken a little more than Ceylon did in the coal figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930 In taken a little more than Ceylon did in the coal figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930 In taken a little more than Ceylon did in the coal figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930 In taken a little more than Ceylon did in the coal figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930 In taken a little more than Ceylon did in the coal figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930 In taken a little more than Ceylon did in the coal figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930 In taken a little more than Ceylon did in the coal figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930 In taken a little more than Ceylon did in the coal figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930 In taken a little more than Ceylon did in the coal figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930 In taken a little more than Ceylon did in the coal figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930 In taken a little more than Ceylon did in the coal figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930 In taken a little more than Ceylon did in the coal figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930 In taken a little more than Ceylon did in the coal figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930 In taken a little more than Ceylon did in the coal figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930 In taken a little more than Ceylon did in the coal figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930 In taken a little more than Ceylon did in taken a little more than Ceylon did in taken a little more than Ceylon did in taken a littl 1934 the direction of change was reversed and production increased by 2,268,281 tons (or 11 4 per cent) from 19,789,163 tons in 1933 to 22,057,447 tons in 1934 In 1935 the increase con-22,057,447 tons in 1934 In 1935 the increase continued but at a less rate by 959 248 tons (or 4 3 per cent) to 23,016,695 tons In 1936 there was again a decrease by 405,874 tons (1 8 per cent) to 22,610,821 tons, followed in 1937 by an increase of 2,425,665 tons (10 7 per cent) to 25,036,386 the highest output till then, but which has now been greatly exceeded This increase was shared by all provinces except Orissa, which showed a decrease output per comployed showed a decrease from the same as the figure of 130 2 tons in 1934, which is per cent of the same as the figure for 1929, named tons, the highest figure recorded, to tons in 1938 which is less than the figure for 1937. The figures for the last ning tons in 1938 which is less than the figure of 1937. The figures are previously represented by all provinces except Orissa, which showed a decrease from the same as the figure for 1929, named tons, the highest figure recorded, to tons, in 1938 which is less than the figure for 1937. The figures are previously represented by all provinces except Orissa, which showed a decrease from the same as the figure for 1929, named tons, the highest figure recorded, to tons, in 1938 which is less than the figure for 1937. The figures are previously represented by the figure of 130 2 tons in 1934, which is per tons, the highest figure recorded, to tons, the highest figure are for 1929, named tons, the highest figure are for 1929, named tons, the highest figure are figure as the figure of 130 2 tons in 1934, which is per tons, the highest figure are for 1929, named tons, the highest figure are for 1929, named tons, the highest figure are figure as the figure for 1929, named tons, the highest figure are figure as the figure for 1929, named tons, the highest figure are for 1929, named tons, the highest figure are figure as the figure of 130 2 tons in 1934, which is per figure of 130 2 tons in 1934, which is per figure for 1929, named tons, the highest figure are figure for 1929, named tons, the figure figure for 1929, named ton ed a slight decrease

The increased output of 13 2 per cent in 1938 was accompanied by an increase of 36 2 per cent in the total value of the coal produced in India to Rs 10,04,23,835 (£7,942,077) in 1938, from Rs 7,81,02,439 (£5,872,364) in 1937

There was also an increase of 10 annas 2 pies in the pit s month value per ton of coal for India as a whole, namely from Rs 3-1-11 to Rs 3-12-1 This increase in value was recorded from all by accident from 274 in 1935, 435 in provinces without any exceptions In opposition 213 in 1937 but the number increased

The average number of persons emp the coulfields during the year showed an of 16 5 per cent The average output pe concentration of work. During recent large number of collieries have been sh and the labour absorbed in the remaind concentration permits of a proportional r of the supervising staff, resulting in tonnage per head The fall in output pe employed in 1938 is of course due to i employment

There was a decrease in the number c

due to accidents in Be g | B har and H derabad | with the sansal verge for the q inquennium in 1938 In 1935 there we etheem | for accidents | 109 bd and sat Loy bd and sat

IRON ORE

o diffi ulty in obtai i g iffi et pull of ore ir m deposit that no Eu ope n Ir nmast r would regard as w the hi s ri us ider to Ea ly tt upt tol troduce Europe n pr cass s lo th manufet r of pig! nad st lwr record d i 1830 i the so th Arert D tri t record of 1830 I die so ther it mpt ha lee haad to now other it mpt ha leen made but on pr das c borne that now in ope ti n r B raka in De gal The sit of th Barakar Iron Works wa origin ly 1 s non co to the posimity of both co ! d upplies Th o terop of i n stone shales between the coal bearing i. r in atone shales here in the coal beat repy of har d Ranke of takes at each territory of har d Ranke of takes at eth is ta dwe to the work a d forn yy ar th 1 y fron tone dutes but able from this torm to the work a d forn y graft a d heater to the company of the coal of obt in d from the net about nood of B ras a d Ranga ja d ow obt i i g mo t L ad Ranica jad ow obt i i g mot of the rors f m the Kotha Ett Sigh bhum som ears go the Bug I Irona d Stel Co Ltd a ir d two d po it of Iron-ore in Sr nda (Snzhblum) forming parts f two l tge fillmas kn woa 's tr Br and Bida Bu u rep tiv l R cent p spe ting l thi part f re p tiv 1

Bi hbh mhasled to the disco erg f num rous additional deeps to the outer the extent to which be not reed into Keonjha and Bon l pe ed up d the worklasi dicat the xit nee of d pe it ho tag art of a mile! n need door no tag art of amile! n pe huys 400 feet this kad dyrod on til dip for bout 500 fe. The ore bod appers to be intereded dwithin Dhras slates from while it is seen to do be not share the person of it it in literal measeon have tite it is till de, the terop of no cuts to the intrior of the d posit h with tit hom tit becomes very fri bi n t far below th

Bengal and Bihr nd Ori a ar the only po decrop. In fact the characteristic of this ore less 1 I di in which iron or i mi dfor incl ding the seriar I estit don are almost aments g by E rope methods 10 m it is eathyr produced in the iron red posits of smelli g by E tope in thod I o m it is stelly produced in the four sea almost income for a community of the four sea almost income for a community of the four sea almost income for a community in the four sea almost income for a community in the four sea almost income for a community in the four sea almost income for a community in the four seasons are the d posite! Mayurbhan; The ore dep s ts
the d posite! Mayurbhan; The ore dep s ts
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ti orks 0 th th

Fo some years up to nd including 10 9 the
prod cti of iron in Indi had been steadily
ine easing Indi is ow in f ct ti second
largest p oducer in the B itlh Empire and
yields place o ly to the finited ki gdom. Her atput i of ours still complet ly dwarf d by th p oductio in the United St tes (30) million tons in 193 and 48 million to a in 1936) and Franc (3 Smillio tons in both 1935 nd 1936) but her r s ree of a r t m ch le a tha but her is no of e i tim the sthan the equatrs of the timat detal in the Unit d States a d there is vey hop that I di wille ntually take a m ch more import place mong the 'old p od eers of iron ore F m 885 000 to s in 19 th prod ctlo ! I on ore ! c eased to 430 130 to s! 19 9 Thene me'bed pre sion a d the output of iron or in 10d ! fil to ! 28 to s in 1933 in or in Indi f N to 12 80 to sin 1935 in 1934 howe er three w a turn of the tid a d th production recovered shiply to 1916 918 to and in 1935 ro still furtler to 1931 97 to 1938 to 533 247 to 8 364 97 to 1 1936 to 753 247 to s 870 83 t ns v l ed t Rs 45 86 3 8 but in 1938 the producti n f ll 743 6 5 to val ed t Rs 45 56 974 In 1937 t (£341 840) incity to 743 6 5 to val ed this sporous (2340 073) The figures velude the o tput (2340 073) The figures velude the o tput (340 074) to spor the man Corporation which is used fin lead smilting the first of the fir

of about 1900 the with it used in the lead smilting with it used in the lead smilting the lead smiltin (At N XIV f 1926— th led to comp ni emply I dians bo nties upon f ll a l fist pi I wholl m nuf ctured in the produced the company of the strength of the components of the com wan a a ce a manuf tu ed | B ith h India Thi Act war r pe led by the Act No Ill of 1997 and the p yment of bout it see equently ceased a th 31 t March 197 the ind try | how e potected to a c risin evitent by the ryinct fill addirected so of imported stell As, utled a n wAct No VXXI of od appe s to be a state from the state of the state from the state from the state from the state from the state from the state of the state from the state of the manuf tur

to 92,003 tons in 1900 when the richer deposits 1900 and 1901 there had been a fol-til the Central Provinces were also attacked, of production in the Sac par district a and are now yielding a larger quantity of ore total cessution in Biandara. The than the Yisat patata mines. The most ground recovered can be jude important deposits occur in the Central President fact that the production of the function of the fact that the production of the function of the fact that the production of the function of the fact that the production of the function of the fact that the production of the function of the fact that the production of the function of the fact that the production of the function of the fact that the production of the function of the fact that the production of the function of the fact that the production of the function of the fact that the production of the function of the fact that the production of the function of the fact that the production of the function of the fact that the production of the function of the fact that the production of the function of the fact that the production of the function of the fact that the production of the function of the fact that the fact that the production of the fact that the production of the fact that the production of the fact that the production of the fact that the production of the fact that the fact that the production of the fact that the fa the largest supply coming from the Central during the quinquemmum 1924 to Provincia, the use to which the ore is put producing districts are no scattering are nomerously varied. The peroxide is used in the output of Manganese ore by glass manufacturers to destroy the green. The partial recovery of the Indian colour in glass making, and it is also used in industry during 1034 and 1025 was porcelain painting and glazing for the brown in an increase of exports, including the colour which it yields. The ore is now used exported from Morangao in Portuga In the manuficture of ferro manyancie for use from the radir of 275 604 tous in 1933 in steel manufacture Since 1901 when the tons in 1935 toful output was 150,100 tons, the progres and after rising to 1,151,834 tons in 1 of the industry has been remarkable owing to 619,740 tons in 10°5. The United Kins

the high prices prevailing The cut i trophic fall in the production of manganese ore in India from the year figures of 1027 namely 1 129 13 tone valued at £2,700 06fob Indian ports to 212,604 tons y lithin value of £140 022 in 1932 has been recorded previously In 1933 the output rose elightly to 218 307 tong but the value fell to \$12, 171 There are the-mallest quantities and values reported elinec 1901 when the output was 120,891 tons valued at £192.531 In 1995 the output wis 237.427 tons valued at £223,4 %, since when the smillest production was 150,416 tons in 1917 valued at £929,516, whilet the smallest value was in 1909 when a production of 644 660 tone n is vilued at £603 904. In 1931 there wis however, i partial recovery to 106 306 tons valued at £388 210 further increased in 1935 to 641,483 tons vilued at £768,630, in 1936 to 813,112 tons valued at £1,121,122 and in 1937 to 1 951,594 tons valued at £3,229,554 but in 1938 there was a fall in output and prices to 267,920 tons valued at £2,032,415. The full magnitude of this catastrophe to the Indian manganese industra is perhaps best realised from the fact that whilet the quantity of the production in 1933 was a little over one fitth of that of the peak year of 1927, the value was less than one twenty second part of the value of the 1927 production. In fact in none of the major Indian mineral industries had the effects of the slump been so seriously telt as in the manganese industry, it is gratifying, therefore, that some measure of re covery can now be recorded, though the value of the output is still less than half the peak figure of 1927, with a much higher value

The substantial recovery in 1936 is due mainly to increases in the Balaghat, Nagpur and Bhandara districts of the Central Provinces, and to the resumption of work in Panch Mahals The output from Sandur State fell by a third The most pleasing feature of this improvement is the recovery of the Central Provinces production from the trivial figure to which it had fallen in 1933(28,789 tons) to 568,806 tons in 1936

The recovery in 1936 has been set back by dec reases in the Bala Ghat and Bhandara Districts of the Central Provinces, Keonjharm the Fastern the industry as States Agency and in North Kanara (Bombav), of relative depi the Sandur State (Madras) and in the Chitaldurg to cease work districts of Mysore State improvement in the production from the Panch decline in the activities of the iron a Mahals, Chindwara, Bellary, Tumkur and Vizaga industry of the world

In 19°6 this fell to 74. with a decrease of over 127 000 ton her position is the chief importer man aner ore The second place as vas taken by Japan with 113212 t the U S A third with 80 037 to 19 7 a close fourth with \$0,050 tons German figures show a narked decr

The fall in the Indian output of m are of recent years can be correlated will in the price of first grade ore ca kingdom ports, from an average of 2 unit in 1924 to 14 9d per unit in 1 then to 9 3d per unit in 1932 and 1933 recovery in output in 1934 accompanied the incress price to 10 5d per unit 12 10d in 1036, rising as high as 22 5d but in 1019 the price fell to 197d

This continued fall in the price of m ore from 1924 to 1932 is to be correlative fact that from 1924 to 1927 the increase of the world's production of many ore was much greater than the rate of in the world's production of pig from and although there was a full in the output of manganese ore in 1928, the very large increase in 1020, greater t Justified by the increased production and steel in that year, and it is evident world's available supplies of mang are now much in excess of normal requ The present chief sources of produ Manganese ore are Russia, India t Coast, South Africa, Brazil, Cuba, Czechoslovakia and Japan Russa to place a large quantities of ore on th at a price with which many Indian I cannot compete without a return to railway freights The Gold Coast become a serious competitor of recei The large deposits of high grade ma ore discovered near Postmasburg in Africa are also being developed. V increasing competition and falling is not surprising, therefore, that in the apparent prosperity of the Indian mindustry. In 1020 and 1020 as inde industry in 1929 and 1930, as judg figures of production and export, jet the industry as a whole had arrived at of relative depression, causing many c Added to mereased t There has been an supplies there was in 1931 and 1932 a di

COLD

(The Statistics given below are the latest available)-

The ste of decline in In 1a o prot of good 1,336 to 233,336 cos are all ed at P; 3 0.00 413 in the of the steep rich the pice las been [L. 300 033]. In 1307 the output (71 significant for the steep rich the pice las been [L. 300 033]. In 1307 the output (71 significant for the steep rich the pice las been [L. 300 033]. In 1307 the output of created in a coal re b n adequately explained but significant for the coupt of created in a coal re b n adequately explained but significant for the coupt of created in polably does in the control of the coupt of created in the coal re b n adequately explained but significant for the coupt of created in the coal results of the company of the coupt of created in the coal results of go d wn to 8 000 fe t blow ground 1 vel e lyears has been given below -

OUR IS During the last decade the produc

s open d in 1902. The oly other miles date units 1999-84. In the week those in the pold and present of the control of the present of the control of the cont

Tie prod tion of gld in I di durin ten y rs end d 1943 aggr gated 3 03) 000 unc or pe ce tof the tot I world produc ti excl dig that of the USSR

In 1931 the gradu I secular de line in the tot !

The greater part of the t tal output of gold 3 89 85 194 — 60 30° oun es (Rs 3 683 I dia s div d from the Kolar gold field 44) and 1943— 5 6 ounces (Rs 5 0 5 880) Unt I the outh e k of the war the pices of

e rs 19 6	7 to 1943 44 a	re given bei	ow
1	Highest	Lowe t	t r ge
	Rs P	Rs p	1 D
13 6-	1 1 11 61	1 4 6	1 7 8
19 7 28	1 11 3	1 4 9	176
10 9 9	1 11 3	1 4 6	1 6 10
1990	0 0	î 5 3	1 7
1030 31	-1 13 3	1 5 3	1 7 6
1931 3 +	1 13 3 31 2 0	1 3 6	1 4 3
19 33+	3 1 6	1 4 9 1 4 6 1 5 3 1 2 6 1 3 0 5 11 0 5 11 0 5 33 3 0 33 1 3 6 33 1 3 6 33 1 3 6 34 1 3 36 \$ 0 40 \$ 0	3 7 0
1033 34 +	3 1 6 34 1 0 36 13 3 36 1 0	5 11 0	3 4
1934-3 4	36 13 3	83 3 0	3 15 8
193 36	36 1 0	31 3 6	3 4 11
1936 3 +	35 8 0	33 1 3	34 1 6
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1938 30 +	3 10 c 43 8 0	33 1 3 34 3 6 34 1 3	34 10 3 10 3
1039 40 +	43 8 0	34 1 3 36 9 0	3 10 3
1039 40 +	1 43 8 0	36 9 0	9 13 11
1940-41 +	48 8 0	40 - 6	4 6 0
1941 4	5 1 0	41 9 6	44 11
104 43	0 0	44 1 0 65 4 0	57 10 10
1943 44	98 4 0	65 4 0	6 11 6

Inda's production of Silver has been negligible as compared to the world's output, country has got fascination for the white metal and has been a heavy importer of the meabroad. The details about the output are given below —

••	World output	Indian production		
Yeni	in ounces	Ounces	Rs	
1030 1040 1041 1012	264,200,000 278,000,000 206,000,000 248,000 000	22,745 21,808 22,920 22,466	33,36: 34,03: 41,597 48,451	

The highest, lowest, and the annual average prices for Silver in the Bombay market, t with the import duty on silver, since 1926 27 are given below -

Year	Highest	Lowest	Average	Import d
1926 27 1927-28 1928 29 1929 30 1930 31 1931 32 1932-33 1933 34 1934-35 1935 96 1936 37 1937-38 1938 39 1939 40 1940 41 1941 42 1942 43 1943 44	Rs n p 72 0 0 61 2 0 60 6 0 59 7 0 57 4 0 66 8 0 60 0 0 59 14 0 69 0 0 87 0 0 55 15 6 53 1 6 66 4 0 64 13 0 97 6 0 110 8 0 141 8 0	Rs a p 55 8 0 56 8 0 58 2 0 46 14 0 39 0 0 41 12 0 48 14 0 52 15 0 50 7 0 46 1 0 47 0 0 46 1 6 48 2 0 47 1 0 62 1 0 62 1 10 61 12 6 75 4 0 101 8 0	Rs a p 63 1 5 59 3 7 60 0 2 53 9 11 46 15 1 50 3 11 52 11 4 56 0 10 60 13 5 65 1 1 51 11 3 55 4 9 62 8 0 66 11 4 94 2 6 120 7 11	Rs a Nul Nul Nul Nul 14 11 17 12 11 11 4 11 7 0 0 7 0 0 8 7 8 7

SALT

The production of salt in India was almost steady during the past 25 years. In 1921, India produced 1,334,000 tons of salt, the figure dropped to 1,084,000 tons in 1935 when it reached the bottom, four years later the output was placed at 1,439,000 tons and moved in the following decade between 1,368,000 tons and moved in 1,538,000 tons. The war gave a further fillip to the production of this article of vial necessity and the figure reached new high levels as the years passed by In 1940 the salt production amounted to 1,644,000 tons, in the following year, it increased to 1,778,000 tons in 1942 it reached the record level of 1890,000 tons. No up to date of level of 1890,000 tons. No up to date of level of 1890,000 tons. No up to date of level of 1890,000 tons. No up to date of level of 1890,000 tons. No up to date of level of 1890,000 tons. No up to date of level of 1890,000 tons. No up to date of level of 1890,000 tons. No up to date of level of 1890,000 tons. No up to date of level of 1890,000 tons. No up to date of level of 1890,000 tons. No up to date of level of 1890,000 tons. No up to date of level of 1890,000 tons. No up to date of level of 1890,000 tons. No up to date of level of 1890,000 tons. No up to date of level of 1890,000 tons. No up to date of 1890,000 tons. No up to date of 1890,000 tons. No up to date of 1890,000 tons. No up to date of 1890,000 tons in 1942 it reached the record level of 1890,000 tons. No up to date of 1890,000 tons in 1942 it reached the record level of 1890,000 tons. No up to date of 1890,000 tons in 1942 it reached the record level of 1890,000 tons. No up to date of 1890,000 tons in 1942 it reached the record level of 1890,000 tons in 1942 it reached the level of 1890,000 tons in 1942 it reached the level of 1890,000 tons in 1942 it reached the level of 1890,000 tons in 1942 it reached to damide are available regarding salt production in the production in the production in the production in the production in 1942 it reached the various production in the production in the sp

There was a moder te increase in the production of rult in India in 1933 made up f increase in the product In in Northe n India and Mad as will decrease in the production Sind and B mb y

Tile production in Aden was i ss in 10 S til n in 10 — the production in Burma showed a large decrease

There was a decrease in the imports of salt into India in 1939

Qu nitizand v lue of Salt p oil ced Ind di gth ye re 193 and 1938 (which the lites'

	. 193	1	1935
	Quatity, Vir (1=R	13) Quantity	V 1 e (£1 = Rs 13 4)
India-	lons 1 ;	1 Tons	1 1 £
Ben_al	11 865	591 6	3 59 C8
Bombay	439 4 86 45	1 1 916 406 99	1984 939 1 140 667
Gwalior (a)	55 690	n 183	9 711
Mad as	4 1 014 0 8 038	1569 0 4539 4	31 00 501 _31 885
Northern Indi.	46 1 31 444	33 633 58 391 3	40 56 4 301 11
41 d	118 386 588 816	41 9 5 6	4 53 3 3 36 0 1
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() Figures relate	to the official years 19 6 37	nd 193 38	(6) Estimated

I norts of S it into I d a d ring the ut is 1937 and 1938.

	193			1938		
	Q antity	Value (£1=Rs 13 3)		Quantity	Value (£1 = Rs 13 4)	
F m	Tons	Rs	£	Tons	Rs	£
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dencies	089	5 80 684	397 044	16 893	6 9 967	01 341
Egypt	1 000	15 69	1 148	61 09	66 1 3	49 41
Other countries	530	9 489	3.0	6 111	3 86 867	28,871
TOTAL	338 986	60 € 910	4 5 858	331 955	41 99 38	313 413

The Review f th T ad of Inlia give the foll vin d tails f imports for the tiree fin cial years ending March 31 1943 -(In thou and tons)

From	1040-41	1941 4	194 43
Aden	145	1	57
Egypt	7	11	0
Anglo Egyıti n Sud	İ	10	j 8
It il n Es t Afric			4
Spain	1	9	1
Total	07	6	133

Bluck excualizes.

The carliest reference to stock broking in this country dates back to the end of the 18th founded at No 2, New China Bazar R century when transactions in Government known as 2, Royal Exchange Place), securities and the shares of the Last India with 150 founder members in 1908 Company used to take place in Calcutta under a vears later, it was registered as a limb about business in shares in Bombay before 1810 The 1 oom following the American Civil war of 232 brokers gave great impetus to this business

By an indenture dated December 3, 1887, the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association of Bombey was formally constituted It has a t membership of about 475 brokers who carry on business in the Brokers' Hall bought in 1887 from the funds of the Association Trading is include Delhi, Lahore and Cawnporgoverned by the rules framed by the Governing for setting up a share market in Na The present value of a broker's card Board 1s about Rs 45,000

This is the only share market where forward business used to be conducted in an organised This business is governed by separate rules! approved by the Government of Bombiv under powers vested in them by the Bombay Securities Contract Control Act This legi lation was enacted in 1925 in pursuance of the recom mendations made by the Stock Exchange Inquiry Committee, with Sir Wilfrid Atlay as President, in 1923 Thirteen years later, the Government of Bombay appointed a Committee with Mr W B Morison as Chairman, "to examine and report on the organisation and methods of working of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, to consider whether any modifications are desirable in the interests of the investing public and to make recommenda

Besides the premier share market in Bombay occasional attempts were made in the city to have an additional share market In 1917, the Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd was regis tered, but it ceased to function after a brief period A new stock market was opened in special officer to investigate into the quality under the name of the Indian Stock having a centralised control over the a period Exchange, Itd

The Calcutta Stock Exchange Associ Similar references are also available lity concern. The Association is contr managed by a Committee and has a me

> The only registered institution i India of brokers dealing in shares and is the Madias Stock Exchange Associat It was registered in 1937

o carry on the in 1887 started at other industrial centres. Trading is include Delhi, Lahore and Cawapor. now under wav

The Ahmedahad Stock Exchange 1 registered body and recognised by the ment of Bombay under the Bombay & Contract Control Act

Among the Indian States, Hyderab has recently started a stock market of

The wild orgy of speculation that in the share markets all over the co 1943 called for Governmental act September 11 1943, the Government issued Rule 94 C under the Defence Rules, prohibiting with effect from the that month all stock exchanges in Briti from permitting or affording facilities ! transactions or for the making of any (other than for ready delivery of Speaking about the working of this Ru annual meeting of the Native Share ar Brokers' Association in 1945, Mr K Shroff, however, complained that machieving the objective, the Rule hereated "grey" markets all over the

The Government of India have app stock markets

Chambers of Commerce

Moder come e i India wa built up by gres recol d upo tie est bil hunch of an meh na fom it west and was for a long As oclated India of Camber of Comme ee and time e tirely in their hands. Ch mbers of Comm ree and n m rows 14 of 4 A cole to the commerce and n m rows 14 of 4 A cole to the commerce and n m rows 14 of 4 A cole to the commerce and n m rows 14 of 4 A cole to the commerce and n m rows 14 of 4 A cole to the commerce and n rows 14 of 4 A cole to the

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- (c) To at ri to any arran ement with a y on tri to any arran enient with a y G ernment authority prim milipal local or therwis the timay sem conduite to the F der tions objects or ny I them and to obtain from a y che Governme tor uthority all rights concessions nd pi lieges which the Fed tio may this d sir ble to obt in and the first the first to the first to the first the first time. to ca y out ex reise and comply witl any s ch arrangeme ts right privileges nd onces ions
- (d) To ell ordip of theu d take of the Fder tio or a yp rt the eof for uch co id ration a th Fdera ti my think and in particula for th y think and in particle 10 in shr db trs or ec rities of a y oth r company h vi obj ts lto tl r or in part simil r to thos of the F de ation
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 - (f) T u dert ke a dex t nytru tsih undertaking f which may seem t the F d ration desirable either gra tuitously or oth rwis
 - (e) To draw mak ept di con t xecute dissue bills f exci e pr mi ory otes bill f l di g warr is d bentures and other negoti abl or transferabl in trument or sect ritle

Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry

The Lederation has 76 Chambers of Com-merce and Commercial Associations affiliated to it as Ordinary Members and 5 Associate Members, and is recognised by the Central Government as the premier or injection representing commercial and industrial interests in The he idquarters of the Ledera the country

tion are situated in New Delhi There are two classes of Members, Ordinery and Associate Office Bearers for 1945-46

President -Sir Badridas Goenka Calcutta

1 rei President - Lila Gurusharan Lal, Gava. Hon Irea urer — Kalini Ranjan Sarker, Cal

Secretary -D G Mulherkar Office -28, I crozsheh Road, New Delhi

ALL-INDIA ORGANISATION OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYERS.

The Imployer's Delegations to the various sessions of the International Labour Conference felt the necessity of a central organization in India representing employers of industrial labour in the country with a view to studying various questions coming before these International Conferences from the Indian employers point of view Wilchrid Hirachand, who was the President of the Lederation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, with the consent of the Committee took thei sitiative of launching a central organization in December, 1932, to represent Indian employers. Any organization representing an industry, the constituents of which are employers of industrial labour, is entitled to become a member of the All India Organisation of Industrial Employers (briefly called 1 O I L) Besides this membership, any industrial concern is also entitled to become a member of the Organisation

annual subscription for industrial as ociations is 1'9 300 and for individual indus trial concerns Rs 50

The Organization has on its roll 15 industrial associations representing Ahmedabad and Bengal millowners, Northern India employers, salt industry national shipping sugar industry Buroda State Mills and Industries, glass, coal mining, tea, Delhi Factory Owners and jute industry Besides, there are about 160 big industrial concerns as members of the Organisation

Office Bearers for 1945 40 President - Hon ble Sir Rahimtoola M Chino J. Rombay

Secretary -D G Mulherkar Office -28, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi

BENGAL

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce was found ed in 1834. Its headquarters are in Calcutta The Bengal Chimber is registered with declaration of membership of 300 Its objects are the usual purposes connected with the protection of trade "in particular in Calcutta" There are two classes of members Permanent (Chamber and Associate) and Honorary

Merchants, bankers, shipowners, representatives of commercial, railway and insurance companies brokers, persons and firms engaged in commerce, agriculture, mining or manu facture, and joint stock companies or other corporations formed for any purpose or object connected with commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and persons engaged in or connected with art, science or literature, may be elected as permanent members of the Chamber

The following are the office bearers of the Chamber for the year 1945-46 —

President -Sir Renwick Haddow, Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co

Vice President —II Townend, Shaw Wallace & Co

Members -Sir Burn, Harry Committee Imperial Chemical Industries (India), Ltd, H D Cumberbatch Andrew Yule & Co, Ltd, A J Elkins, Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. J Elkins, Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co, C Guthrie, James Finlay & Co, Ltd, & Co, & F W Heilgers & Co, L O Tasker, The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, P F S Warren, Jessop & Co, Ltd

Secretary —D C Fairbairn, MA, CIE, Deputy Secretary J J B Sutherland, Assistant Secretaries | J B, Morrison and W D Bryden

The following are the public bodies (among o thers) to which the Chamber has the right of reteurning representatives, and the representa on eturned for the current vear

The Council of State -The Hon'ble Mr K W

Mealing

The Bengal I caustatue Assembly -D Gladding

The Bengal I equilative Assembly—D Gladding OIF, TR Walker, ITI R Haywood, MAF Hirtzel, OBE H Rowan Hodge, WC Wordsworth and FF M Ferguson

The Calculta Port Commission—Sir Renwick Haddow, Kt, TS Gladstone J Morshead, WL Gordon, FC Guthrie, Nell Brodie

The Calculta Municipal Corporation—JH Method J B Elias, HS Gill, LE Hunt, AA Wise and HF Whithouse

The Board of Trustees for the Improvement o Calcutta -T Godles

The Bengal Boiler Commission — J M Grint, W Gow and W H W Urquhart, AMI mech E

The Bengal Smole Nuisances Commission — R J Oliver, J M Grant

The Chamber elects representatives to various other bodies of less importance, and to numerous subsidiary associations The following are the recognised associations of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce -

Calcutta Grain Oilseed and Rice Association, Indian Tute Mills Association, Indian Association Calcutta Tea Traders' Association, Calcutta Insurance Association, Calcutta Import Tride Association The Wine, Spirit and Beer Association of India, Indian Mining Association, Calcutta Baled Jute Association, Indian Indian Paper Material Association Indian Indian Paper Makers' Association, Indian Engineering Association, Calcutta Jute Fabrics

Shippers Association Calcutta Hydraulic or by agent or otherwise in Calcutta or cless reason where it india or Burma by whome ever a ation, Calcutta II and the Calcutta and the Calcutta Calcutta II and the Calcutta Calcutta II and the Calcutta Calcutta II and the Calcutta Calcutta II and the Calcutta Calcutta II and the Calcutta Calcutta II and the Calcutta Calcutta Calcutta II and the Calcutta C The Chambe does not as ist in the Prep ra-tion of offi lai statistical returns It publi hes

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BENGAL NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Bengal National Chamber of Commerc the premier in titution of the Indian Commercial the premier in titution of the Indian Commercial Community in B ngal was found d in 1887. The objects of the Chamber a to id and stimulat the devious not commercial agricultur land j dust il enterpris in Beng i and As am and to protect the omerical interest of all person trading it erein to promote unanimity and uniformity of practic amongs the memb r of the comm r isl com mu ity to repe eat their vi we and require mu my to repe ent their vi we and require
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The constitution of th Ch mber extends the faciliti s of Asso tat a d Hop ta v Memb rship to the entire trading community in Bengal numbe of Ordinary m mb rs n the roll I m s than 500 Akaost all th i dig Indi n com di g mou a con y mercial and industrial firm d perso s in eve branch of the inland and for ign trade in Beng urance or in inland and fo ign trade in Beng I are memb rs of the Chembe A cuside bile portion of the joint stock pital invest de Bengal in banking insure a steam r servie so cot neither that the state of the stat sectional orga isations of trades and i dustries in Bengal

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The Chamber enjoys the privilege felecting resentatives to the Bengal Legilative lass mbly the Calcutt Interpretation of the Calcutta Improvement Trut Be I Industres Bord Economic Lenging, Lourd Bens al Industres C nt al Jute C m littee Ind in C ntral Cotton Committee Indi n Te Via ket Expan ion Ma ket Expan ion Loard a d other important bodies

The headquarte of the Chambar are at Calcutta and its finir are administered by a committee of 3 membes in addition to the

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CALCUTTA.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce was established in November 1925 to promote and protect the trade, commerce and industries of India and in particular the trade, commerce and industries in or with which Indians are engaged or concerned, to aid and stimulate the development of trade, commerce and industries in India with capital principally provided by or under the management of Indians, to watch over and protect the general commercial interests of India or any part thereof, and the interests of persons, in particular, the Indians, engaged in trade, commerce or industries in India, to adjust controversies between members of this Chamber, to arbitrate in the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transactions between parties willing or agreeing to abide by the judgment and decision of the Iribunal of the Chamber, to promote and advance commercial and technical education and such study of different branches of Art and Science as may tend to develop trade, commerce and industries in India, to provide, regulate and maintain a suitable building or

room or suitable buildings or rooms for a Commercial Exchange in Calcutta, and to do all such other things as may be conducted to the development of trade, commerce and industries, or incidental to attainment of the above

objects or any of them

There are two classes of Members, local and mofussil The local Members pay an annual subscription of Rs 300 and the Mofussil members Rs 150 Merchants, Bankers, Ship owners, representatives of commercial, transport or insurance companies, brokers and persons engaged in commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and persons engaged in or connected with art, science or literature who are Indians shall be eligible for election as members of the Chamber

The following constitute the Managing Committee of the Chamber for the year 1945

President —Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi,
M L A (Central)

Senior Vice President —K D Jalan Vice President —Darab Cursetyi Driver We ten —B V Dirit M L. hal D P K I (an G L. Mehta R L. Nop ny Nani | Sir Ubul Halim Gium vi | La | Pai | K I | Jith La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran chang | La | jaran khan Bahad r C \ D ni. cret ry -Dr R D Ti ri MA Ph,D LI. R

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The India Chamber of Commerce also produced in 19 7 aribut of Arbitration to produced in 19 7 aribut of Arbitration to trades William of the Commerce and the Commerce of the

The various bodies on which the Chamber is rep sented are as u der -

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Pegio ! Tr neport Authorit, for the y r Proc et I Sugar Board Go ernm t of Be y ! -B I D lmia Advisory C mm tt of Ma f et re of E gin e ing Store -B k Rohatgi Pratap Singh

I frm l : i go of the em rg ney Comm tt d trib t of oal t essent al i district ar d etns - K D Jalan

Social Work Comm tt Calci tta -M G Bh gat f th Un vers ty f Adv. ory Pil t Co m tl e-G L Mehta
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MARWARI ASSOCIATION

160A CHITTARANJAN AVENUE CALCUTTA

The Marwari Association was est bill hed in | nd so isl intere to of the Marwa ! c mmunity the ie yea 1898
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nd so ha micre to on the harws i c minumity and to prot ct its rights and status. To a bitrate in the settlement of disp tes arisi g out of commercial transactions between AAD promote and any new the invest string out of commercial transactions between intellectual commercial economic political parties either one or both of which are members

To adjust controversies between members l or the Association

communicate with Chambers of Com merce and other mercantile and public bodies within or outside India and to concert and promote measures for the protection of trade commerce and industries in which Indians, in particular Marwarls, are engaged

found and support establishments and institutions for disceminating commercial, technical and general education in different branches of art and Science in the Marwari community

To take all necessary reeps for promoting supporting or opposing legislation or other action, affecting the interests of the Commercial communities in general and of the Marwari community in particular either by Government, or any department thereof or by any local body or bodies

To take such action as may be necessary for securing the redress of grievances of any branch of trade, commerce and industry in which the Marwari community is interested as also such other action as may be conducive to the deve lopment and growth of such trade, commerce and industry

The constituents of the Association are the leading industrialists, exporters and importers of the province of Bengal

The Association issues certificates of origin to exporters of indigenous goods

The Association is a member of the Lederation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry

The Association publishes a monthly Journal " The Journal called of the Mary arr Association "

Lie Presidents -- K P Khilton, Bar at Lan and Babulal Shroff

Honorary Secretary-Madan Gopal Poddar Attorney at Inch.

testt Seir tary - Prihlad Ril Blingot Treasurer - Murlidhar Sonthalia fuddor-firm Chandra Singhia

Personal Assistant to the Honorary Secretary and Officer in charge - Si Bendranath Chatter jo, Ni, BL. Lyaminer in Inw. Calcutta University

The following are representatives on public hodics

Cer tral Lenislative Assembly -Brijanth Bajoria

Hongel Legislatur terembly -Annual Lall Poddar

Price Advisory Committee, Bengal -Mukund lall Chiripal

Cotton Cloth and Larn Control Advisory Committee (Bengal) - Mungturam Jaipura hoard of Fconomic Enquiry, Bengal -Hari krishna Jhaiharia

Board of Industries, Bengal -Babu Lall Shroff

Non Official Jail Visitor, Howrah Jail-Ratan Lill Goenka

Aon Official Jail I isitor, Presidency Jail-

Visitor, Alipore Jail-Non Official Jail Anandi Lail Poddar

L I Ru Wagon Supply Advisory Committee -Mahabir Prasad Kasera, B Com, BL, MTAS, Sahityaratna

B A Ry Wagon Supply Advisory Committee -Mahabir Prasad Kasera, Boom, BL, MRAS, Sahityaratna

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

The Indian National Committee of International Chamber of Commerce Commerce was established for the following purposes in the year 1928 -

- (a) To participate in the promotion of the the "International Chamber," is estab lished, namely
 - To facilitate the commercial inter-(1) course of countries
 - (ii) To secure harmony of action on all international questions affecting finance, industry and commerce
 - (111) To encourage progress and to promote peace and cordial relations among countries and their citizens

by the co-operation of businese men and organisations devoted to the development of commerce and industry

The Indian National Committee has on its objects for which the International roll 36 commercial bodies as Organisation Mem Chamber of Commerce, hereinafter called bers and 47 commercial firms as Associate Members

> OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1945 46 CID, President -Sir Badridas Goenka, Calcutta

I ice President — Lala Gurusharan Lal, Gaya Honorary Treasurer -D N Sen, Calcutta

Secretary -D G Mulherkar

Office -28, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi

BOMBAY.

The object and duties of the Bombay Chamber, as set forth in the Memorandum and Articles of Association, are to encourage and promote a friendly feeling and unanimity among commercial men on all subjects involving their common good; to—promote and protect the

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in general to receiv and decide references, so tory — C II Courtles Munroe on m there of u.age wil ou tons in dispute 14s Secretary — II loyal MDR v D recording such decil s fr future guid nee R p it that some mad by this and such otter me as the Low C need of State T! How bl Mr nittee for the time bein may thi Let a I ting to form a code of practice i r simplifying a d facilitating business to communica with the public authorities with simil r A sociation with th puone aunorities with simil r A sociation in other pi ces and with to livid a laor all subj cts of years i mercantile i t re t a d to arbitrate i etwe n partie in h, to ref r to and abid by the de ion of the Chamber The Bomb y Ch mb w est bil led I

1835 under the auspic s of air I oters Uras t who was then Gov the ofth P id sey not the programme described by was embedded the programme described bo in the it first set of rule. According to the leter teturns the number of Clamber in mit. returns the number of Clauder's mil-is 1 Offices 14 rp sent backing in thu tions 16 hipping gais 1 compais 3 frums of soll kers 3 rilly 1 i urace ompanies 18 engle and onter 143 frums en god in ge eraim et til but les 143 egha fint n rean te i Ampers to the transfer of it is the transfer of the transfer of it is the transfer of the tran 360 Ge ti m n liett g t hed f r publi Tt a as see de tim n little gined i Publi service or mi ent in comreré an m ufactur msy be let i lonovary members and as su har x mit from; y i g subscriptions Any strun r egg i or i terested in metra til pruti nå istiling the Proid y mybei indu das vilto nr. na isting! by any Member of th Ch mber in rti g hi n me in a book t be h pt f r th pi rose but a residence of two m nths st its bj ct him to th rul for the ad nt h not member

Officers of the Year

The affsirs and fund f the Chamber are managed by committee of nine ordin ry m mbers con inti g i the ir wident no vice ire ident and so en members Th managed by m mbers committe as a r le m t at le t on e s we k and the minutes i its pr ce ding ar open to in pe tion by all m mb rs of th th m per subject to su h regulatio . tte rom per mojece to su h regulatio a the committee m y make in r gard to the matter A g n ral meeting i tie Ch 1 ber m t b beld once A y r a d t n r re members may requirit n through the officers of the re members Chamber a pecial meeti gat ny time for specific p rp e The Ch inper elect representatives as follows

i s public bodies --Th Cou cil i St te on representati e

Bombay Legisi tiv Ass mbly two r pre at

Bombay Municip ! Corporation one member lected for the eye rs
Board ! Fr st ! !! Port of Bomb y ave members el cted for tw years

The forwing are the five softhe Chamber for the year 1944 and its r peac tatives on the public his public man a public man

P dent—C P Bramble M L A

Free Pr sud nt—A W Pe cy

omnt tt —L R Agar R W B flock C

J D mala A D I faney D R C H tley

OBE P SO LD W Kerr H C deMi rro

W G J Shaw Comm tt

ned of State Ti Hould Mr J M B Hblons Bomony Legislative Assembly I B Greaves

CBE D W Mulock

| baj P t Trut W A Bell R W Lulock
| J Damala A D Haney D R C |
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11 gd A ra C llegs of Commerce Adei cry Eoard
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1d isory Comm tt I Til arv Fre Ad ur v Commune 11 1 11 tomal Service idensory Committe—C P
Bramtl NLA

Services A son to India -C P Bramble Lis w & A social BunalI 1-C 11 Curtl te M n oo

Bambay Seam n Sectety C II Courthone-Munroc

Musros
[d n Sail rs Home C I Leman
[1 M M I S D H A I Fint]
I f Adrisory Committee — Corbett Wright.
Fact [of C mb s of Commer] the der t of C; mb s of Commer | 1 lhs British Empire Bir Geoffrey Winterbotham

1 t alicey their ory Committee of Tall C. W. Warri ton G. I. J. C. W. Warri ton Fluxy East & Alicey Committee W. I. W. C. J. Damals & I. Daftow run to G. B. mbay R. & J. Daftow to G. I. P. Ckenh m. W. l. h. P. mbay D. Micresty T. H. Hoo bl. Mr. J. I C mmu ica Mr JM B Glubon The

Homb / Ir r net ! Transport tuthority Bombay I or cial Adris ry Com nettes for War Supplies R W Bullock

Special Work

One of the most important functions per One of the most important include yet fo med by the Chamber is that of arbitrati n in c mm relai di pute Rui fr thi ha o been i crite for many years and ha e i crited most s ti f torily The deci ions are in all ca gi n by compet tarbitrators

IP int d by the G al Countitre of the
Chimber and the sytm a list be grt

e p e fr tit the Law Courte I special departme tofth Bon b yCh mbet

sits St ti tie ! Dep rtment wiich prepares Slar, am tof till aircturase an ted with the trade of the port and of great i upo tnet to the conduct of commerce The dep time to lets I fou tern Ind a clerk who by the tibo ity of Government 11 by tle ithe ity of Government work in the Customs House a d has a ery facility pleed at their dipost by the Castoms authorities They compile all the

Bombay Chamber publishes a Daily Arri eturn which shows the receipts into y of cotton, wheat and seeds, and a Frade Return, which deals with trade and shows in great detail imports of kinds of merchandise and of treasure, he same return contains particulars of vements of merchant vessels

known as Import and Export mani 'hich give particulars of the cargo car each steamer and country craft to and ombay

statements are assued once a month ows the quantity of exports of cotton nd wheat from the principal ports of the of British India The second gives in mports from Europe, more particularly and to grey cloths, bleached cloths, red and scarlet cloths, printed and dyed fancy cloth of various descriptions, yarns, metals, kerosene oil, coal, dves, sugar, matches, wines and other

goods The third shows classified, mber of packages of piece-goods and mported by individual merchants The gives the number of biles of cotton d by each firm to each country during nth with a running total of the number exported during the year

her "Monthly Return" issued by the er shows clearances of a large number portant designations of merchandise rn of "Current Quotations" is issued aturday and shows the rates of exchange

before loading in steamers ued by these officers with the authority Chamber to shippers and ship agents as measurement of cotton and other goods s or packages n these certificates the freight payable by ippers of goods is calculated. The mea are in attendance on the quays whenever tre goods to be measured and during the eason are on duty early and late

clated Chambers of Commerce of India

OFFICE LOCATED IN CALCUTTA FOR 1945 ndent -Sir Renwick Haddow, Messrs nnon Mackenzie & Co etary -D C Tairburn, MA, OIE

wners' Association, Bombay

blished in the year 1875, the Millowners' ation, Bombay, is one of the oldest and important organisations of industrial lers in the country Membership of the 81042 Tel Address Millomutua

er Chamber in India does similar work great work done by the Association ever since ame extent its inception has been generally recognised, and the important role which it fills in the economic life of the country is perhaps no where better illustrated than in the representation accorded to it in the Central and Provincial Legislatures, in local authorities such as the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and on public bodies such as the Bombay Port Trust The Association is also represented on all important all India bodies constituted by the Central Chamber publishes twice a week detailed Government connected in one way or another with the interests of the textile industry

arrangement with the De Commercial Intelligence and By special partment of Statistics, the Association compiles every month special statistics relating to the import, relevont and export trade in cotton the yarn and piece goods and artificial silk goods of British India and the Province of Bombay The annual Cotton Mill Statement published by the Association is well-known as a compre hensive and authoritative directory of cotton

mills in India By a system of market correspondents stationed in important piece goods consuming markets in India, the Association keeps its members regularly informed of the trend of

prices and tendencies in the principal trading The Association also centres in the country publishes every fortnight detailed lists of the average ex-mill quotations for the principal lines of cotton yarn and piece goods produced by Bombay mills and the wholesale bazaar prices of the chief lines of goods imported into

the principal ports in India As large employers of Labour, the Association has always adopted a forward policy in regard to labour problems, and a very large number of de information

Chamber has also a Measurement ment with a staff of 16, whose business is actual measurement of expects. Certificates and the country is at once a tribute to the expension of the country is at once a tribute to the expension of th cellent spade work done by the Association in

the field of social and labour work cotton and other goods

The Association has on its rolls 143 members,
From the measurements including 5 woollen mills, 2 silk mills, 2 cotton
the the feelph association has on its rolls 143 members,
including 5 woollen mills, 2 silk mills, 2 cotton ginning and pressing factories and 4 dye and bleach houses

The following is the Managing Committee of the Association for the year 1945 -Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, M L A (Chairman), Lancashire (Dy Chairman). С CIT КВЕ, Ness Wadia, Ness Wadia, MLA, A Geddis, Sorab Saklatvila, MLA, A Geddis, T V Baddeley, H F Milne, Dhiramsel Mulraj Khatau, A Pether, Neville N Widia, Krishnarij M D Thickersel, G D Somini, L F H Goodwin, H G H G D Somini, L F H Goodwin, H Rumath Everitt, Ramniwas Ramnarun A Podar, Bhagwandas C Mehta W B
Bryden, Tansukhrai M Karundia and
Navinchandra Mafatlal, N S V Aiyer
(Secretary), R G Ookhale (Labour Officer)
The Office of the Association is located at 2nd
loor, Patal House, Churchanta Street, Fort

The following are the As ciation a Represent

Levelit c issembly Sir Vittal Cland varkar Eomoby Le unit issembly Sir orab Saki tal Ki Mil

Saki tal Ki Mil. I'm ay I ort Tru i Kri ha raj M D Thackeres Fut na J bil Techn cal Inst e Sir

Vithal Chan iav tha MLA
Rombay Smoke Vua e r Cormission
W r Webb and H 4 Wood

Additiony Board of the Syd 'm C ! of Commer e and I continue B 9 Dath. Ind n Central Cott n Committee Str. Strath Sakiat ala Tt MLA De tiepment of Bonlay Advisory C mult Str 111 al Li ndanate t MLA

G I P P dway Advaory Commit e Kil hnare] M D Thackersey B B & C I P dway 4d - ry Committ e Sir Vithal CL n la kar M L & Bombaj M nicipal Corp rat o Ramnati

nomacy a nergea corp for a familiar A Podar
Unite difof B mba; Sir Vithal Ct nda rarker M.L.a Nevill N Madia
Poyal Institut f Science Sir Vittal
Ch rdavarkar M.L.a

Millowners Mutual Insurance Association Ltd ,

The Millown is Mitual Inscrence is odstion Ltd., was registered in 30th June 1974 as: a Comjany limited by guarant. The registered fice of the A olatin i located in P tel House Churchs to Street Fort Bomb y

The objects of the Associati n are -

() The mutual!

Company against liability to pay compensation of mage it workness impored by them or their dependants for injurt sor acid one failed to the company of the c

r ac of members f the

All members of th Millowaers Association ar eligible for admission t the Mutu I Company Ann m mbers are als eligible for membership i the Mutual provided their application is appro ed of by the Committee of the Milli wners Associati

Th aff its of the Mutn ! Insurance Association a u der the control of a Board of Directors

Th pres nt Directors are -

Sir Ness Wadia L.D.E. C.L.E. (Chairma)
Sir Joseph Kay Kt. Sir Sorab Saklatvala
Kt. Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey. D. M.
Khatau A. Pether 4. Geldis W. B. Bryden
a d. A. C. M. Cursetjee M. A. LL.B. Secretary
of the Association.

Indian Merchants Chamber

The Indian Merch ats Chamber was estal

(a) To encourage triendly dealn and un animity among the business community on all subjects corne ted with the common good of Indian mer lants

common good of Indian mer 1 ants (b) To secure organised action on all subjects relating to the interests of the Indian bu iness community directly and indirectly

() To promote the objects of the Indian business community in rusters of irland and it ign trade shipping and tran port industry and manufacture banking and insurance

(d) To collect and disseminate statistical and other inform tion securing the promotion of the objects of the Cham ber and to make efforts for the ap cad of commercial and evonomic knowledge

(e) To take all st ps which may be necessify for pr moting superiting or opposing ierbiation or oil r action affecting it e aforce if interest by the Govern man and the state of the contraction by any local hody or bodies and in general to it to initiate of secure the welfare of the business community is all reserver.

(f) To make refresentations to Local Centra or Imperi I authorities Exe cut to or Legislative on any matter affecting trade commerce manufac tureor hipping banking or insurance (g) To undertake by arbitration the settle-

(g) To undertake by arbitration the settlement of commercial disputes between merchants and bud earnen and also to provide it arbitration in respect of disputes arising in the course of trade charter of amport, and to trade the district of amport, and to another men to U at end if necessary or desirable

(h) To advance and promote commercial and technical eduction and to found and support establishments and insti-

and support evaluations and married and support of the support of

(f) To secure the interests and well being of the Indian butiness communities abroad

(t) To so.ue wherever possible organised and/or concerted action on all subjects in olving the interests of members including regul ting conditions of employment of employment of the control of the property of the members of the Organisation.

(is) To nominate deleg tes an i advi sers, etc to represent the em loy is of India at the Annual International Labour Conference of the Lesque of Nations on the Agenda of each Inter national I about Conference

(ii) To take all stops which may be necessary for promoting, supporting or opposing recommenda tions or conventions of the International Labour Conference

(1) And generally to do all that may be necessary in the interests of the realisation of the above objects of the Chamber directly or indirectly

Under the Montagu Chelmsford Reforms the Chamber has the right of electing one representative on the Central Legislative Assembly and under the Government of India Act 1935 it has the right of electing one representative on the The Chamber | Dombit Bombay legislative Assembly also has the right to elect five representatives on the Bombay Port Trust, and one representa-tive on the Bombay Municipal Corporation

President for 1945 — M. A. Mister Lice President — Mahomed H. H. Premil

Representatives of the Chamber on various as far as it will be within the powers of the public bodies -

Central Legislative Assembly - Manu Subedar, MLA

Bombay Legislature Accembly -M C Ghir

Bombau Port Trust—Seth Haridas Madhardas (Cotton), Behram N. Karanjia (Piece goods), Ramdas Kilachand (Gram and seeds), M. A. Master (General), J. C. Setalyad (General)

Bombay Mi merpal Corporation -Bhawanil A Khimji, M L A

Advisory Committee of the Bombay Development Department -Manu Subedar

Indian Central Cotton Committee — Sir Chunii al B Mehta, Kt

Advisory Committee of the Royal Institute of Science in Bombay -Dr K A Hamied

Local Advisory Committee of Railways— Madhavlal M Bhatt (GIP Railway) Chhotabhai S Patel B B & C I Rillway) Panel of the Railway Rates Advisory Committee —Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., OIF, HBE, Kapılram H. Vakıl, Manu Subedar Sir Mathuradas Vissonii, Kt., M C Ghia, MLA

Governing Body of the Indian Mercantile BA, LLB

Marine Training Ship "Dufferin" — Vice Chairman — Sheth Nathoo Coovery

M A Master Hon Secretary — Sheth Vallabhdas Perri

Senate of Bombay University - Mangaldas B Mehta

Board of Communications -Keshavprasad C Desai Indian Sailors Home Committee -M A

Marter

Sudenham College Advisory Board -Hon Sir Rahlmtoola M Chinos, Kt Seenlary - J K Mehta, u A

As islant Secretary—A C Ramalingam
Addres —Lalft Naturit Memorial, Indian
Merchant' Chamber Building, Pack Bay
Reclamation Churchgate Street, Fort, Lombas

Phone -Bomb 13, 25212

Grams - 'Inchambu

Hon ble Mr M A Dalal

Bombay Piece-Goods Native Merchants' Association. Office - Mulli Jotha Cloth Market Hall,

The objects of the Association are -(a) To promote, by creating friendly feelings and unity amongst the merchants, the business of the piece goods trade in general at Bombay, and to protect the interests thereof, (b) to remove, Association to do so all trade difficulties of the piece goods business and to frame such line of ronduct as will facilitate the trade, (c) to collect and assort statistics relating to piece goods and to correspond with public bodies on matters affecting the trade and which may be deemed advisable for the protection and advancement of the objects of the Association or any of them. and (d) to hear and decide disputes that may be referred to the Association for arbitration

The following are the office bearers for the

current vear — Chairman — Devidas Madhavji Thaker-ey JP Deputy Chairman - Purshottam Mulji Kapadia, Advocate

Hon Joint Secretaries - Padamses Damodar Govindyl, JP and Himatlal Trimbikial Muni Hon Treasurer —Jethabhai Kalianji

Grain Merchants' Association

The object of this body is "to promote the Interests of the merchants and to put the grain and oil seeds trade on a sound footing "It is an influential body with a large membership Office-be irers for the current year are — Chairman —Sheth Velji Lakamsi Napoo,

The address of the Association is Masjid

Bunder Road, Mandvi, Bombay

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

started in September 1927 with the object of in and about these, namely, Kolhapur (with its establishing friendly relations among merchants and factory owners of Maharashtra, safeguarding their interests against measures likely to affect them adversely, collecting financial, industrial and trade statistics, and disseminating information thereabout amongst members of the Chamber

Membership of the Chamber is confined to merchants and factors owners belonging to the City of Bombay, Bombay Suburban District, Poona, Sholapur, Satare, Ratnagiri, Kolaba, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Thana and East and West Church Gate, Bombay

The Maharishtra Chamber of Commerce was Khandesh and Belgaum and the Indian States Jagirs), Sangli, Miraj, (Senor and Junior), Kurundwad (Senior and Junior), Jamkhandi, Sawantwadi, Mudhol, Ramdurg, Jath, Akalkot, Philtan, Aundh, Bhor, Surgana, Jawhar and Janjira

President-M L Dahanukar Vice Presidents-D R Naik, JP; G V

Puranik and E B Rajderkar, 180 Secretary-D V Kelkar, M A Building, Assurance Address —Industrial

KARACHI

The obj cts and duties of the Karacl i Cham ; ber of Commer e are set f rth in terms simil r to those of Bombay Qu lifications for member ship re iso similar Honora Member 1 ir may be conferred by the Committee upon may be conferred by the Committee upon any greitemen i terated in tha aff Ir and objects of the Chamber All new members joining the mouthly sub cripti is Rs 18 Th subscripti to the mouthly sub cripti is Rs 18 Th subscripti to the him be recloided at turns is at peent far d at Rs 50 per annum per set or isfning monthly import and L port St tements and Rs 10 per annum for monthers and Rs 18 per annum for monthers and Rs 18 per annum for monthers and Rs 18 per annum for members the subscription of the su ed by a committee of ten members consisting of a Ch I man Vice Ch Irman and eight mem bers elected t the annu I general meetin of the Chamber as early in the years possible. The Chamber elects representative to the Sind Legislative Assembly four representate to the Lara hi Port Trust two to the Fara is Municip I Corporati n nd two to th North Western R ilway Advisory Committe Karachi The e were 59 members of the Ch mber 1 April 1945 The following are the officers for 1945 46 ---

Chairman -- Lt Col W B Ho sack MLA

Vice Chairman -B R Graham Vembers of Commutee - A J Bebbington C M. Cimp P L. Coghlan A G Hall MBE H K C Hare H A Henry R. E Markley E J Pakes Secretary - H J Martin Pepresentat e on the S nd Leg slative Assem bly-Lt Col W B Hossack M L A Repres tatives o the Karachi Port Trist —
A J Bebbington II h C H re R H

Martin E J Pike Pep s nt t es or the Kara ha Municipal Co po to -W I Luever and Sohr b h H hatrak FBOS JP

Rep esentate es o: the No th Western Pault af Local Advisory Compiltee Ka acht - A J B bbington B R Graham

Public Me s rer -G B Potts

The following I the or neip I ways in which the Chamber gi es special as istanc to mem b s -The Committee take into considerati n nd gl e nopinion upon questions submitted t them r ga ding the cu tom of the trade or of th Port of K rachi The Committ e under tak to nomi te arbitr tors nd sur yors for the settlem nts of disp tes When two mem b softh Ch mb o when one member and a party who is b t m mber have agreed to refer parry who is n t m mber have agreed to refer disp test other rolls; i nof the Ch mber or of an relitrator or arbitrators nomin ted by the Ch mber the Committee will undertake to omin te n arbitr to relit tr under c rean regal tions. Simil ray the Chamber commute n arout t or rbit tr under c rtain ren i tions Simil rly the Chamber u der certain exui ti ns will nade t ke to appoint an arbitr tor or arbitrators for the ettlement of dispute in which neither of the parties are members of the Chamb r A public me surer is appointed under the authority of the Ch mber to measure pre sed bale of otton wool hides a d otl e merchan dise arriving at or leaving the port

MADRAS

Th Madras Chumber of Commer ce was found. The officers and the committee of the Chambe clin 1836 Amy person or time interested it the lor the year are as foll warmer of the ge eral trad commerce o manufactures of the Madras Presidency is eligible for Chamber and the property of the commerce of the com of kindred assuming persons in mb res of kindred assuming and cofficials the setter in trad comes in trad comes in trad comes in trad comes in trad comes in trad comes to provide the Comes of the come be Affiliated Members Election for member ship is by b llot Every member other than sn Honorary Member pays n entr nes fe of Rs 100 pro id d th t b nks co po te bod s and mercantile firm may be repre nted on the and mercantile firm may be repret been on size of the better to meet on the beautiful of the size of Fs 100 on e in every 10 years The subscription shall not exceed Rs 350 per annum p yabl quarterly in advance I ch Affil ted M mber hell pay an annul subscription of Rs 50 payable the bettering of the selection of the selection. t the beginning of the calend ye r

The Ch mber u dertakes arbitration and arreys nd the granting of certific te of origin

There re 60 Firms who are M mbers of the Davies Chamber and there ar 5 Affili ted Member South and 9 Honorary Members of the Chamber in 1945 Oakley

Charman—H S Town MLa
Yie Charman—C Elphin ton
Com uite—Sir Rob it D uni ton F G
Hadden R de K Maynard R Miller W H

Peppercorn Secret ry - W Fyfe

The following are th Chamber s represe ta thy s on various public bodies duri g 191 —
Corporation f M dra —J R Gull ay
R W Theobald nd R G S Thom.o

Madras P rt Trust - Sir Robert D nnisto
Th A Lykia dopulo C Elphiaston nd
H 3 Town M L A
Madras a d Souli rn Mahratia Raile y
Ad is ry Comm ti e - E R P
South J dian Ra l c y Advisor; Committee --

G B Goard y
B a d of C mmun atto s—C P Johnstone
Sen te of the Un stl. of Mad as —Sir James
Nutt II and F H Oakley

Se ate f the An amala U versily-I H O kley

St t Te h real Scholar h p Board -F Oakley

B d of State Ad to I d tra -S G

South Indan \ reig Asselto — F H

Trade Marl Batchelor

Advisory Committee -B

laims Committee under the War Rists Insur: Schemes —H S Town, M L A

SOUTHERN INDIA.

iras The objects of the Chamber are those rade, especially in the Madras Presidency, the interests of members Special objects stated to be -

To maintain a Library of books and publions of commercial interest, so as to diffuse imercial information and knowledge amongst

members

To establish Museums of commercial prots or organise exhibitions, either on behalf he Chamber or in co operation with others " here are three classes of members, Affliated, ident and non Resident The usual conons as to eligibility for election prevail 'he Chamber is a member of the Federation

Indian Chambers of Commerce, the Indian imber of Commerce in Great Britain, and Indian National Committee of the Interional Chamber of Commerce, Paris

the Chamber holds survey and arbitration, ies certificates of origin and certificates of olces, certificates of sampling, analysis and chts

The right of electing three representatives to Madras Port Trust was accorded to the amber by the Madras Port Trust Amend nt Act, 1941 Members of the Chamber d seats in the Madras Legislative Assembly I the Chamber has also been accorded the at of electing a representative to that body jointly with the Nattukottai Nagarathars ociation the Chamber has the right of elect-

he Southern India Chamber of Commerceling a representative to the Federal Assembly blished in 1909 has its Registered Office in Under the Madras City Municipal Amending Act, 1936, the Chamber has the right of electing al for such bodies, concerning the promotion one Councillor to the Madras Corporation Under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1923, the Chamber has the right to elect one member to the Board of Industries

The Chamber also sends its representatives to the South Indian Railway Local Advisory Committee, M & S M Railway Local Advisory Committee, Senate of the Madras University, Senate of the Annam day University, Board of Technology Indian Industries, Board of Communications, Indian Tea Market Expansion Board, Madras City Excise Licensing Board, Madras War Supply Advisory Committee, Textile Trade Marks Advisory Committee Madras Port Committee, Board of Referces, L P T Madras University Employment Bureau, War Risk Insurance Employment Bureau, War Risk Insurance Madras Claims Committee, Prices and Supply Board Panel, Transport Board Panel, Rulway Rates Advisory Committee, Madras Income Tax Board of Referees, Indian National Committee, H P P Ordinanco Panels, Madras Employment Exchange, Advisory Committee for Manufac turing Engineering Stores, Advisory Committee for Madras Requisitioning of Lands, etc

The Chamber has about 532 members on the rolls and has its own building Several Associations in the City of Madras and Cham-bers of Commerce in the mosusil have been affiliated to this Chamber

President—Dr Rm Alagappa Chethar Vice-Presidents—Yusuff Sut, BA and Rao Sahib T S Kachapikesa Mudaliar

Secretary-P Raghavan Nair, B A , B Com

NORTHERN INDIA

"COMMERCE HOUSE," 14, LAWRENCE ROAD, LAHORE

The Northern India Chamber of Commerce 5 founded in 1923 and has its headquarters Lahore The business of the Chamber is ducted by the Chairman, and a Committee isisting of a minimum of eight but not more n 11 elected members, and a maximum of so opted members and ex officio members

The Chamber is represented on the Commutations Board, Punjab, and Joint Develop nt Board, Punjab, the North Western ilway Advisory Committee, Lahore Branch, Managing Committee of the Hulley College Commerce, Lahore, Board of Leonomic quiry, Punjab, Punjab College of Engineering 1 Technology Advisory Council, Lahore, ard of Industries, Punjab, Electricity Board, njab, Industrial Survey Advisory Committee, niab, Board to deal with tradle and prices in mab. Board to deal with trade and prices in Punjab, Provincial Advisory Committee for pplies, Punjab, Punjab Legislative Assembly, ice Control Advisory Committee Wheat, ovincial Standard Cloth Advisory Committee, illway Priority Sub Committee, Executive manitee S P C A, Lahore Industrial mmittee S P C A, Lahore Industrial good of the common interest of members—the velopment Committee, Punjab ; Provincial business prosperity of Northern India

Transport Authority, Punjab Labour Tripartite Conference, Advisory Committee for Engineering Stores, Civil Supplies Board Punjab, Punjab Board of Film Censors, Punjab Industrial Research Committee and also nominates a panel for the Rulway Rates Advisory Committee and Excess Profits Tax (Board of Referees)

The Chamber is affiliated with the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India, and with the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, London

A Tribunal of Arbitration has been set up under the Rules of which arbitration relating to commercial disputes are carried out on behalf Surveys of of members and non members frequently held merchandise are nlso Certificates of origins are issued for goods manufactured in India

The aim of the Chamber is to protect and further commercial, industrial and agricultural interests in Northern India by every possible means, and it is the constant endeavour of the Chamber to achieve as much as possible for the

UPPER INDIA

is converted with table continuer and manu of full rates.

To uses 1 to United Provinces and hash. The status and funds of the Ch mber are rists red office at Cawnpore Members re managed by a Committee of the numbers elected by the Committee united to the Committee which has po et to constitute Local Commit tion by the next concerns meeting of the Chamber tees of from four to seven members each Gentlemen distinguished for public service of at tris cutres where membership is

conjugate the second many for the changes the second many confidence of the second many cluster by Local C at the commence of manufictures may be sufficiently needed honorary members of the Chamber by Local C at the members in a General Me ting and such shall ally not the be exempted from paying any absorption to the beat of the step Such be exempted from paying any ansherption to the Ohamber There is no entrance fee for in store the stement and adjustment of the Mamber There is no entrance fee for in 15 for the settlement and adjustment of dissemble that the other company or a collision of the settlement and adjustment of dissemble that the settlement and adjustment of dissemble that the settlement and adjustment of dissemble that the settlement and adjustment of dissemble that the settlement and adjustment of dissemble that the settlement and adjustment of dissemble that the settlement and adjustment of dissemble that the settlement and adjustment of dissemble that the settlement and adjustment of dissemble that the settlement and adjustment of the settlement and adjustment of the settlement and adjustment of the settlement and adjustment of the settlement and adjustment of the settlement and adjustment of the settlement and adjustment of the settlement and adjustment of the settlement and adjustment of the settlement and adjustment of the settlement and adjustment of the settlement and adjustment of the settlement and adjustment of the settlement and adjustment of the settlement and adjustment of the settlement and adjustment of the settlement and adjustment of the settlement and adjustment of the settlement and adjustment of the settlement of the settlement and adjustment of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement o

pore Rs 00 a ye r an individual member. The Chamber has a membership of 1 3 r sldent or carrying on business in Campore callulin honorary I affiliated members Ps 00 fitms or individuals having their places Presset - 5-8ir Robert Ment's Kt. 0 BT of pusiness or residence ontside Cawapore pay V D half the above rates but the maintenance of a

The Upp r India Chamber of Commerce branch office in Campore nece itates payment

The affairs and funds of the Ch mber are membersbip is

Se rett !- H W Morgan M B E

MERCHANTS CHAMBER OF UNITED PROVINCES CAWNPORE

MERCHANTS CHAMBER OF UNITED PROVINCES CAWNPORE
The Merchants Clamber of United Pr vinces of stur of the duly pres of the proof or
was established in Nov mber 103 with the
constituent of the study of the study of the constituent of the constituent of the constituent of the constituent of the constituent of the proof of the constituent of the business firms of the province of the constituent of the business firms of the province of the constituent ceasel a channel of correspondence with the Central and Provincial Go ernments and the tarious Rall ass on all points of commercial grievances, wh ther of general or of pecial interest It Lade every mo th an English and Rhadi Rult that to its members who rescattered over the entire pro i ce The report of the activities of the Chamber i a remin

I to Pe; ts -Lal Lak huip h Sin h ni and L C Puri p A FLD (Lond)

S eretary -J V Krishn n M. A As I S cretary -R Chandra M & B Com Office 1 / 7 Civil Lin Cawnpore -Cavntor No 409 I ho

UNITED PPOVINCES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CAWNPORE

UNITED PROVINCES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CAWNPORE

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INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMFRCE, LAHORE (PUNIAB).

The Indian Chamber of Commerce (Desi Beopar Mandil) Lahore was established in 1912 ind was registered under the Indian Companies Act 1882, in 1913 The main object for which the Chamber was established were to safeguard the interests of Indian Commerce, Trade and The Chamber is recognised by the Agriculture Punjab Government and the Government of India

The Chamber is affiliated to the Tederation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries and is a member of the International Chamber The Chamber issues of Commerce, Paris certificates of Origin of goods manufactured in British India and has a Board of Arbitration to settle commercial disputes

Office Bearers for 1945 46

President -R B Ram Rattan Seth, Messis R B Seth Andhia Parshad & Sons, Lahore

Vice Presidents -L Shiy Raj Bhilla, Prem Electrical Co Limited, Lahore & B Sudar Sapuran Singh Chawla, Mis Meharsingh Sapuran Singh Chawli, Lahore

Hony Secretary —II S Balhava, D com (I v g), F I S \ (India), Wessis G Balhava & Co, Nisbet Road, Lahore

Assit Secretary -Bana Devinder Singh, B 1, LLB, FISA (India), Lahore

REPRESENTATION ON DIFFERENT BODIES

Joint Development Board, Punjab -R B Lala Janki Dass, Lahore

N W R Advisory Committee - K R Khosla, Lahore

Railuay Raies Advisory Committee—R B Lulu Mahu Narain, Lvallpur, Sirdai P 5 Sodhbans, Lahore, Diwun Hurbhugwan Nandu, Lahore Sirdar G S Salariya, Amritsar

Eace's Profit Tax Board of Referees —Sirdar P S Sodhbans, Lahore Di Dev Raj Narang, Lahore

State Board of Industries, Punjab -Sirdai P 5 Sodbana, Lahore Electricity Wiring Contractors of Licensing Board -Mi H S Balhaya, Lahore

Punjab Prices Control Board -Sirdar P S Sodhbans, Lahore

War Supply Advisory Committee -K B Sirdar Sabib Ullah, Lahore

Punjub Board of Tilm Censors —K B Sirdar Habib Ullah Lahore

Punjab Transport Board Advisory Body -R B Seth Ram Rattan, Lahore

Industrial Survey Advisory Committee -K B Sirdar Habib Ullah, Lahore

Civil Supplies Board, Punjab —S B Sardar Sapuran Singh Chawla, Lahore

Committee to consider Industrial Position in Punjab -Sirdar P S Sodhbans, Lahore

Advisory Committee of Manufacturers of Engineering Stores, Calcutta—L Shiv Raj Bhalla and Seth Kishen Chand, Lahore

Punsab Industrial Research Committee —Dr Dev Raj Narang, Lahore

Address -10, Nisbet Road, Lahore "Indchamber" Telegrams Telephone -2005 (Lahore)

PUNJAB

Chambers of Commerce of India, in the seat

Members of the Managing Committee, 1941 1945—Lala Shankar Lill, Shankar Niwas, Curzon Road, New Delhi, Chairman Rai Bahadur P Mukerjee, Messrs P Mukerjee & Co, Ltd, Grand Trunk Road, Delhi, R N B

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce has its headquarters at Delhi and exists for the care of mercantile interests on the usual lines in the Punjab, the North West Fiontier Province and Kashmir The Chamber has Branches at Amritsar and Lahore Memberships by ballot and is restricted to Banks, Merchants (wholesale), Railways and proprietors of large industrial interests. The entrance fee is Rs 250 and the rate of subscription Rs 200 per year or if the member has no place of business in Delhi proper, Rs 140 PA. The Chamber returns one member to a seat on the Punjab Trades Association, and shares representation in the Indian Legislative Assembly jointly with the Punjab Trades Association, and shares representation in the Indian Legislative Assembly with other Chambers which are members of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India, in the seat allotted to the Associated Chambers. The Chamber is a member of the Federation of Chamber is a member of the Federation of Delhi as well as various other Committees and Local Government Bodies.

Members of the Managing Committee, 1945. —Lala Shankar Lull, Shankar Niwas, Delth News Delhi Commerce, London The Chamber and Local Government Bodies.

Members of the Managing Committee, 1945. —Lala Shankar Lull, Shankar Niwas, Delth News Delhi Commerce, London The Chamber Supply Co, Ltd, Lahore Address — Paul, Messrs Lahore Electric Supply Co, Ltd, Lahore of Commerce, London The Chamber Supply Co, Ltd, Lahore of Commerce, Delhi Shankar Niwas, Lachmir Niwas, Lachmir Shankar Lull, Shankar Niwas, Lachmir Shankar Lull, Shankar Niwas, Lachmir Shankar Lull, Shankar Niwas, Lachmir Shankar Lull, Shankar Niwas, Lachmir Shankar Lull, Shankar Niwas, Lachmir Shankar Lull, Shankar Niwas, Lachmir Shankar Lull, Shankar Niwas, Lachmir Shankar Lull, Shankar Niwas, Lachmir Shankar Lull, Shankar Niwas, Lachmir Shankar Lull, Shankar Niwas, Lachmir Shankar Lull, Shankar Niwas, Lachmir Shankar Lull, Shankar Niwas, Lachmir Shankar Lull, Shankar Niwas, Lachmir Shankar Lull, Shankar Niwas, Lachmir Shankar Lull, S

Address -Punjab Chamber of Commerce, Post Box No 24, New Delhi

Phone No 7460 Grams —" Chamber"

THE PUNIAB FEDERATION OF INDUSTRIES (Amritsar)

The Punjab Federation of Industri's was President Sirikh timed Sing (The established in 1937 with the object of creating Amnihar Swedeshi Woollan Mill) in 1 e solid body of Indust il Siss of the Lungha and 1 dem — S B Sapuran Sin hell with Clauseline Company of the Company of Northern India to promote and protect their in terests through rganised effort. It is now the only body of its kind in the Punjab as a purely industri i association which can speak , ith au thority on all matters relating to industrial development. The Federation has now among its Mills members the largest indu trial units in the Mill province and no industry of ny importance is left unrepresented in the Federation.

s dent —S B Sapuran Sin h Cl vala (Munagin, Director Antit at Dillery Co Lid)

Membe of th Ma 9 2 to m ice —Satya
Paul Virmani (Jaw la Hour Mills) W
Pobert on Taylor (Oriental Carpt Mir.

Mills) Sai J Ha et t Crv Legerton Woolin

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Vattu Sona) L P San (Camporo

La Camporo

ia Metal Work Ltd)

COCANADA

Coast north of M dres -

Memb rs -The Coromandel Co Ltd Ripley & Co Gordon Woodroffe & Co (Nadras) Ltd, Wil on & Co B t & Co Ltd Burmah Ltd, Wil on & Co B t & Co Ltd Burman; Shell Oll Storage and Distributing Co of I dia Ltd Th Agent Imperial Bank of India The Decran Sugar and Abah rt Co Ltd Samaikot & Parry & Co Ltd Vizag patam

The Cocanada Chamber of Commerce was nada can hold office. Members are elected by established on 5th October 1868. Such as the Committee when called upon by The following re the members of the Chamber which has its headquarters at of Chamber which has its headquarters at of mercantile unge and arbitrate upon any conn of the Coronad chamber of d Ripley Rs 16 must accompany the riere ce with (Madras) Rs 5 from a non member and Re 1 from a Burnash number as navment for the Charles judgment In either ca a minimum fee of Certificate

shell oil Storage and Distributing Co of I did led The Deccan Sugar and Abbh it to 124 Sanakkot & Farry & Co Lid Visas patam Member s of the Committee —S A Cheesman (Ch. mm. n). We a Fouch up to G II still the second of the Committee —S A Cheesman G M Lake (Secretary) G H and the Committee —S A Cheesman the term member be under tood m rean the term member, be under tood m rean the term member, be under tood m rean the term member be under tood m rean sheet of the Committee of a society of merchants carrying on business in Ocean do or other pice in the Distribution of a Storage of a word of the Chamber of the Chamber of the Committee of the Chamber of the Cha

MARWARI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (ESTABLISHED 1900)

The main object of thi Chamber is to be considered to the construction of the growth of commer and industry in the in the construction of the cons p ote t the gene 1 c mme cial inte ests of p won a tast d in trade comm re measure, in the common terms of th p rson e gag d in trade comm ree manufac

ordinary m mbership of about 750

The Chamber accepts surveys to be conducted

P sident —M L Khemk Vic P es dents —G \ Swalka and R N

Il Secretary -K N Gitgutia Hony

The following Associations re affiliated with the Chumb r — Marwar A sociation K lim pone District Marwari Mer hants Association D riceling The Wheat and beed Association C loutta C loutta Timber Mer hants A sociation Calcutta S da Mr b nts Associ ti n Sonada The Indian J t & C tt n A soci tio Ltd Calcutt Assam Marw ri Chamber of tion Calcutta S as a it n nts assort in Sonada The Indian J : & t in a soot to Loc Cacleut Assam Mary ri Chamber of Loc Cacleut Assam Mary ri Chamber of Merchants assist in Siligut Upper As an Maryari Chamb r of Commerce Jo hai Bogr Cloth and Ys n Merchant Association Add r Impe isi B nh. Dullding Burrs Department of the Burs of Cacleur Chamber of Burs of Telephone No Burs of Telephon

THE BERHAMPUR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (ORISSA).

The Berhampur Chamber of Commerce was members on its rolls and is represented on all ablished soon after the formation of the new important Committee set up by Government for various purposes let and is recognised by the

d an information service, our inges commercial obtration and makes commercial opinion diable to Government It has nearly 100 Dist, B & Rix

NORTHERN INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(ISTABLISHID 1923)

The aim of the Chamber is to protect and non members. The Chamber undertal exputives ther commercial industrial and ignicultural of merchandise and grants certificates of origin erests in Northern India by every possible for goods in multicured in India ins. It is inhibited with the Associated Chairman—R. B. Lala Ganga Saran ambers of Commerce of India and also with Elederation of Chambers of Commerce of British Empire, I ondon The Chamber represented on several public bodits and meanimittees. It has functioning under it a D com bunal of Arbitration to arbitrate on comrelal disputes between members as well as Road Lahore

Chairman —R B Lair Gangr Saran Vice Chairman —C T Mison Secretary —G I Lumb

Mead Cle, 1 -S Mohd Hussam Bokhari,

Address Commerce House, 14, Lawrence

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS

(1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA)

h effect from the 1st December 1922. The ant department has its office at No 1, Countinues Street, Calcutta, and was until lately ministered by the Director General of Comretal Intelligence assisted by two Deputy The rectors and an Assistant Director. The posts Director General and Deputy Directors ving been abolished there are now two Directors, one designated Director of Commercial celligence and the other Director of Statistics the one Assistant Director. It embraces two times classes of work. erseas trade which may be of use to Indian ins and (b) the compilation and publication All-India statistics

Among the important publications for which throng the important publications for which is Department is responsible sare the lowing annual volumes—Statement of the reign Seaborne Trade and Navigation of litish India, Statistical Abstract for British lia, Agricultural Statistics, Estimates of Area d Yield of Principal Crops and Indian Customs will The department also publishes. riff The department also publishes a weckly rnal- "The Indian Trade Journal"e principal features of which are (a) ormation as to thriff changes in foreign

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The Department of Statistics was reabsorbed introductions, and (h) monthly, quarterly and other Department of Commercial Intelligence annual reports of the Indian Trade Commissioners abroad and summaries of the leading features of consular and other trade reports

The Department also administers the Cou-MERCIAL LIBRARY AND READING ROOM located at No 1, Council House Street, Calcutta This was at first a small departmental library used for the purpose of answering enquiries but in 1910 the Government of India regreed to the formation of a combined technological library of reference in Calcutta in place of the separate tinct classes of work, (a) the collection and libraries attached to the Departments of Comsemination of information connected with mercial Intelligence and Statistics, and Patents mercial Intelligence and Statistics, and Patents and Designs, and the resultant Commercial Library and Reading Room was placed under the administrative control of the Director-General, which control is now exercised by the Director of Commercial Intelligence It has Director of Commercial Intelligence It has now been expended into a first class technical library containing over 21,010 volumes on different subjects of commercial, economic and industrial interest as well as Indian and foreign statistical publications, and over 388 technical and commercial journals and market reports Ordinarily books are consulted in the Library but they are also available on loan upon deposit of value throughout India

The Department works in close co operation intries which affect Indian interests, (b) with the Directors of Industries and other bees of tenders—called for and contracts Government Departments in India, with the ced by Government departments and public Indian Trade Commissioners in London, ced by Government departments and public Indian Trade Commissioners in London, dies, (c) crop reports and forecasts, (d) vernment orders, communiques and other iffications affecting trade, (c) analysis of Intiday and the Indian Trade trade statistics, (f) market reports, price Agent, Kabul, with His Majesty's Tride Commissioners in India and the Dominions, and with ports, (g) trade enquiries for securing trade Consular Officers in various parts of the world

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN INDIA

BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE:

The British Trade Commi. sioners in India are part of the world wide Commercial Intellige ce Or sal ation of the Imperial Government Department of Oversea Trade London which pecific object of atimulating the overseas trade of the United Kingdom by securing commercial information from all p rie of the world by di-seminating it to Briti h manuf cuters and rporters by undertaking such spe i 1 con-st clive activities as may be found possible and by satisting it ders in the remov 1 of their difficulties. The Department has nothing to do: with the regulation of trade It passes no mea sur a and make no restrictive or regulative orders. Briefly the policy on which it is based

is a policy of assistance without interference

The Departm at of Overse's Trade maint ins a network of tr ined and exp rienced Commer cial Intelligence Officers throughout the world who fotward a constant supply of e mme isl inf mation to London and pro ide local assi t ance in the grown tion of British economic inter ests Those o creeas officers who are stationed in the British Empire are memb s of the Trade in the British Empire are memb 3 of the trade Commissioner Service while Foreign c univess are served by th Commercial Diplomatic Service forming part of the British Diplomatic Missions and by the Consular Service

F ton iT d Comm r The primary dut; of the Briti h Tr d Commi sioner com prises the collection of inform tion in regard to opportunities that may a i e within his t rritory f r securing and developi g trade by B lish manufacturers and m rch nts both in the United Kingdom and oth r parts of the B itish Empire He is theref re enjoined carefully to w tch ad report from time to time to the Board of Trad and the Governments of the Domi ions cone raed on Il mett is affecti g the trade indu try and comme ce of his are His gen r I functions are to m intain cordial r lations with the governin autiorities f his area tent r
1 to p rson I relations with the Ch mbes f
Comm ret Trade Associations and intil r
bodies and with the price i presentatic e
importers and local m nut cturers to vi it the reacipal comme of 1 c ntres to port upon fricin competition on fi nel 1 and trade conditions nd new legi 1 tion flecti g trad Conditions ou new regit als port on the condition and pro peets fitted in his area and to furnish speet. I roofs and mographs on particular questio s with ne like by to be of interest to Bitth manuf cturers and exporters interest to Bitth manuf cturers and exporters. He is also y cted to upply a result flow of comin cial i francia in [ii kind to his depoint of the coming of the coming of the complete coming of the complete coming of the complete coming of the complete coming of the complete complete coming of the complete com ti territory

Every effort is made by His Majesty's Trade Commissioners to keep in touch with British representatives and agents in India. The offices are equipped with a wide ran e of directoric and reference books of all kind. A library of cat logu s of the le ding Briti h manufacturers in the latest and reference has been added to the categories. Department of oversee Trade London which cat logu s of the le ding Briti h manufactures is the headquaters of this org nisation is a imateined in Calcutta and Domby and joint department of the Board of Trade and the firms desiring information with re rd to specific Porigio Office and was created in 1917 with the immigrance of carefuling machinery and the property of the property m nufacturer of particular machinery or process are invited either to call per onally or to communicate their requirements in writing It is h ped that local importers and buyers will co-ope ate by making a more extended use of the info mation available in the offic s and by bringing to the ttention of the British Trade Commissioners any cases whire difficulties may hay a sen over the harmonious developm at of trad between th United Kingdom and

> H M S TRADE COMMI SIGNERS IN INDIA Dell 1--

R land 0 a

His M ie ty' Senior Trade Commi sio er in India Burma and Cerion

T mpor rs Add e s Old Secr t r t Delhi Tel ph n No 6899 T leg at s Trad

C to tto-

A Schoffeld

His Malesty a T de Commi io Calcutta

G T Dow Smith Acti Trade Co mis

Po t Box No 683 Fai lie Hou e Fairlie Place

T legraphic Address- Tr dcom C ! cutta

T lephone No - C | ntt 104

Binil y-

Co mb

W D M Clark

Ris Majesty Tr d Commissio r at Romiav

Post Box No 815 3 Witt t Ro d R H d Est t

T legraphic iddress- Tradcom Bombay Teleph n No - B mlay 23095

Ceylon-

Imperial Trad Correspondent Director of Commerce and Indu tiles The Canadian Department of Trede and Com- (rvice had its beginnings prior to the establish ent of the Department in 1892 and has since considerable expansion dergone e war it included a headquarters staff in Ottas d thirty four Trade Commissioner offices road, seventeen of these being in British and equal number in forcin countries Several these were closed during the war years but these were closed during the war years but the being propressively reopened and at the ginning of 1945 the service comprised offices the United Kingdom, the Dominiona India, wfoundland, Lire, the West Indian Colonica to United States Cuba, Expt, the principal untries of Central and South America, China, cance, and Belgium Plens are at present offer way to expand the service both in respect offices and trained personnel in order to estate the transition of Canada's externive of the transition of Canada's externive are time trade to a normal commercial basis.

India, Rurma and Ceylon—Paul Syles, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road, Bombay, P.O. Box 886 Telephone—20672, Tel Address—in time trade to a normal commercial basis.

In those countries where Canada has esta e Commercial Intelligence Service This Commissioner - office has been incorporated into the Canadian embassy or legation

The office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner for India, Burma and Ceylon was established in Calcutta in 1922 and was transferred to Bombay on April 1, 1940 Its services are at the dispusal of Canadian demanders in the case of the control of the case of the disposal of Canadian firms interested in the export of their goods to the Indian, Burma

THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN INDIA.

The Trade Commissioner deals with enquiries Market surveys on specific commodities are cerved from India, Burma and Cerlon and prepared and sent for the information of trade aces Indian Merchants and Lirms in touch interests in Australia th manufacturers in his country He mainins a flow of trade information to the Departent of Commerce, Australia, for dissemination aspects of trade with Australia Australian exporters and information on ecisic openings for trade, including Govern ent contracts and tenders for which Australian in India —H R Gollan, DSO, MO Address oducts might be suitable He watches the "Gorton Castle', Simla

The Australian Government Trade Commission demand for specific goods and gives information oner is located in Bomb spand covers the concerning competition to be met in their critory of India, Burma and Cevion supply. An important function is to provide An important function is to provide details of credit conditions and terms of payment

Information and literature is available on all

CEYLON TRADE COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA.

In 1937 the Government of Ceylon decided to nd over to India a Trade Commissioner for the purpose of stimulating trade between the purpose of stimulating trade between the purpose of stimulating trade between the strategies of the ceylon House in Bombay on the third in June, 1937, and was to not much light in the necessary trade contacts. Information and interacture relating to Ceylon and Ceylon period of three years, it has been the first period of three years, it has been the first period of three years, it has been the first period of three years, it has been the first period of three years, it has been the first period of three years, it has been the first period of three years, it has been the first period of three years, it has been the first period of three years, it has been the first period of three years that he first period of three years that he commissioner and free advice is given to intending to ceylon House for a further period. The purpose of Ceylon House is not actually to enter to trade directly but to put Ceylon producers and to see that all Ceylon products get a fair deal in the land of the purpose of this policy the Commissioner helps all local inquirers in the commissioner helps all local inquirers in the commissioner helps all local inquirers in the commissioner helps all local inquirers in the commissioner helps all local inquirers in the commissioner helps all local inquirers in the commissioner helps all local inquirers in the commissioner helps all local inquirers in the commissioner helps all local inquirers in the commissioner helps all local inquirers in the commissioner helps all local inquirers in the commissioner helps all local inquirers in the commissioner helps all local inquirers in the commissioner helps all local inquirers in the commissioner helps all local inquirers in the commissioner helps all local inquirers in the commissioner helps all local inquirers in the commissioner helps all local inquirers in the commissioner helps all local inquirers in the commissioner hel

SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT IRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE.

The South African Government, Department Commerce and Industries, decided to open the Blee of the Tride Commissioner in India in 340 primarily for the purposes of furthering the Aport of South African products to India, to contain informative correspondence with firms a South Africa who wish to extend their trade.

Trade C minissioner in Rombay to a si t in the purcha and prompt shipment of these commo titles with the co-operation of the rists

Tie Trad Commissioner offi e also futni ! 19 i formation t local importers and buyers who will be connect South African Man if cturers and Exporters and is equipped with r ferenc book and lists f m nufacturer who have good to O fee

National Supplies Control Enard called upon the | Interesting literature and other mare lad rela Trade C ministorer in Rombas to a sixt in the fiting to publicity fare; in all immigration for purchs and prompt shipment of these commo | South Afri is applied upon all liketion; it engul 1

> SPYTOR TRADE COMMISSIONEL 101 THE FIST

ATRERT II HANDFORD

Address Greal am Assurance House Mint Road Bombay I O Box 63

THE INDIANY CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE

Office -Nicol Road Ballard Estate Bombay

Secretary -D N Mahta OBE BA (Oxon) A it Secretary -C J Bocarro HBE M.A

The Indian Central Cotton Committee was REPRESENTATIVES OF AGRICULTUPAL constituted by the U vernment of India in Mrch 19 1 as a result of the recommendation f the Indian Cotton Committee of 1917 1 at 12 Director of Artic Present Committee of 1917 1 at 12 Director of Artic Present Control of the Indian Cotton Committee of 1917 1 at 12 Director of Artic Present Committee of 1917 2 at 12 Director of Artic Present Control of 1917 2 at 12 Director of Artic Present Control of 1917 2 at 12 Director of Artic Present Control of 1917 2 at 12 Director of Artic Present Control of 1917 2 at 12 Director of Artic Present Control of 1917 2 at 12 Director of Artic Present Control of 1917 2 at 12 Director of Artic Present Control of 1917 2 at 12 Director of Artic Present Control of 1917 2 at 12 Director of Artic Present Control of 1917 2 at 12 Director of Artic Present Control of 1917 2 at 12 Director of Artic Present Control of 1917 2 at 12 Director Of Artic Present Control of 1917 2 at 12 Directo Originally the Committee was purely an ad isory body but with its inc rporation under the I dian Cotton Cess Act i 19 3 it became an adminis Cotton (ess Act 193 it became an administrative body having at its disposal founds for the improvement d de clopme t of the growing marketing and manufacture of cotton in India. The fu ds of the Committee are in India. The fit desoft the Committee are derived from the Cotton Cess of two annas per bals (four ann se for the first three years) which was imposed in 19.3 Havin complete control of erit funds, the Committee has been able to build up a sail f ctory reserv and is & p es nt spending bout Rs 101 kin per annum on cotton improvement mainly on agricultural and techno logical research and seed distribution and m keting schemes

The acti ities of the Committee now extend to all franches i cotton improvement in India and as a suthoritative body to advise the Central and Province i Governments on important matters f cotton poli y it has attained an utstandi g position The Committe provides utstandi g position The Committe provides funds for resea ch into cotton proliems of an I dia importance a d for the de elopment, varieties of marketing of. Improved cotton The aim however las lw ys ben to a pplement and n t upplant the work of the Ag leul tu ! Departments in the tton growi g pro vinces and Indi n States I cluding as it does eprese tativ s of grow rs ag icultu al officers traders spinners and m nul cturers it has b n an i liable forum fo the discussion of many problems of g neral concern A list of the members con tituti g the Committee and th A list of the tio i tere to thy repre ent as on 1 t

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

Pr vlent -H R Stew rt CIL TAS Vice Chairma Imperial Council of Agricultural Rese rch

The Agricultural Commi sio er with the Government of Indi ez-officio

Director Te hnological Laborgiory -Dr hatir Ahma! OBR JT M.Sc Ph D Fin t P

CIE Director of Agric linte Bo bar -S rdar Ganda Sincl tl ema to

Director of Agriculture U iled Prori e # -C Maja D s 145 Director

of Apriculture P | | b - Vallk Sultan All Voon 1 a 8 Director of Agriculture

Cent al Provinces d Berar -R H Hill 148 Director of Agriculture

S nd - I Isvaran 1 s Die tor of Agri ul

The Director of C mmercial Intelliance ex off cro

RUPRESUNTATIVES OF CHAMBURS OF COMMERCE AND ASSOCIATIONS The Past India Cotton Association Sir Pur

shotsmdas Thakur la. LBE CIE Tile Bombay Millowners Association Sir Sorab Saklatval M L A

Ti e Bombay Chamber of Commerc L F H Condition

The Indian Merchants Chamber Sir Chunilal B Meht (II Pres le t)

The K rachi Chamber of Commerce A P Darlow

The Ahmedabad Millowners Association Ramani i Lai bhai The Tuticoria Chamber of Commerce J L Hurs ble

The Upper India Ch mber of Commerce M jo S R Pocock M C ABF MLA

The Empire Cotton G wing Corporatio SI William Roberts CIE MLA

COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVES

NOMINATED BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT Cent I Pro a cesa d B ra -Y G Deshpande M dras -J R M rshall

Pu jab - Sardar Bahadur Sardar Ujjal Singh Bengal epres t ti e -- Suryya Kumar Baso

CO OPERATIVE BANKING RLPRLSENTATIVL

Sir Chunital V Mehta, Kosi

REPRESENTATIVES OF COTTON GROWING INDUSTRA

Madras -- K V Othinvilai Gounder, L Madhava Reddi

Rombay -Rao Bahadur I B Laxmeshwar B K Pate!

United Provinces - Major New b Molid Jamshed Mi Khan MBI MIS, Raibahadur Kunwar Likshmi Raj Shah, MIS

Punjab Mim Nurulla Sirut, MIA

Central Provinces and Bergr - Vacant Sind -I akirne Phiro, no Golwala

REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIAN STATES

Sawhney, Director, Agricultural Rescurch

Baroda State - R G Allan, C11, Commis sioner of Agriculture

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ADDITIONAL MEMBERS NOMINATED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Rao Baladur S S Salimath, Headquarter Deputy Director of Agriculture, Poone, M J Deputy Director of Agriculture, Poons, M. J. Nara-limhan, Director of Agriculture in My-ore Bangalore, Rao Bahadur V. Ramanathi Ayvar, Headquarters Deputy Director of Agriculture, Madras Mushib i khas Bahadur Capt. H. C. Dhanda, Commerce Minister Holkar State, Representative of the Holkar State, Dr. B. L. Setha Deputy Director of Agriculture, Western Circle, U.P., Aligarh Sir Shri Ram, Representative of the Cotton Mill owners of Delhi, Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijava raghavachava k. B.F., Camar Tyabjee, Second representative of Hyderabad State, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Director of Statistics, Food Depart-R V Rao, Director of Statistics, Food Department, Government of India, Dr P J Gregory, Second Leonomic Botanist, Bengal, Sir Padampat Singhania R G Saraiya, OBF, JP and Roger Thomas, CII

Amongst the research schemes of the Com mittee, plant breeding schemes for the improve ment of quality naturally take pride of place The agencies employed by the Committee for its research work have varied little in character since 1923, though they have grown in number It continues to maintain a Technological I abora tory at Bombay which includes a complete yield per acre in 1943 44 was 111 lbs The ascer experimental spinning plant and a scientific tained area under improved cotton during 1943 laboratory for research on the cotton fibre and a 44 was about 52 per cent of the total. The laboratory for research on the cotton fibre and a 44 was about 52 per cent of the total. Testing House which is recognised by the BIShA The Committee also provides a large proportion of the funds for the Indore Institute of Plant Industry

tamed area under improved cotton during 1943

44 was about 52 per cent of the total. The ultimate ideal is to encourage the establishment of single variety tracts wherever agricultural conditions and the limitations of irrigation supply and soil make this possible.

For a considerable period the Committee restricted its grants to agricultural research, but in 1930 it was decided that the time had come to add its support to the efforts already being made to bridge the gap between the experiment station and the cultivator and to supplement the funds which the Agricultural Departments were devoting to the introduction of improvements into agricultural proctice Special attention from that time began to be devoted to seed distribution schemes

The Committee has not stopped at the produc tion of better cotton, but from its inception has devoted special attention to better marketing, to the prevention of adulteration and other thrudhri Ram with the cotton trade of the country Regulated Cotton Markets existed in Berir before the establishment of the Committee, and that system which had stood the test of time was commended with certain modifications for general adoption Regulated Cotton Markets have now been estab lished in Bombay, Central Provinces, Madras, Punjab Hyderabad Barod, and Indore Sim Huderabaa State —Ral Pahadur Kalidas libris on the recommendation of the Committee, where, Director, Agricultural Research the Cotton Transport Act was passed in 1923 by which Provincial Governments are empowered to exclude from any specified area cotton, Fapas or seed from outside unless required for a special purpose and covered by a licence. Prior to the pas-ing of this Act, inferior cottons used to be Resputance and Central India States—Rao imported in large quantities into the staple Bahadur V A Tamhane imported in large quantities into the staple cotton tracts for purposes of adulteration, to the detriment of the reputation of several valuable cottons. The Act is now in force in almost all the important staple cotton arers of almost all the important staple cotton arers of Bombay, Madras and the Central Provinces as well as in Buroda, Rajpipla, Chhota Udepur, Hyderahad and Indore, etc. In 1925, on the recommendation of the Committee, the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Lactories Act was passed. This provides for a certain measure of control. This provides for a certain measure of centrel of ginning and pressing factories and especially for the marking of all bales of cotton pressed with a pre-s mark and serial number which enables them to be traced to their origin Recently the Act has been used for the prevention of watering and for the mixing of non cotton articles with cotton. The Committee his also taken steps to bring to the notice of the trade both in India and abroad those improved varieties which have now reached a commercial scale

It may be stated without hesitation that, as a result of the efforts of the Committee, the last mineteen years have seen a marked change in the character of the Indian crop, particularly in the percentage of short and medium staple Equally important is the result of agricultural research and its application to the yield of cotton per acre The average yield per acre in the quinquennum 1938-43 for the whole country was 110 lbs This is 14 per cent higher than for the quinquennum 1927-32 The average yield per acre in 1943 44 was 111 lbs The ascer

THE FAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED

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If a pool was b diy felt es ecially when spe culation w trife in futures whi h was so ere t sire in 1918 th 1th Trad hadtoin obethe ail of fio ram nt top v nt fo nelster te

The Cotton Contrats Committee ware to u grue Define of India Actin J he 1918 sa semporary meas re under the Chairm subip of G Wiles 105 Th body wa repla d by the Cotton Co tracts Rosard i 1919, which nationed to function until My 10 - who at the lot and r which the Loard wakes was re re t d and it functions were carried on by the L. s. I di Cotton Association under Box La A t No VIV of 19

The Associati n e nti uel to function t mi r bore Act until 31 t Octo er 103 He t from I t Nov mbe 193 the Associati a h been r g lating transactions in cotton under B mbay Act ho It of 193 u der witch it has been de lared to be a reco nised Cotton Associa

The co tituti f the line here it 5 pt 1914 was as follow -

Spr. 1914 was as follow—Str. Pershchand a Th. K. ia. k.D. C. ia. (Tre lient), Haritas Vi dh. vd. c. (Vi. e. Iret) d. (Vi. e. Iret). Haritas Vi dh. vd. c. (Vi. e. Iret). The Persht. (Hoyer, Innel, Han ril 11 and J. I. T. ii. Mad numban R. Rulya kuttur. Persht. (Hoyer, Innel, Han ril 11 and the state of the persh of the person of RIP L Madha a Reddi x:r L MAGIN A REGIS I A B A V kil, 9 T More It rat Law (Cott n G owers Rep e tailves nominated by the Insti n te tr I Cotton Committ) Ha B 13d r1 B Laxmethwar Kurtkoti 1 M INSTINE (Lotton Growers Represent tis) non in ted by th Governm nt of Indi

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T h nge in the City of Bombay and el e me for a & tt n wi re i I dia and to regulate admission to

Bombay -The Association is the out on and problition of the use thereof an the throw h. it all markets. To occreate or lunner the local risk at in ... art in print lush as a and g. raily for or 1.2 print it art revalue it of the lunner prol litto of it us r th r of at 1 th rature a d time of so h pen wh d a d time of su h gen while in the cas fitte itial e frit or company tale, the fi rig Ho tope-ulat it tandil gand aportation f cotton from India and il importation of I cotten from India and it importation of cotton into India in so far as it may be im-port it to bring procedure or def ni or ald in brinch procedure or deferij any sults ction procedic application art trainous on brail of Micmbers or Associ te Micmbers or Special Associ to Mirmbers or other wise as the Dir ctors of it Association m.) ti ink groper or conduct e to the objects of the as magrouper or conduct a to the objects of the Association and to prescrit the principl of framing of contracts with a 1 wt climinat the temptation and possibility of a recul tire

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The Association 1 s notice fin Building The Cotton Luckings title corner is belief in mon virect and A made's Road wherein trading in fow rd c thir ct is conducted it competes of a basem in a ground floor (Liveling H II) with two g H I s n I all floor (Livelin cabins f r mer b rs on the ground floor and the galleries The top floor ecommod tea the administrative fit es of the At o i tion and the Clearing House and the remaining five floor contait 113 rooms for members office

Ti a Association 1 a a membership of 530

The B mb y Cotton Annual containing matters relating to eve y I ranch of the trad is published annually in December and stati tics re is u d twice we kly

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Teleplone -B mbay ho 61 6 Teles at lie Aid ess - Cotbo rl THE REALISETY.

India has been the home of the cotton trade | calicoes in England. The invention of the from the earliest times Its cotton, known as white wool was well known to the ancients and its cloth was familiar to the West in the days of the overland route The name Calico comes from the fine woven goods of Calicut, and the products of the Dacca handlooms are still remarkable as the finest muslins human skill can produce

Indian Cotton -The exports of Indian cotton began to assume importance with the opening of the sea route They received an immense stimulus during the American Civil War, when the close blocade of the Confederate ports produced a cotton famine in Lancashire, and threw the English spinners back on India for their supply of raw material When the war broke out the shipments of Indian cotton were 528,000 bales but during the last year of the war they averaged 973,000 bales Most of this cotton was sold at an enormously inflated price, and induced a flow of wealth into Bombay, the great centre of the trade, for which there was The consequence was an unpreceno outlet dented outburst of speculation known as the "Share Mania," and when the surrender of Lee re opened the Southern Ports widespread rule followed It is estimated that the surplus wealth brought into the country by the American Civil War aggregated £92 millions Since then the cultivation of Indian cotton, although interrupted by famine, has steadily increased For the last season for which returns are available, 1942-43, the total area in all territories reported on was computed at 18,812,000 acres and the total estimated outturn was 4,554,000 bules of 400 lbs as compared with 24,151,000 acres and 6,127,000 bales in 1941-42 Bombay, Punjab, the Central Provinces and Hyderabad are the chief producing areas

Cotton Trade -Bombay is the great centre of the cotton trade The principal varieties are Dholleras, Broach, Oomras (from the Berars), Dharwar and Coomptas Broach is the best cotton grown in Western India Hinganghat cotton, from the Central Provinces, has a good Bengals is the name given to the cotton of the Gangetic valley, and generally to the cottons of Northern India The Madras cottons are known as Westerns, Coconadas, Coimbatores and Tinnevellys The best of these 13 Tinnevelly Cambodia cotton has been grown with success in Southern India, but it shows a tendency to revert The high prices of cotton realised of recent years have given a great impetus to cultivation. Government have also been active in improving the class of cotton produced, by seed selection, hybridization and the importation of exotic cottons. Although these measures have met with a considerable measure of success, they have not proceeded far enough to leaven the whole outturn, which still consists for the most part of a short-staple early maturing variety suitable to soils where the rains season is brief

Reference has been made to the popularity of the Indian handloom cloths in the earliest days of which we have record This trade grew so large that it excited alarm in Lingland, and It was killed by a series of enactments, commencspinning Jenny and the power loom and their development in England converted India from an exporting into an importing country, and made her dependent on the United Kingdom for the bulk of her piecegoods

Cotton Mill Industry -The foundations of the Indian Cotton Mill Industry were laid in the middle of the last century Bombay saw its first mill in the year 1854 owing to the enterprise of a Parsee Merchant, Mr Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davar Other mills followed later, and the following table shows how, by successive stages, the Industry's productive

capacity i	ias grown -	je v		
Year	Number of Mills	Number of Spindles	Number of Looms	
1880 1890 1900 1905 1910 1915 1920 1925 1930 1935	56 137 193 197 263 272 253 337 348 365 388	1,461,590 3,274,196 4,945,783 5,163,486 6,195,671 6,848,744 6,763,076 8,510,633 9,124,768 9,685,175 10,005,785	13,502 23,412 40,124 50,139 82,725 108,009 119,012 154,202 179,250 198,867 200,076	
1941 1942 1943 1944	390 396 401 407	9,961,178 10,026,425 10,130,568	198,574 200,170 200,890 201,761	
TOTT	407 1	10,222,107	EUL, IUI	

It may be noted that the rate of development has not been uniform in all centres of the Industry in India, and although in the initial stages, the Industry was concentrated in Bombay owing to its advantageous geographical and climatic situation, this pre eminence of Bombay was not maintained in subsequent years. The industry s development in later years has been more rapid in other Provinces in India and particularly in the Indian States

From 1860 to 1865, progress was materially assisted by the accession of wealth which accrued to Bombay commercial interests owing to the high prices at which Indian cotton was sold during the American Civil War Another factor which contributed to the rapid growth of the Industry was the establishment of a profitable export yarn trade with China In the years 1865 to 1871, the Industry suffered a severe setback to its presperity owing to the financial crash which followed the American Civil War In the early 'seventics, after the restoration of credit, the industry made rapid progress, though in the initial stages, the development of the manufacture of the industry. development of the weaving side of the industry was comparatively slow. The profitable yarn trade with China enabled the Bombay mills to make further progress in the 'seventies and 'eighties of the last century.

Cotton Excise Duty—The growth of the industry in India during the early years was regarded with a jealous eve by the Langushire manufacturing interests whose agitation resulted in the Government of India exempting from import duty coarse yarn and cloth in 1878. This resulted in the substitution of the exempted ing in 1701, prohibiting the use or sale of Indian classes of goods for the medium and fine goods

pre lously imported from England to the th position of the industry the causes of the detriment of the groving indi nous industry | depr ssion ti | extent to which it was due to detriment of the groving individual industry in 1893 the Indian initia were closed to the free comage of sil er. This st p had a diasat us and almost immedit e effect on the industry with the pr. ision of an autofinate machine bu incess with China nd J pane ame to a st nd. be iness with China and J pan eame to a study at lits at the exchange dropp d by about 1 to 15 per cent to the detriment of I din This measure was followed three ye ra! I ter by the largosition of an are a duty of 3 lits of the particular of the closing years of the last c ntury also witnessed the beginnin s of the gro th of Mill Indu try in China a d J pan wh ch cont ibuted greatly to the uttin off of th Indian yarn trad th the Far East in the following y rs Japa 1 ter proved to be a very formidable ri alt Indi in the China Market and eventually threaten d the China Market nd eventually threaten d the very existe ce of the Indi n industry even in it home market. The 1 ss of the vport trade with Chi and Jap n with vi m I dian mills were doi g a p ofitable bu iness in y n w s a se lous matt r and w s the main r a for the development of the we vin ide of th Ind a industry which I d previously be rel tively nemiected

The first Sw deshi Mo em at fio ced a temporary fillip to the Indian dustry in the ya 1905 to 1907. The interior of the mo emental to the earn gar each said rabli imp tus to the cotton on mulacturing industry. and as the y ru trade with China w s n t the a profitable ttention was naturally fur ed to the install tion of m re 1 n in the mills so th t they ru spun in the mill might be turned into ple goods inste do to him e ported; China, 1907 the wolf er I librate of e mmer i i bouses p thou ity i Dombay conseq ent on the control of t goods inste d of b ing e ported t China in which I sted up to the y a 192

Abolition of Excise Duty—This boom Abolition of Excise Duty—This boom specific process of the pr December 19 th ex ise duty was su.p nd it w s finali abol sh d la M rch 19 6

Pariff Board Enquiry - 1 special T in | E riy in 193 Go rument di ected the Ta in Board w s appointed soon aft r to enquire i to | Bo rd to enquire into the question of the grant

foreign competition and the necessity or desira bility of protection The Board f und that the difficulties of the industry vere m inly due to th unfair d nts e hich J pan enjoyed

o ing to the adoption of the double shift system o ing to the adoption of the adultie sint eystern and the employme it of women and children at the The Board however p esented majifty and a mino ity report. Go eriment were un ble to a cept the recommendations made but as measur of part 1 rel f they removed. tle import duties on mill stores a d textile ma hinery

The g neral di appointment felt at Govern ment's decisions on the T riff Bo rd's recom mendations and the grave cri is which then

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of this per of athough I bour conditions in Japan I a Improv d new dan I had arisen i i the shape I all ge import trade from China wh re 1 b ur ond thons e far interior to tho a n India The prote ti e duty w s ther for extend d fo a furthe period of three ye rs endi g on the 31 t M rch 1033

Protection to Cotton Industry—The memory and the protection to Cotton Industry—The memory and the protection of the prot conclusions which rev aled th t J panese com petition w s extremely severe in c rtain classes of goods manuf ctu d in India we discuss d conference of millowners con en d by the Government of I dia towards the end of 19 9 overmment of I dia towards the end of 19 9 a d in February 1930 Government int odu ed in the Legi latt A embly the Cotton Industry (Varioaction) 19th which a fin 'lly passed product of a hange in the then ext ting re enue duty of 11 per ce t t prot city duty of 115 per cent in the ca e of B itish cotton pece goods with n alternatic e m mumum specific goods with a atternati e in immum specific duty in ither case of 31 ann s p pound n plain grey good For rev nue rease s thes at sat ern rat s were railed by 5 per nt in M ch 1971 and a ur large of 2 pe cent of the eal need dutles we imposed in October the eal need duties w s imposed in October of the same p_0 bin n h r te of duties to only the real field in the case of reigns of the case of reigns of the case of reigns of the case o of e e ue to o s anna pe po nd

the meantime the depreciation of the Japanese (exchange, consequent on Japan's going off the Gold Standard in 1932, enabled her to place her piece-goods on the Indian Market at abnormally low prices, and offset to a very great extent the protection conferred on the Indian Industry by the 1930 Act Government, therefore, directed the Board to hold a special enquiry into this question, and in accordance with the recommendations of the Board, the duties on foreign piece goods were raised from August 1932, to 50 per cent or 51 annas per pound, whichever was higher, but in view of the continued severity of the Japanese competition, Government once again found it necessary in June 1933 to raise the level of the duty on foreign piece goods to 75 per cent ad talorem or 6% annas per pound At the same time notice was also given of Government's intention to abrogate the Indo-Inpanese Trade Convention of 1904

British & Japanese Trade Delegations —

This was followed by the arrival in India of an official Delegation from Japan and an unofficial Trade Delegation from the United Kingdom United Kingdom unofficial Delegates deliberations with Indian millowners culminated in what has been termed the Mody-Lees Pact of 1933, an understanding which was to be in force until the end of 1935. Similar discussions between certain unofficial delegates from Japan and Indian millowners proved abortive, but the efforts of the Japanese official delegates resulted in a fresh Convention and Protocol being agreed to early in 1934, under which a link was established between the exports of Indian raw cotton to Japan and the imports of cotton piece goods from Japan Japan agreed to take one million bales of Indian raw cotton in return for the right to export 325 million yards of cotton piece goods to this country, with a maximum limit of 400 million yards for an aggregate offtale of 11 million bales of Indian raw cotton was also accorded most favoured-nation treat-ment in respect of her miscellaneous trade. In virtue of the terms of the Protocol, the duties on Japanese cotton piece goods were reduced, with effect from 8th January 1934, to 50 per cent ad valorem with a minimum specific duty of 51 annus per pound on plain grey goods

The protective duties on cotton yarn and The protective duties on cotton yarn and piece goods imposed by the Cotton Textile Industry (Protection) Act, 1930, were due to expire on 31st March 1933, but as Government were not able to complete their consideration of the report of the Tariff Board of 1932 (which had recommended the institution of specific duties based on weight subject to their being combined with alternative ad a gloren duties to combined with alternative ad valorem duties to prevent a loss of revenue and the imposition of a duty of one anna per pound in the case of parms below 50s count) before that date, they extended the provisions of the Act for another

Bill -- The Cotton Textile Protection Industry (Icxtile Protection) Bill of 1984 sought to give effect to the recommendations of the Tariff Boards on the cotton and sericultural industries in the light of the Indo Japanese Proto of and the unomeral agreement entered

fixed the rates of duties at 5 per cent (British) and 61 per cent (non-British) with a corresponding alternative minimum specific duty of 11 annas and 17 annas per pound on counts up to and including 50s. In the case of piece goods, the levels of the duties were fixed at 25 per cent and 50 per cent on British and non British goods respectively, with a minimum specific duty of 43 annas and 51 annas per pound on plain grey goods The Act also gua ranteed protection to the Industry for a period of five verrs ending March 1939, but recognized the need for an examination of the scale of duties on two occasions firstly on the expiry of the Mody-Lees Pact at the end of 1935, and secondly, at the end of the Indo Japanese Protocol in March 1937 Accordingly, at the end of 1935, Government directed the Tariff Board to examine the adequacy of the then existing levels of duty on British goods Accepting the recommendations of the Board, Government reduced, with effect from June 25, 1936, the duty on all United Kingdom cotton piece goods, with the exception of prints, to 20 per cent ad valorem with a minimum specific duty of 31 annus per pound on plain grey goods

So far as yarn was concerned, the Act, as passed,

Textile Trade Agreement -The Indo Japanese Trade Protocol was subsequently renewed for a further period of three years ending March 1940, without any material modification in the rates of duties applicable to Japanese cotton piece goods With the separation of Burma from India in April 1937, however, the basic quota of cotton piece goods for India was reduced to 283 million yards, rising to a maximum of 358 million yards, leaving a margin of 42 million yards for Burma The negotiations between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom for the conclusion of a new

into at Ottawa in 1932 were brought to a con clusion early in 1939, and the new Agreement specifically provided for a reduction of the basic rates of duties on United Kingdom cotton piece goods as under -Printed goods - 171% ad ialorem Grey goods

Trade Agreement in replacement of that entered

15 % ad valorem or As 271 ps per lb , whichever is higher Others 15 %

The basic rates were subject to a reduction of 21 per cent if imports from the United Kingdom in any year were less than 350 million vards and to an increase to the same extent in the event of United Kingdom imports exceeding 500 million yards. The new rates of duty came into force on April 1, 1939. In the year 1939 40 the Luropean War affected imports from the United Education was affected imports from the United States. Kingdom, and as her sendings of piece goods did not exceed 350 million yards the duties on all classes of British piece goods were reduced b April 17, with effect from 21 per cent 1940

The following table shows at a glance the progress made by the Indian Cotton Mill Industry during the last forty years -

I rog e a of Cotton Mille in British I id a a d Ind n St les a nee 1900

					Approx	In to
	{ I	\amber	Aumber	Average	a s utits t	
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1914	71	87 8 835	1.0119	60 9 6	75 00 911	1431 6
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1916	66	63 39 67	1 1069	4 351	6 02 01	1 0 718
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1941 \$	390	99 61 1 8		4 59 500	1 44 78 577	4 51 0
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	1939 40	1940-41	1011-4	19: -43	1013 11
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1 to 10s 11st 20s 1s to 30s 31s to 40s Above 40 Wastes etc	1 3 0 3 838 545 895 311 9~8 563 157 308 536 81 7 4 657 15 4 7 663	-646 600 5 11 9 8 563 159 94 7 0 89 456 60	9 386 89 333 11 1	81 663 8 315 5 3 6 149 509 1 65 9 583	
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his been mide in the last few years in the direct now to pay for long staple cotton importion of spinning fine count yarn. Much, however remains to be accomplished, but the duty rapid progress

The statement below shows the total quantities of woven goods manufactured in Indiduring the same years --

	1040 41	1941 42	1942 43	1940
Grey & Bleached goods Coloured Piece goods	Yds 3,165,419,508 1,104,055,499	1 ds 3,310,230,682 1,183,382,586	Yds 3,020,518,284 1,088,818,506	Yc 3,765,38 1,105,39
Grand Total	4,269,475 007	4 493,613 268	4,109,336,790	4,870,08

Here again, it may be pointed out that Indian (look to India for the satisfaction of their mills are now turning out increasingly larger requirements quantifies of fine Dhoties, Cambrics and fine demands on the Indian industry for the cl Longcloth on the lines recommended by the needs of the Defence Forces of the Empi first Turiff Board (1927) its Allies Reference may, in this com-

Textile Industry and the War -- After a continuous period of almost unrelieved gloom extending over a period of nearly two decades culminating in measures being actively explored with a view to bringing about an organized curtailment of production throughout the to the outstanding position occupied t country, the war in Europe which commenced Cotton Mill Industry of India for the sa in September 1939 opened up the prospect of a spell of comparative prosperity for the industry Many of the Empire and neutral markets, which used to receive their supplies of textiles from the belligerent countries, were cut off from their twist and yarn from India to her chief of previous sources of supply, with the result that markets in the two immediate pre war year. these countries were increasingly forced to in the first year affected by the present confi

The war also made int be made to the deliberations of the L Group Conference held in Delhi in Oc November 1940, for the purpose of conc measures for making the countries of the F Group of the British Empire as far as p self-supporting for war supply purposes tion of the textile requirements not only defence services but also of the civil mark the participating countries

The table below sets out the exports of

Exports of Cotton Twist and Yarn from British India

	1938 39	1939 40	1940 41	1941 42	1942
Tr. 4.1 Tr1	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	l lbs
United Kingdom Burma Straits Settlements Hongkong Syria Others	182,238 12,442,644 5,537,768 8,168,448 3,400,400 8,228,101	2,660,462 15,236,664 3,189,755 5,265,902 2,213,400 8,376,600	Details not available	Figures not available	Figu not ava
Grand Total	37,959,599	36,942,783	77,723,173		}

the Indian Industry ranks second from the point India and Provincial Governments of view of the volume of cotton consumed, and fifth in point of spindles and looms installed The position of the Mill Industry in the national economy of India will be evident from the fact that, at the present time, it consumes more than 50 per cent of the total Indian cotton crop, directly gives employment to about 600,000 workers, and affords subsidiary employment to large numbers of persons who are engaged in various trades which directly depend for their existence upon the Cotton Mill Industry

Hand Weaving Industry—It has been estimated that there are about 2½ million handlooms spread throughout the whole of the country, and that the number of dependents who rely in some measure upon this industry for their support is somewhere near ten millions, a number greatly in excess of that supported by appointed a Fact finding Committee (Han any industry) except agriculture. The annual & Mills) This committee submitted its any industry except agriculture. The annual & Mills). This committee submitted its production of cotton goods on handlooms is estimated at nearly 2,000 million yards. The economic position of the cottage handloom weaver in India has, for a number of years, been to the public.

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In relation to the world cotton textile industry, receiving the attention of the Government years, financial assistance has been grant Provincial Governments from central rev for the purpose of improving the cottage i try's organisation and producing and marl Despite this assistance, the ind methods is reported to be in a depressed condition various suggestions have been made from to time from various quarters to remed situation. All these proposals were can examined at a conference convened by Central Government in December 194 which it was decided to set up a Fret F. Committee for the purpose of ascertaining plete factual data concerning the han wearing industry, as a preliminary to concerning the purpose of assisting the concerning Early in 1941 the Government of we iver

Canaidering its present dimen is as the jute Company. On the working of their Curt in the first jute mill in Bingal was statted at learned which he mil to justly the common in the first jute mill in Bingal was statted at learned which he mil to justly the common in the first jute mill in Bingal was statted at learned which he mil to justly the common in the million of the common of the just and a first jute million in Bingal was statted at learned which he mill to just jute common of the million in the million in the million in the million in the million of page of 10 working loose again line weeps just a day of 10 working loose again line weeps just a day of 10 working loose again line in the million in the page of 10 working loose again line in the million in the page of 10 working loose again line in the page of 10 working loose again line in the page of 10 working loose again line in the page of 10 working loose again line in the page of 10 working loose again line in the page of 10 working loose again line in the page of 10 working loose again line in the page of 10 working loose again line in the page of 10 working loose again line in the page of 10 working loose again line in the page of 10 working loose again line in the page of 10 working loose again line in the page of 10 working loose again line in the page of 10 working loose again line in the page of 10 working loose again line in the page of 10 working loose again line in the page of 10 working loose again line in the page of 10 working loose again line in the loose again line

Progress of the Industry.

The record of the jute industry may well be said to be one of uninterrupted progress following statement shows the number of Mills, capital invested, number of looms and sjeeployed in the industry in the various Provinces from 1929 30 to 1938 39—

					-	
Province		No of Mills	Authorised Capital Rs, £ and \$	Paid-up Capital Rs,£and.\$	Nur	nber of
	·	<u> </u>		! 	1 1001113	i Dîvi
Bihar		3	Rs 62,00,000‡	Rs 39,00,000	455	1
Bengal		∩8(b){	25,31,56,000(a) £3,175,000 \$3,750,000	19,38,01,125(a) £2,250,000 \$3,750,000	65,720	1,29
Madras United Provinces Central Province	s and	2 3	15,05,000(đ) 68,00,000	15,05,000(d) 33,49,500	805 809	2
Berar (c)	s and	1	5,00,000	5,00,000	150	1
Total 1938 39		107	26,81,61,000 £3,175,000 \$3,750,000	20 30,55,625 £2,250,000 \$3,750,000	67,939	1,350
1937-38		105	24,88 47,000 £3,175,000 ~ \$3,750,000	20,29,05,640 £2,525,000 \$3,750,000	66,705	1,337
1036 37	,	104	24,42,47,000 £3,175,000	20,21,52,480 £2,525,000	65,273	1,300
1935 36	•	104	24,11,47,000 £3,175,000	19,97,07,038 £2,525,000	63,724	1,279
1934 35	•	100	23,05,67,000 £3,175,000	19,67,69,738 £2,525,000	} 61,387	1,221,
1933 34		99{	23,70,67,000 £3,175,000	19,56,54,808 £2,525,000	} 59,501	1,19 ¹ ,
Totals { 1932 33		}ee	23,70,67,000 £3,175,000	19,72,05,145 £2,525,000	} 60,506	1,202,
1931-32		103	23,60,67,000 £3,175,000 \$12,000,000	19,76,49,386 £2,525,000 \$12,000,000	61,426	1,220,
1930 31		100	23,60,67,000 £3,175,000 \$12,000,000	19,61,74,249 £2,525,000 \$12,000,000	} 61,834	1,224,
1929-30		98	21,86,67,000 £3,175,000 \$12,000,000	18,71,65,615 £2,525,000 \$12,000,000	53,900	1,140,

[‡] Capital of one mill not stated

⁽a) Capital of two mills not stated

⁽b) Includes one mill in French Settlements

⁽c) The mill is situated in Raigarh State

⁽d) Capital of one mill not stated as at l other branches of business for which capicannot be distinguished

Jute and Jute Manufactures—(Rs 45.4) which also recorded on equal perc risago describes in the late of the data of

or upe	cent The vine	or enese with	THEMES . HITCHE	1000 00		
-	Lxport of aw jute	lercenta v ri tion as comp tel ith 1935 36	Lxport of ckl g b g an l cloth.	l re t c variation as comp re l with 193 36	lie in b i ni ci th	I Trentage Variation as comp red with 193 36
1935 36 1938-39 1939-40 1940-41 1941 4	Tons (000) 7 1 690 5 9 243 315	100 99 4 3 41	Tons (000) 438 488 511 445 403 331	100 111 11 10 9	Fon. ((000)) 3 4 4 1 546 464 460 73	100 1 1 4 131 130 77

Exports of raw jute decrea ed in qu ntity | Leport of jute by and cl th in the pr from 315 000 tons in 1941 4 to 43 000 tons three y are are shown in the f llowing table in 194 43 or a decrease in 3 per in the! m 108 43 or a decrease in 3 per nt the r lue showing fall of 13 per cent from Rs 104 lakis to R 90 lakis The decil e was shared by almost 11 the principal consuming countries ex ept th United St. wes of Am [ca] which occupi d the present place for the first time displeten the U ited kingdo I xport the United States of Amelea increa ed

from 90 000 t ns to 1 4 000 tons in the rear under re i w b t thos to th United ki dom fill by 57 000 tons to 89 000 tons in 194 43 res it of the situ tion b ught about A a res it of the situ tion b ught about by the writhe Co timent l untrie ecladi the USSR we complet ly out of the pictu Export to USSR m ted to 7000 ton as ag inst 14000 t s in 1911. The were no Export to U S R m ted to 7000 ton as ag inst 14000 t s in 16414. Th re were no exports to Chima d Japan in the year under view which took re pect vely 1 00 tons and 2 600 tons in 1641.4 The amount seat to the Arg ntine Republic was 000 t ns as an inst 1 000 t s while th t to B azil 9 000 tons as gain t 15 000 ton in th p ceeding year Shipments to Australi fell f om 4 000 tons to 000 to s in 194 43

The consumption of raw jut by Ind a mill reco d dash ht d crea e in 194 43 as compar d with th t in th p ec di g yea table ho stiee ports dI dian consumpti n of raw jute du i the l tiv er on. July to June

Se son	L ports	Cons mp-	Propot n of c nsumption to exp is ()
(July	of r w	ti n in	
June)	jute	Indi	
19 3-39 1939 40 1940-41 1941-4 194 43	Tons (000) 593 5 9 41 6	Tons (000) 1 112 1,.88 983 1 1 0	160 43 410 443 511

Figur s refer to mills in the m mbership of the I dian Jute Mills As ociatio

five times that of exports

and of th in the past

	(Millions)	(Million yarda)
1940 41	6.8	1 546
1941 4	49	1 696
191 43	406	908

The Indian Jute Mills Association now no of the m t important if not the most important of the bodic amiliated to the B ngal ber of Commerce was st rted under the tollowing circum t nc s -In 1886 the exit ing mills finding th t in spite of the constant openin up of new mark t working results ner not favourable came to an agre ment itl the lat 8 D J Clarke Secretary to the Chamb r of Commerce s tru fee to nork sh rt time The only mills whi h stood out f this arrangement we e the Hooghly and Berajgunge The first agreement for six m nths dating from 15th February 1886 was sub quently renewed at intervals without a break for fi e years up to February 15 1891 The state of the market at the time of the ewals dictated the extent of the short time which aried throughout the five years be tween 4 days a week Besides at rt time 10 per c nt of th acking looms were shut down for a short period in 1890 An imp rtant leature of th agreeme t wa a mutual undertaking by the parti not to here so thel spinning powe duri g the currency of the ag e ment only a f w e ception being m de in the case f a f w incomplet n w mills

Working Hours -With the introduction of the ele tric light into the mill in 1896 th working day was increased to 15 be a Satu d ys inci ded which inv lved an addition l am unt i cleani g and r p iri g work on Sund y I order to mi imise this Sund y ton was got up in 1897 by the Mill Eu opean it in to he the c gines stopped at or 3 pm on S tud ys The local Government took the met. tokad give them ment took the m tte up but thir action went no turther tha pplying moral sussion back d by som which if he rted thre t of the I dian Jute Aillis As occatio
If will be re ed that of ring II these years
onsumpt in was higher than aports the Th Milli As of U in held meeting to come with the Ire of the to
I full the proposition I have no being the
highest in 194 35 min the consumption was
ally gred as to the cultury of gry being
ally gred as to the cultury of gry being on S turdays but more suo could not trust Unfortunately the Government of fidus resistate effect from the 1sth March 1939, fused to anction the parsing of a Peschulan by momentary agreed to hours of wother provincial Government under the Inctors of only in the resills agreed to hours of wother that the fide is a could not be hourh 40 nor greater Act and the number we dispers It into a personal the fide from the 31 despite bronch out an arm is not superfect to the fide from the 31 despite bronch out an arm is not superfect to the fide from the 31 despite bronch to excrebe a some consistent to the fide of the present was after which the despite of the present was after which large and price of intermediate to the string of the present was after which the despite of the present was after which the despite of the present was after which the demand was a read four that the exception of the string of the present was after which the demand was a read four that there is a finished agreed to hours of worth the personal network the first string of the present was after which large and proposed to the string of the present was after which the demand was a read four that there is a finished agreed to hours of worth the personal personal agreed to hours of worth the personal agreed

congrising some 0, percent of the trait work like this filler this filler to producing moduring 10:2 10% and the first terpart of 10 it than there was described for To refer to he are needed, with 15 per cut of the its utilize the working bours of the fill toful complement of loo is scaled, and the police I to 5 i juriar 1 from the 8th Appagreement incorporated r clause which postified the arrangement continued up to Augitable the fill not install any extra productive machines or relative huildings during could not continue after the said base of the arrangement of the arternent. The arrangement completed. I from 19th August 1940, miller arrangement is a production that there was demand for To refer to the filler than 19th August 1940, miller arrangement is a production than the product to 45 pe also provided machiners whereby production flow hours were further curtailed to 45 pe also provided machiners whereby production in whom were further curtified to 45 per could be at risk increased by reducing the process of increasing production in this the process of increasing production in this was begun on 1st November 1931, when 2st in each month from September 1940 upper cent of the total complement of looms were unscaled, and was continued throughout 10.5, and the first consider the restrict of looms being unscaled of the year. With rew orders for satisfaction 184 May 1935, 2st per cent on 5th August and 2st per cent of 18th November. The remaining 5 per cent of looms were unscaled on the 17th Tebruary 1936. Throughout this time the milis worked 60 hours per were unscaled on the 17th Tebruary 1936. Throughout this time the milis work in hour were used the loom with five exceptions, continued to restrict their rebrust 1036 Throughout this time the mills also 8 aled with five exceptions, continued to restrict their working hours to 40 per veck. The five exceptions, numely, Premchand, Crafg, Waverley, 1043, when to meet an urgent demand Megna and Auddes had, by the terms of the correst yards of he-sim from the U.S. anegna and Audder had, by the terms of the greenent, been granted the privilege of working agreement, been granted the privilege of working ment the Association decided to merea to the Association and all five worked in accordance with the special terms allowed to them. This working agreement between the Association mills, however, in accordance with the requisite notice given in December 1975, terminated on the 31st March 1936 and was super month on June 15, all looms were unsegded by an agreement, operating from the left crores varies of he-sim from the U.S. Corres varies of he-sim from the Association which from the Association which is the Association which the Association which is the Association which the Association which the Association which is the Association which is the Association which is the Association which is the Association which is the Association which is the Association which is the Association which is the Association which is the Association which is the Association which is the Association which is the Association which is the Association which is the Association which is the Association which is the Association which is the Asso seded by an agreement, operating from the 1st meet the demand of another big American April 1936, under which the mills were per Since then no change took place up to May mitted to work up to but not exceeding 34 hours. per week on single shift, with no night work As in the old agreement, this new agreement incorporated a clause which restricted the mills from installing any extra productive machinery or relative buildings during the currency of the five principal mills outside the Asson agreement five principal mills outside the Asson namely, Adamjee Agarpara, Gagalbhai,

Under this agreement the mills' working hours were increased by successive stages until with effect from the beginning of August 1936 all mills in the membership of the Association were working 54 hours per week on single shift months' notice of termination being given the flect from the 1st March 1937, however, either party, which notice of termination the agreement was suspended indefinitely and not be given before 1st July 1934 On the content of the party of the pa mills were at liberty to work whatever hours September 1935 the Association gav and install, whatever machinery they desired, required notice and the agreement term in 1938 the position was reviewed and a new on the 31st March 1936

a report which the last for protective demand never listed Increased proples on hold to we the strape over and the result of a world hours was with demand we approach for the table of the result of all mill sent into full production no need to worry don't be put to "full hours person we. This map a mercurent is that working agreements referred to above the table of the term of the term of the copy we have been followed by others differing in points. Put I have repeated to copy we have been followed by others differing in points. Put I have repeated to the same object it "is in the Lecture Active ording working have been followed by others differing in points. Put I have a few months a present operating from October 1931 the property of the few months a present operating from October 1931 the property of the few months in the member hip of the Accordate a formal by an anidificultive obtaining congrising rome to percent of the trade work lift littles that mills in the result of the trade work lift littles that mills in the result of the trade work lift littles that mills in the result of the trade work lift littles that mills in the result of the trade work lift littles that mills in the result of the trade work lift littles that mills in the result of the trade work lift littles that mills in the result of the trade work liftles that mills in the result of the trade work liftles that mills are the first many demand for liftles that mills in the result of the trade work liftles that mills in the result of the trade work liftles that mills in the result of the trade work liftles that mills in the result of the trade work liftles that mills in the result of the trade work liftles that mills in the production we have a first trade and the result of the trade work liftles and the first trade work liftles and the first trade work liftles and the first many liftles and the first many liftles and the first many liftles and the first many liftles and the first many liftles and the first many liftles and the first many li

In addition to the above working agrewhich applied only to the mills in the mem of the Association, an agreement was e into, with effect from 1st August 1932, w and Shree Hanuman, whereby these mills took to restrict their working hours to week up to 30 June 1933 With certain fications this agreement was extended a came a continuing agreement subject months' notice of termination being given Indian Central Jute Committee.—A discass of lie Intimate kno le lee regar ling Cent 1 Jute Committee has been con tituted the bit nomies of jute peats has been gained by th Governm nt of India with 7 on tiel 1 sis, of with hymacited confir measures members. Bepresentation has been in nin in the law been devis J for most of the J te pet Committee for trad and agricultur 1 interet a An I do a tirch a been opened to control and of the Pro In I I Governments most and for the Pro In I Governments most and peets in the ry to field.

over the interest of II bran les of the jute | te ri gr tr de from the field to the fa to y in esti tion

The f nctions of th Committee include gricultural technolo-ical and com in research the improx in it of crop for earlibe, of production f te ting and of dit ibution of m proved seed, no lites and recomm indultons. proved seed no like and recomm nontions
lating to bank g and transport facilities and
tran port routes improvement of marketles,
in the interesta of the jut is derry and collection and distribution fail relevant inform to be on Jute

The Committee will iso advise th Local Governments concerned on any points within the prescribed to thom will be may be referred

The Offices of the Committee are situ ted at The Offices of the Committee are atta ted at 4 Hastings Street C let t P e id nt (E Office) II I Stew rt CIE IAS (Nice Ch I man Imperial Cou cil of Agricultural Rese ch] S c etary B D s Gupta M.A.

the property of the property o B ta y Agron my Wy ology I at nol gy and Cr mit y

In the field of her ties co sid rathe prost a has been mad the mode of the itanc of brin hing habit plum nt tion patterns and other impo tant chera ters to been wo ked

Very interesting, work has been done on the antions of jut if m ceiling to maturily use the second of the second o the sub-stati as Int esting regiments lave be n a rried of twhich hip is sees ing the rlatt import n if a tree such a the relati imports for the sun a limit soil with y dirth a strong the quity for the formanning of just 1 bing test diffuse the sound of the strong the str q ality est bil i d that line owl g rem economic. I nd pr fitable than the sual practic of sowi g

conc med namely Ben-al Blaar and As am

The Granation of the C mmitteel is the result been worked out. The chimical circles to set it for a recommendation made by the Poyal lake pix of in the circle during the retting Commi ion on Agricultur which surge red late pix of in the circle during the set of the control of the circles of the pixel of the circles of the pixel of the circles of the circ

T huolog 1 Research—T1 work u der taken b the Te inological Research Laborat is of the Committ e t Toliyunj C lutta in ids th spinning of samples of lir obtained in greatural expe in mis fire obtained in green that the country in the dility a lid ated by the results obtained. The spirit etest re carried out t a standard temper tur s 1 f midity and a pecial technique Ins teen worked out to give good results with a littl as 1 lb of fil re

Work of fun lam atal in portan e includes th invest attend the rittons that may est the invest attended to the rittons that may est the major of the first that the first this conferral progress have no made

Problems dealt with with r f direct int c t to the mill comprie the effect of twi t lat et to fremus comprie tree cases of the constraint of the first bags for torig commodifies such a frame of the come tind imp times from the first of the comprise of the co alon or bl nded with i te

for jute is con tantly in vi want in this con ce ti n na il ry fo lin ing in va for-titute has hope in the control of the con jute has been in talled

A cert in amourt of time is d voted to day to day problems sub nitted by mills of oth r bodles

Test r made on filtes whill r o may beco e competit as for j te with the tw fold object f a esi in the d m, r f leen y tition and of determing the litability f til fibres for arthress on the collection. el l'ers to extending on jut

i f ! Lit ry has ben got to ti r and informatio bearing on the theology of jut i abstracted dindexed I i cip.1 Office f th Te h logi al

Resear h Laforatori s a

Di t — t

M k ting -D rise 1939 and pa t of 1939 th M rheting Section c i 1 o t comprehen sive enq iry into the c n litio s go erni g the and printable than the sual practic of sowing store only ity into the cuttion s go orning the teroph of deast

Some new light h be thrown on the model. It growing did t it so file to 1 fixed in the year. Some new light h be thrown on the model of the same in the cuttion of the same in the same in the cuttion of the same in the same in the cuttion of

or tan face so tar as minna business is concerned; tion of the yield of the crop while the latter embodies that relating to the inte export trade and manufacturing industry. Thus, the two reports will appear to give a complete picture of the jute industry and trade in India

For the last few years, the Section has been engaged in certain developmental work of a high the main are -

- (i) Dissemination of jute prices in the mofuszil With the help of the Publicity Section of the Committee, jute growers in the interior of the jute growing provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam are informed of the daily prices prevailing in Calcutta so that they may be well proceed with discontinuous taking place in the prevailing in Calcutta so that they may be some important aspects posted with fluctuations taking place in the light on some important aspects terminal market. This is being done since the industry, such as the productive capacity fundam Jute Mills, the possibility of the goods manufacture.
- (ii) Marketing of fibre groun from improved seed—This scheme is intended to interest growers in improved jute seed which can give higher yield and at the same time produce Seeds of improved strains are better fibre distributed to growers at concessional prices and the results of grading and marketing of fibre produced both from the improved and local varieties are studied with a view to demonstrat ing to the growers the advantages of using from authoritative sources in different The scheme is in operation since good seed the 1942 43 season
- (111) Organisation of Grading Parties -The primary producers are instructed through peripatetic Grading Parties to assort jute themselves, according to the trade specifications and sell it on the basis of grades so that the middlemen may not under estimate the value of their fibre. They are also told about the various faults that occur in jute and the steps that should be taken to eradicate them The scheme has been operating from the 1941 42 season
- (1v) Establishment of Co operative Jute Sale Societies—With a view to forming a selling organisation of the growers, a few such Societies-have been established in 1942 43 in Bengal, as an experimental measure Three such as an experimental measure Throsocieties are also working in Orissa those in the former province do not provide for credit facilities, those in the latter have linked credit with marketing
- Study of Indian Market with a view to increasing the consumption of jute and jute goods—The war has closed many oversizes markets for jute and its manufactures, at the same time, substitutes are becoming more important Therefore, a comprehensive study of the Indian market is being undertaken with a view to explore the possibilities of increasing the internal consumption of jute The scope of the enquiry includes both mill made and cottage industry goods

Principal Officer in charge of the Section -8 M Gupta, B Ag (Bombay)

Jute Forecast -- Work on the Jute Census have long been completed The results of the random sampling survey have been considered to be satisfactor, and the method has been adopted by the Government of Bengal for forecasting the jute acreage,

Economic Research -The Lonom search Section keeps constant sigilance aspects of the economics of jute Some tant findings relating to the world consi of jute, its trend in recent years and its to the changes in the world market, s those brought about by the war, have published in the Committee's Teonomic 1 Bulletin No 1 An investigation in relationship between the demand for a supply and price of jute is now under pithe results of which may have in implearing on the question of the control jute erop Other investigations more light on some important aspects of the the market for jute goods manufactur India, etc The effect of the growth o substitutes and of new uses of jute on th trade is also being investigated on Jute substitutes is expected to be pub soon

Besides research work on the econom jute, a large volume of information on v subjects pertaining to jute is regularly col The Committee has also a s of the world correspondent in the Argentine Republ report on the conditions of the jute trade in country A close watch is maintained c developments in economic and comm policy abroad calculated to replace jute I possible substitutes, and prompt steps are t to collect all relevant information on the su to place it at the disposal of the trade and o Es . concerned

Publicity—A monthly journal, know the Indian Central Jule Committee Bul the annual subscription of which is Rs or 10s (including postage), is published mon containing figures of production, consump prices stocks, imports and exports of jute jute manufactures, and also information garding the prices and utilisation of substitutes It also includes items relative export and import restrictions imposed various countries and other information regai the economics of jute and its competitor well as general information of interest to trade. The Committee also disseminate i mation to the grower to assist him tow improved methods of growing and retting, A prelimi getting better prices for his crop investigation into the economics of jute gro has been undertaken in three representa villages of Bengal

Principal Officers of the Economic Rese Section —Director —D Ghose, MA (Can's Bar at-Law, Asst Economics Officer —K Ghose, MA (Can) Bar at-Law, Asst Basak, BA (Cantab)

Besides all general publicity work of Committee, the Publicity Section has a entrusted with the organisation of a big Cer Jute Museum in Calcutta which is soon expe to materialise

Principal Officer in charge of the Section -K I A Quaders,

Indian Iron and Steel Industry

Less th n thirty years ago the gron and steel; Less in a thirty years ago the fron and sees; where the property of the industry on a modern cale was non ext either in sequently it ried in Pergri and Bhadharavi is a final Taid. The property of the proper indisp as bility

Hist ry of Iron and Strel a India— Indi has known iron nd it uses since some four to fi e thousand years bef the Christian era. In 1838 Josiah Heath stated that India s claim to the discovery and uses of this metal was beyo d doubt Tie i m us Iron Pillar of India well known to ll vi itors to Deihi is estimated to be bout 1 500 ye rs old Consi de ble sk il must have been exer used in welding nd haping this Pilia which is over 3 ft in length weighs approximately 6 tons nd varies from 1 t 16t inches in dameter

The m nufacture of steel has been known in Indi for ver 1 000 ye rs Dama cene o Wootz sword or da g r bl des of genuine Indian Wootz sword or da g r bl des or genuine indian mufactu can still be obtained in Northern Indi These weapons or the metal from which they were produced were obtained by Persian ir ders c nturies ago and export d to and via Damascus Il happened howe er that the Indi n steel m kers n ver overcame certain difficulties nd did n t progress with the times

The fl st recorded florts to found an ir n of seel 1 dustry n modern lines we e the seel 1 dustry n modern lines we e the seel 1 dustry n modern lines we e the seel 1 flort Works can be compared to Singhbhum Riottee and F reals rin 1779 In 18 5 Jo lah of the compared to Singhbhum Line that the lind an Civil Service Madria available my be put at 30 million to harcoal furnae is institled by him at Pottae available my be put at 30 million the harcoal furnae is institled by him at Pottae available my be put at 30 million the harcoal furnae is institled by him at Pottae available my be put at 30 million the harcoal furnae is institled by him at Pottae available my be put at 30 million the harcoal furnae is not like by him at Pottae available my be put at 30 million the large large and the seed the see and the seed the seek and the seed the seek and t

The next undertaking was started by Mes s and the nei bhoofine) Origa Fendatory Shat z Son & Co. Which finally a suited in the rection there exists ome of the richest iron ore deposits of the Barakar Iron Co. 1 kultin 1875. After in the wold The iron ore conte t is nearly as it can be seen at leasting the second into the hands of the D rakht Iron & Stel Co. 1 1887 In 1889 the pl nt was modernized for the iron and test requirements of India Stel Co. 1 stel plant at rt d i 100s closed we within a yer ras the order received the second within a yer as the order received the year of the year of the year of the year of the year of the year of the year of the year of the year of the year of the year of the year of the year of the year of the year of the y The next undertaking was started by Mes s

Other impo tant steel comp mes were sub-

Owing to the restriction imposed by Govern ment it is not possible to gi a particulars about the plant t the various steel works their capacity the o tput of the diff rent kinds of steel or any other detail as those would be of use to the enemy

Materials -Of the raw material required by the iron a d steel I dustry the three most important re iron ore coking o l and limestone and dol mite for fluxing purposes

I n Ore -On account of the high a h of Indian met Hurgical coke it is usual in estimat ing the Indian fron ore reserves to accept only ores with n iron co t nt of 60 and above Ores below this i on content re us d only in very small quantities in Indian blast furnace Large deposits of high gr de ores are limited to a f w ar as of which only thre field require pecial mention

(i) Mysor There are big deposits of quartz
—magnetate ore in Mysore but they are of low
gr de and would require oncent ation befor

Iron & Steel Company Ste ! Works resituated and the nel hbouring Orissa Feudatory Stat s

The credit for the first coessful attempt to India prespect of its of tre our est. The most manufacture steel in India on a commercial important col in a uses in India to 10 the cl goes to The T ta Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. a d if d wn n(Permi n) coalfields of the Penneula of John hedil T ta the gret ploner of India coalfields of Assam the Pu jab and Baluchistan of John hedil T ta the gret ploner of India coalfields of Assam the Pu jab and Baluchistan of John hedil T ta the gret ploner of India coalfields of Assam the Pu jab and Baluchistan of John hedil T ta the gret ploner of India coalfields of Assam the Pu jab and Baluchistan of John the Steel Co. Which is ordinated and development and Taking only seams with thickness of more was via ble iron ore concess ion in magnetic deposits limeston dolomit to l'imagnesit and hromites tiered o er I dia

vana (Permian) coal fields of the Damodar little (Commun. Tital may be regarded as the nana (Permian) coal fields of the Damodar basin

More than 1,009 million tons of strongly oking coal with less than 800 ash but high in It is likely to have far reaching effects sulphur, occur in the Tections conflictes of establishment of several new industries i Issum, but these are not at present considered such as locomotive manufacture, and the ureful for metallurenal purposes

The manufacturers of hard coke in India rely on the Juria couldelds to an overwhelming extent to meet their requirements. Mith the present wasteful means of extracting coal and the use of metallurgical coal for non-metallurgical purposes, some experts consider that the coking coll resources of the Jharla field vill not last for more than 30 years. The Indian Coal for more than 30 years. The Indian Coal Mining Committee reported in 1937 that these reserves would last for about 57 years.

If the Government and the coal industry co operate and adopt adequate measures for improved methods of mining coal and conserving and econo nising the use of metallurgical quality coal, the life of these reserves will be extended beyond the gloomy prognostications referred to above

In addition, it might become possible in the future, as the result of technical research, for the iron and steel industry to use coals not regarded as coking coals at present, by blending drawing for rifles and machine gun image them with strong coking coals

While the reserves of coking coal in India are not adequate for melting the huge quantity of iron ore available, frequent repetition of this statement has produced an impression abroad that adequate raw materials are not available in India for a large scale iron and steel industry, which is entirely a mistaken view. The metal lurgical industry has taken its own precautions to prevent the speedy exhaustion of its coking coal reserves It is unfortunate that so much of India's best coking coal is still being used for steam raising purposes but we can confidently hope that this-practice will tend to diminish in was opened when the Tatas added a W the near future

The coalfields and the fron ore deposits are situated within a short distance of one another and there are ample supplies of limestone and dolomite within a reasonable distance of other raw materials

importance of the Industry in the National Economy—The total capital invested in the iron and steel industry in India is estimated to be about Rs 25 crores Roughly 150,000 men and women are employed directly and indirectly in the Indian iron and steel industry, the re rolling mills and the auxiliary enterprises Including their dependents, the total number of people dependent on the industry in India is about 600,000 The industry is contributing to the Government and the public revenues between

in India accompanied by improvement in the The progress of the steel industry is one of various processes and the application of scientific outstanding developments of the war in India

Company Ltd, may be regarded as the important advance in steel making that the young Indian steel industry ha future of railway wheels, tyres and a which acid steel is specified. The devel and in unificture of a low alloy high tens containing copper and chronium knc liserom is another instance. The steel is The steel i. employed for the construction of the Howrah Bridge

Besides metallurgical research, fuel rechemical research and research in refra are being pursued in India

Special Steels Manufactured in In Amongst special steels now manufactured din and special bars for the manufacture of bullet proof armour plate for the fabri of armoured vehicle bodies bullet proof for howitzer shields and gun turrets, v kinds of allow steels for the manufacti steel helmets armour plercing bullets and and shear blades for shearing armour p chrome molybdenum alloy steel for air spring steels for michineguns, special nickel steel plates for gun carriage moun high curbon steels for high explosive and mint dies, high speed steel for matools and stuniess steel for surgical instrum Other minufactures by the industry in steel mill rolls, steel billets for drawing telegraph wires and barbed wire, and to Admiralty specification for ship built A process for the manufacture of acid hearth steel required for gun forgings, carriage nales and railway wheels, tyres, has also been developed

A new chapter in India's fron and steel indi Tyre and Axle plant with up to date mills finishing requirements to their plant at Jams pur and began the manufacture of acid . It is bound to go a long way tow the country's self-sufficiency so far as its requirements are concerned. This might be a prelude to a large scale manufacture locomotives in India

Munitions Output - Referring India's India's important munitions output, the I "The Amer Office recently announced Technical Mission has recently sponsored set new plants including work for machine t India has also undertaken the manufac of alloy steels which form the component manufacture special steels The silicon has been established in one Indian w and at least half of India's requirements Rs 7 to 8 crores per annum by way of excise and customs duties, income and super taxes

Development—The last decade has seen a great expansion of the iron and steel industry. India a recommended by invariant at the state and at least nail of finding source. The production aluminum in India will begin shortly concept to the interpretation of the inter

The Paper Making Industry

way osing in the miss instance by targe 3 been proved to be can easily unused 1 full the original planis and machinery Ab at missing the small class of fine writing and printing papers of the control o began to incr ase so that by about 1900 the bam total m d annually in India amou ted to Indi approximately 20 000 tons

To-day the quality of p per produced by Indian mills is c pted as equal to that of most lmp rted pape i the same i ss nd the range of qualities has be n xtended to in lude coloured banks and bonds tub- ized rag papers embossed c ers and writing supercalende ed tinted printings and imitation art and kraft

R w M t reals -In its early d 1s the Indian indu try considered the manufacture of high lass whit paper rather beyond its capacity and this was to s me exte t due to its depen dence upon aga a d w te paper fo it r w m terial. But it is crude practice was soon to change Routledge in 1800 proved the virtues of c parto—a semi tropical grass—and in 18 5 and 1879 reported upon the p sabbilities of India bamboo which served to draw att ntio to other Indian fib es There as only incomplete reco ds of the e rly experiments with Indian fibres but it is known that two mills made use nores out it is known that two mins made use of Moonj (Sa charm M Moonya) and Sabal (Is have mum A gust I um) in it is first years Moo j seems to have held the field in the beginning I ritm dea very good pap r Sabal h wever pre ented les difficulty as regard t entment a d th refo soon came into miversal toour ng I dan mill. Havi g found in Mooni ja to the newspapers requirements of every periaps nature it that the I dan mills there is periaps nature it that the I dan mills then it peration shuld t that tim hav made of the store to follow up Routlesgap re reches; I is import of it to pro bamboo a mu h mo e difficult problem 1 Possibly I dia might have come to the I out as Joseph J das might have come to the loune as one of the world a most important producers i pulp and pap r. What cth lly h ppened with the lind stry b d n a 'b bad gr sa while 'el ti cly still in it ind ney wa aim st p to the first case by the comp tition of wo d pulp. Neverth less i bamboo it i ter found a 1 w ma material of great v line.

P per maki g in I dia is of some antiquity; tariff on paper was renew d by the Got rument. The manuf cture by hand had been practif d; of India n the recomm nd tion of the Tariff on quite a ly times. The first paper making | loaved in 103 and inperced wood quite was in chine in India was erected and operated by a lat omade | bleet to a duty of In 8 is o prices among mit of the manuer per William Goorly State in a late of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the catalli I was a modern industry in y be said at to import d wood puly. The mills therefore date from 1867 In that year th. Roy I P per limediately beg in to dev lop and increase the mill was established at Bully only a few miles production of lambo pulp I the hid a diready way using in the first instance Dr. Care's been proved of the control of the contro bamboo is at present practically ex lusive to

> Tie potecti e t riff attra t d others to a profitable field of i du try nd there are at pr ent 13 paper mili operating 8 machine with a total production of r arly 90 000 ton Another ne is line mill! Hyd abad Deccan n arin c mpl tion

> Experim t l wo k—For many years the paper pulp section of the borest Research institute at Dehr Dun h s been carrying out experime tal work in connection with the experime tal work in connection with the d velopment f new fibres for paper making a d it has been report d that con iderable s ct ss has been obtain d in making kraft paper f om bamboo pulp. Two paper Mills in India have been u cessfully ma ufacturi g for over a yea kraft p. p. is f om bumboo

Nwprit-With the salst need en our gement of the Commerce Department of the Corpuse to India New pers have now ome t an arran m nt to ration supplies of imported ne opri t and to ch ge certain sgreed o c fo va io les of new p pers Import f newsprit t from USA a d Canada are pe Imports mitted up to cert in limits by a vet m of lice sea

Indian Mill ar not in a position to meet any

The whole of India s newspri t requi em nts import d it bi n t po ible of r to pro d e it in the co try on a secomical bals owi to the ick fithen cessary raw materials owi to the first three cessary raw mater in Recent e q irres sho that the Kai in a d Tehrif Cahual stat a supply find spruce; qualities iffile to the et blishm at fa new print mill in ech of the two tate. The new print mill in e ch of th two tate. The two p i of wood are well known raw mat risks to the production of m ch nical pulp for u e in naw material of great v lue

The Bamboo P p r Industry (Protection) Act
to the three peefs me the two States I srecently
to 118 not only gave Indian mill an oppoto 118 not only gave Indian mill an oppoto 118 not only gave Indian mill an oppoto 118 not only gave Indian mill an oppoto 118 not only gave Indian mill an oppoto 118 not only gave Indian mill an oppoto 118 not only gave Indian mill an oppoto 118 not only gave Indian mill an oppoto 118 not 118 not to 118 n newspit ma uf tu and the s tability of

The industry has made such headway in India decided to release for civilian or recent years that the outbreak of the present 130 percent of the total production of It was found it ready to take up the yastiy increased appear, which was further reduced by an demand for Indian paper brought about by the issued in June 1914 to 30% of the qui difficulty of importing from abroad. At the in 1913 Government have also taken present time imports of fine papers have practical increases the output of Indian mills cally stopped and Indian mills are norking to them every possible assistance in the full carriety. The emergency has undoubtedly transport facilities for raw materials of the carriety of the carried paper. full capacity. The emergency has undoubtedly given the newer mills an excellent opportunity of catabilishing themselves but with the consider given the newer mills an excellent opportunity obtaining chemicals such as Sulph of establishing themselves but with the consider Caustic Soda, etc. Indian paper mills increased consumption of paper by the tentral and Provincial Governments and the standard varieties so as to permit Army, a rections shortness of paper has been felt runs on machines and therefore all by industry and commerce and the central tooluetion of the maximum. ty industry and commerce and the Leneral poduction of the maximum amount of public. I rom April 1, 1943, the Government of surface.

transport facilities for raw materials i

THE WOOL INDUSTRY.

Wool exported from India consists not only of wool grown in India itself, but of imports irom foreign sources, these latter coming into india both by land and by sea Imports by all come chiefly from the Commonwealth of Australia but a certain quantity from Iran also comes by land, while the main imports are from Afghanistan, Central Asia, Tibet and Aepal Quetta, Shikarpur, Arritsar, Multan, Kulu, Iazilka, Lahore and Panipat are the main collecting centres for wool received by land from Afghanistan and Iran, whence it is almost invariably railed to Karachi for subis almost invariably railed to Karachi for subsequent export overseas

Imports —There was a sharp increase in the imports of wool and woollens which were valued at Rs 4,29 lakhs in 1940 41 as compared with Rs 2,16 lakhs in the preceding year Almost whole of the increase was attributable to the heavy imports of raw wool for consumption in Indian mills the resources of which were fully mobilised to meet the growing demand for clothing India's ever increasing army Imports of raw wool shot up from Rs 75 lakhs to Rs 279 lakhs representing a gain of as much as 272 per cent over the preceding year's Australia was the main supplier of raw wool On the other hand, woollen manufactures recorded a modest gain of about six per cent from Rs 1,41 lakhs to Rs 1,50 lakhs Yarn and knitting wool recorded further drop during the year

The imports of woollen piecegoods showed an The imports of woolien piecegoods showed an increase from Rs 35 lakhs to Rs 57 lakhs in value but the quantity was from 52 8 million lbs in 1939 40 to 30 8 million lbs in 1940-41 Arrivals of shawls and lohis from abroad dropped further from Rs 4 lakhs in 1939-40 to Rs 3 lakhs in 1940 41 as compared with Rs 14 lakhs in 1938 39 and were mostly from Japan which encoyed the virtual monopoly. from Japan which enjoyed the virtual monopoly of this trade in the absence of Germany which was at one time India's main supplier of these varieties

Exports —The year 1940 41 saw a sharp etback to India's export trade in raw wool which amounted to Rs 1,64 lakhs as against Rs 3,23 lakhs in the preceding year and Rs 2,99 lakhs in 1938-39 The drop in quantity should be probably more than that in value since the prices of raw wool were on the upgrade throughof carpets of a fine quality which find t
out the year The United Kingdom was by
sale in the world market This work is
far the most important customer of Indian
entirely on handlooms and the carpets
wool Following the negotiations between the

The Indian carpet wools continue popular in the United States because c with other carpet wools, they shrink k a fairly long staple and unusually good and are, therefore, desirable for manuf better grade carpets But the deman not be fully satisfied owing to shipping di and the restrictions on trade From 1910, however, a limited quantity was to be shipped to the United States on a basis under the licensing system and a mentary quota for the year was later Shipments to the U S A were reduc 18 8 million lbs to 4 3 million lbs

Mill Manufacture -The number of India, including Indian States, in 19 latest year for which details are availal 39, with a total paid up capital of Rs 1,00 The total number of looms and spindl 1,958 and 68,107 respectively

The bulk of the wool used by the Indi is Indian wool, although it is supplement some extent by the importation of meri cross breds from Australia for the man of the finer classes of goods Their ma manufactured goods is almost entirely itself

Cottage and Small Scale Industricarried on in various parts of the notably in the Punjab and the United ces. Woollen pile carpets are made in the tollength of the control the jails Amritsar had a considerable to one time in weaving shawls from passing under fleece of the Tibetan goat, place has been taken to some degree by nufacture of shawls from imported yarns, but more generally by the manufacture of green guality which find to the green guality which find to the green guality which find the green green green to find the green green green to find the green g

Silk

Sericulture has been practiced in India for the la t two thousand years and a lot of s ik u ed to be exported in days lon gone 1) Now I oney r India h s lost ler export market an i imports and lly Rs 13 000 000 worth of silks ir m Italy Japan China Switzerl nd and the United hingdom. The world dem nd for silk and silk waste h s shrunk and there is increasing competition from foreign silk goods and mixtures and artificial silk sui stitutes In Assam eri mulb rry and r uga silk worms ar being rear d and bout Rs 1 0 000 worth of silk is annually and both its 1 0000 work of six is annually produced there. Ben all produces 1 s 000 000 orth of mulberry lik. Bill r and Oriss produce Rs. 4 i khs we to of tacar nd a little eri sik. I little mulberry sik! also b i produced in Bihar in the di tri t i i rme Tile Central Irovinces produc Es 14 lakhs

worth of talar silk Mysore hashmir Jammu Madras ud tle 1 unjab produce Rs 38 00 000 Is 10 00 000 Rs 00 000 Rs 16 000 worth of slk respecti ely

Bornbay and the United Provinces as a investigation in their sericulture can be introduced. The north light in Broda is president come of the native States Bladman and the 1 u jab are try in to introduce eri silk worm r ring

The in lustry has been declinin in almost all The in lustry has been decimal in amount of parts of India CI ins is exportin more silk in India than Japan in stile of the tariff wall. It sprogres in in Mayor and Kash mir only. It is belt yed that the morthund industry will be re uscitated if sufficient duty is imposed on the foreign silks

The price of indi non raw lik has been in reased by about Joy per vot on a count of stoppin of th import fraw lik from Cli and J pag d to the war throat all the late troi cess a Valerar kyin toin reading their prohiction both in quility in quality. The grod those for well have seen about to the sincesse in gone about "O" more le to its increase in pri e

Indigo

inst in fills r Bengal Assam and Burm lidt not end for the researches of the chemical there is a marked decrease in the number of a labor tories of Germany threatened the very species but a visible in rease is the prevalence resistence of any natural vegetable dye. They species but a visible in rease is the prevalence resistence of any natural vegetable dye. They should be also carport the dye from India, it was a carried by it; of the state of the state of the procured from the Western Previdency and india, in class of the complete annihilation in the procured from the western Previdency and indige intent on the complete annihilation of the procured from the state of a state of the complete annihilation of the following the prevent and of the natural dye. With with at a ceres may be obtain a more sample supply of dyestoff that led to the formation of the Dutch East find is that the did to the complete annihilation of the Dutch East find is that the did to the complete annihilation of the completion to the owner of the synthetic ladge on more than 1 and a state of the complete annihilation of the competition to oth in many countries producing was natural to the complete annihilation of the competition to oth in many countries protected induge from other sources than 1 and a that led to the competition of the competition o

Indigo dyes are obt ined from the indigofers troubles next arose in Hengal itself through a sean of Legumi case which comprises some indunderstandings between the planter, their both species distributed throughout the tropical cultiv rors and the Government which may and warm temperate regions of the globe be said to have culminated in Lord Macaulay 1 nois having about 40 Western India anyl famous Memorand m of 1537 This led to and warm temperate a name of the present and a may lamous Memorand m of 1857. This ied to be described as the headquarters of the species another salgration of the industry from Lower of irra sindia is concerned. She is peculiar and Eastern Bengal to Thrott and the United to that Presidency for the eastern side of Provinces. Here the troubles of the industry limit in Bin F Bengal Shasan and Burne did not seen of or the researches of the chemical there is a marked decrees in the number of a labor topics of currency threatment the very warmer of the prevalence and a value in reason in the prevalence existence of any natural regardle dee They

OILS AND OIL CAKES.

The statistical publications, issued by the market for the oil cake in I urope a Commercial Intelligence Department of the oil cake, on account of want of stand Government of India show that the export of figurious, is sold at a discount. The all oil seeds from India is stradily going down except groundants on account of keen international competition

It is economically as well as industrially un sound for India to export her oil seeds instead of manufacturing oils oil cakes and other allied products in India The present practice allows the other countries to derive the manufacturing profits and at the same time deprives Indian agriculture of the great potential wealth of oil cakes as cattle feed and manure

In India there are about 500 oil mills registered under the 1 actories Act and over 1,000 medium alze power driven oil milla An immense quantity of oil is, as a matter of fact already menufac tured in this country by crude as well as up to date processes

Village Oil Mills worked by bullocks and handpresses exist in all parts of the country and supply most of the local demand for oil and oil cakes The big mills supply the re quirements of the towns and export trade These mills treat all kinds of oil seeds available in the country

The industry has made good progress in the production of mustard oil, castor oil, groundnut oil and linseed oil and as a result the export of these oils and oil cakes to foreign countries has steadily improved during the last ten years The progress in the case of groundnut and castor is very satisfactory

The development of oil milling industry in India has to face the under-mentioned difficulties There are high protective tariffs in European countries which encourage the export from India of raw materials rather than the manu- the price level and brisk trade in oils factured products Secondly there is a better freight facilities are available.

oil seeds is less than that on oils and hence it is easy and economical to oll seeds by sea than oils or oil ca development in the export traile in oil special consideration of shipping con provide tanks for bulk transport c arranged by the railway commanies

The standardisation of oils and oll help the industry in finding markets countries where a better price can be for the articles

It is necessary to educate the Ind vator in the use of oil cakes for fee manurial purposes and it should be: on him that the value of the article depend on the oil content but on of buminold content of the article oll content in the cake means a hij centage of albummous matter which essential for the cattle

Effect of War on the Oil Industry -During the War of 1914-18 the export of linseed oil, groundnut oil at oil had increased by 443%, 150% respectively over the last pre war ay 1912-13 and 1913 14, but the export had, however no marked change dur period The oil crushing industry of I have a good prospect of developmen the present war period

The prices of oils and oil cakes at t mencement of War in September were lo half the prices of these articles du pre war, war and early post-war per account of general low price levels since The present War will have effect in u

Tea

Among plantatic rope in ind a tea is the in and tracticed specular as all yield as a import at The indigenous tea p at liminit. The incovery of the indigenous tea p at liminit. The incovery of the indigenous tea p at liminit. The incovery of the indigenous tea p at liminit. The incovery of the indigenous tea p at liminity and indigenous tea per an attention of the indigenous tea and indigen

The following table shows the growth of the industry since 1 of -

Progress of the Ind st ;						
Jest	Area unir tea in 000 a t s	1 rodu tio: in 000 000 it:	- Year	Ar unler t in Hactes	Production in on: one lbs.	
1900 1904 (av rage)	6.3	1 71	1931	E0	26	
190 1909	39	į į	10"	\$ 800	434	
1010-1014	591	ەد	1933	815	384	
1015-1010	65	374	19 (, 86	193	
19 0 19 4	09	336	19 5	83	, 571	
19	. ق	56	19 6	534	83	
19 6	323	333	193	534	130	
10 7	7.6	91	1939	833		
19 8	6	404	1939	833	453	
19 9	. 8	4.3	1 40	833	401	
1930	604	501	1911	834	501	

8 1jett resison

It will be seen from the abov. table that discrete behavioring of the present entury while the area under ten learning of the present enture the ten learning of the present enture the ten learning of the present the presen the total

The following table sh withe rel tile importance in 1940 of the various provinces from the point of view of the te ind stry -

Provinc	re	Area under erop	I rotu tion 000 lb	A crag d il wo king strength (pe manent nd ten porary)
As m Beng i Madras Pu j b U tted Pro i ces Bihar Coorg Total British In ii Inilan States		439 201 5 9 7 4 †	3 663 11 7 89 1-70 791 1 883 1,566 0 4 1 076 4 80	536 180 20 922 60 96 11 0 7 3 6 9 5 50 8 90
	Total India	833	413 831	918 3 4

f Less than 500 acre

The average production of tea per acre or and the low st vires wid by in the different districts namely 61 the The The highest production in the year way in production in the wid Goalpara (Assam) namely 814 lb per libs per acre plucked and the low at in Carhwal (UP) Tie aver r (wel hted)
whole of India v 59.1

The total number of persons employed in the imore stable conditions than would Industry in 1010 was 014,351 as against 025,237 during the previous year. Of these 865,226 were have been possible in the circumstant list six veirs. The export quoty valved at 824 per cent of the standard of 1932-36 rose steadily to 921 per cent in Due to accumulation of stocks and export the standard of stocks. perminently employed and 53,128 temporarily employed. The average monthly wiges of labourers employed in the tox gurdens in its mil excluding non each payments, in 1030 to were prices the quota for the following year at 90 per cent, but the restriction of st nº follows

The outbreak of war gave rise to ent

passed in August 1940 authorising the ment of India to alter the Indian al

The reduction lind a stimulating effect

markets, but it was soon discovered view of the increased requirements. United Kingdom, USA and other cothe maintenance of the export quota at

cent would result in a severe curtailmen

ını

time

during the

financial

A Ter Controller for India vas a

an increase in demand had the effect of the industry again in a favourable posit Children Mon W omen world market even before the outbre-Rs a Ra a p conditions In the United Kingdom, t 5(a) 7 11 6 6(a)tea trade passed under the control of the 5(6) ment to administer the emergency tea contro Owing to the suspension of re expo (a) Settled labourers (b) Laltu or Basti labourers London, the need for replenishing the Although India produces large quantities of by America and the Colonies and the tr ter its consumption of ter is comparitively their demand by some of the markets The low domestic very little consumption, however, enables India to export large quantities to other countries, the principal among which is the United Kingdom In 1941-42, 76 per cent of the total quantity of ten produced in India was exported alread. Of the total exported of 282 million has by Java to Indian tea there was a st mand for practically all kinds of tea export quota was, therefore, raised to 95 in October 1939 and was kept unchang per cent for the next season In Jun however, the International Tea Comm Of the total exports of 382 million lbs, abroad duced the quota for 1940 41 to 90 per the United Kingdom alone took 283 million lbs all participating countries An Ordinance during the year ing the Indian Tea Control Act, 19:

The year 1932 33 was one of the worst for the tea industry Ir addition to the world-wide depression, there was considerable over-production with the result that producers of tea all over the world were faced with declining prices and accumulation of stocks. The preference granted

to Empire ters did not prove sufficiently effective

to check the consumption of cheap Java teas Besides this there was only a small difference in the price of medium and common ters and there was thus no inducement to grow the former. To check over production a scheme was therefore introduced to restrict production former. and to limit exports A Bill giving legislative

available supplies and the quota was rev 921 per cent from October 1940 The quota for 1941 42 was fixed at 110 per c the Standard exports

effect to the scheme was passed at the autumn due to expire on 31st March 1943 is to session of the Legislative Assembly in 1922. session of the Legislative Assembly in 1933 The in force for the duration of the hostilities industry has consequently been able to enjoy two years thereafter

The following table explains briefly the position as regards the export of tea by sea from II

Year	Amount exported (million of lbs)	Value in lakh of rupees
1	2	3
1927-28 1928-29 1929-30 1930-81 1931-32 1932-83 1933-34 1934-35 1935-36 1935-36 1936-37 1937-38 1938-39 1939-40 1940-41 1941-42	362 360 367 356 341 379 318 325 313 302 334 348 359 349 349	32,48 26,60 26,01 23,56 19,44 17,15 19,85 20,13 19,82 20,04 24,30 23,29 26,31 27,75 39,57

of the world to the total exports from In lia by

,

rea —		
To United Kingdom To Rest of Europe To Asta To America To Australa in To Africa	1930 40 per cent co c 1 1 4 0 11 4 1 2 0 8	19:0-41 per cent 90 0 1 4 9 11 4 1 0 8

The following figures show the pr portion of within a range of 5 per cent Indian common exports of tea from India sent to different pa to it a fell by about 50 per cent

In 193.-33 the fall in te prices was almost catastrophic. The average price of tea per ib realised at the Cal utt. auction sales luring lb realised at the Cal utt auction saces urrier 193.-33 was 5a p s s against 6 as 5 p in 19313 and 9 as 4 p in 1930 31 The position however ha improved con id rably since th n After ti outbre is of the write prices of tea assumed a nanked rising trend The d mand for practically all kinds of tea w s strong and the prices advanted at adily till they eached their peak at the beginning of December By the middle of January Lowever they began

A onaiderable nu nity of Indiante Important to the continue of the scano had into the United Kingdom is normally re-exported to other for inn countri s.

From 19 3 to 19 the rites obtained for the scano but in 19.8 a decline set in and in 19 and 1930 prices fell further still. The few months fit is on The verse quotation price of Indian common the particularly fell of the servers and it of prices obtained for the servers and it of prices of the servers of the servers and it of prices of the servers of the servers and it of prices of the servers of the servers and it of the servers of

The f llowing table shows the variations in the verage prices of Indian te sold at suction sales in Calcutta and the index numb is of these prices with base 1901 0 to 1910 11 -100 -

	A r ge	pri e at	1	Averag at ction	pric t
	Price per 1b	Index Number		iri e Fer lb	index 'umber
1901-0 to 1910 11 19 7 8	As p 6 0 14 10	100 47	1935 \$6	$ \begin{cases} 0 & 0 & 5(a) \\ 0 & 4 & 10(b) \end{cases} $	15 (s) 81(ð)
198 9 19 9 0	11 4 9 11	189 185	1936 3	{ 0 10 1() 0 4 8(b) 0 11 4(a)	168(a) 78(b) 189(4)
1930 31 1931 3	9 4 6 5 5	156 10	1037 38	10 4 9(8)	79(b) 160(a) 6 (b)
19 33	1	86	1030 40	{ 0 11 5()	100(a)
1933 34	9 7(a) 4 10(b)	160(s) 81(b)	1940 41	{ 0 13 6() 0 4 1(b)	69(b)
1934 35	8 9(a) 5 b)	146(a) 86(b)	1941 4	{ 1 0 0() 0 7 4(6)	78) 1 (b)

(a) For t as sold with export rial ts (b) For te s for intern I consumption The rate of duty under the Indl T Ce s to expire on 31st M rel 1338 but at the request that 1903 warnied to Rs 160 per 100 lbs male by the produce s through the 1 dian Tea with freet from Marh 1939. The total Maket 1 µn lon local it Go vinned amount of duty ellect in 1940 41 was In Ha acreed to extent the life of the Act for R .097000 The Indian Tea Cess Act was duel a period of ten years

Coffee

Such historical evidence at a swallable on the for this a usual cars, from Missors (16 million ubbject show that coffee w first introduced lib.) Medica (10 million lb) and Coorg (5 ct turn The first tonding train w plantal of the first tonding train w plantal of the daily versepumber of persons employed.

into lind store of the store of

modern refineries working with raw sugar (gur) even with the reduced duty on Khandsari of and by indigenous open pan concerns Sugar Re 0 8 0 per cwt there would be a revenue of production in India 1 few years ago amounted about Rs 6,00,000 during 1939 40 But this production in India 7 few years ago amounted approximately to half the estimated total consumption within the country Since 1931-32, the volume of factory produced sugar has increased by approximately 700 per cent During 1936-37, India produced over 1,230,000 tons of sugar, i e, slightly more than her estimated con sumption of about 1,150,000 tons in 1936 37, and after two lean years, again produced over 133 lakh tons in 1939 40 The maximum production was achieved in 1943 44, which was estimated to be 1,304 000

Along with a rapid increase in internal produc tion, there has been a sharp decline in imports For instance, from an average of approximately one million tons in the years up till 1930 31, imports fell by about 45 per cent in the following year and dropped to about 250,000 tons in 1933-34 and decreased further to 221,000 tons 1934-35 During 1935 36, imports further to 198,888 tons, and in 1936-37, the net import was only 11,960 tons As a lesult of dwindling imports Government are losing revenue from this source The import during 1937-38 was only 9,410 tons but the import in 1938 39 was over 254,000 tons, in view of the deficit in indigenous production In 1939 40, due to the greatly increased internal production and the outbreak of the European War, the imports dwindled to about 35,000 tons The yield from this source diminished from over Rs 10 crores in 1930 31, to about Rs 3 81 crores for the financial year ended March 31, 1935, to 3 24 crores for the year ended March 31, 1936, to Rs 50 lakhs in 1936 37, to Rs 25 lakhs in 1937-38, and to Rs 45 lakhs in 1938 39 In 1939-40, however, it went up to about Rs 3,96,00,000 due to increase in imports, necessitat ed by the small cane cop, diseased cane, etc., in 1938-39, in India The imposition of the excise duty at the rate of Re 1-5-0 per cwt on factory sugar, and Re 0 10 0 on khandsarı sugar, from April 1st, 1934, has yielded a revenue to the Gov ernment of Rs 97,22,000 in 1934 35, and Rs 1,58,24,000 in 1935 36, and Rs 2,52,62,000 in 1936 37 With the increase in excise duty on fac tory sugar to Rs 2 per cwt and Re 1 per cwt on Khandsari sugar the yield during 1937-38 was Rs 3,30,97,000 in 1937-38, and Rs 4,22,44 000 in 1938 39 and Rs 2,47,19,000 in 1939 40 With a further increase in the excise duty from March 1, 1940, the yield was about Rs 3,90,00,000 in 1940 41 In the year 1941-42 the amount collected was very much higher at Rs 6 72 crores In the twelve months ended March, 1943, the amount collected was Rs 4 83 crores In 1943 44, the duty amounted to Rs 6 82 erores, and in 1944 45 to Rs 6 40 crores

Since the imposition of the excise duty it is noteworthy, that this Khandsari production has gone down considerably From 1st March, 1939 the duty on Khandsan sugar was decreased to Re 080 per cwit, but the definition of 'factory' in the Saight Excise Duty Act, 1934 was amended, so has to omit the reference to the number of workers employed with a view to enable duty freing charged even in sugar on account of the loss of Java, Philippines

hope was not fulfilled The yield was only about Rs 135,000 in 1939-40 The amount of duty levied in 1940 41 was Rs 2,01,000 and in 1941-42 Rs 3,92,000

During the year 1937, there was a precipitate fall in the price of sugar and in order to avert internal unrestrained competition a Sugar Syndicate was brought into existence, comprising over 90 mills Later in the year, the industry approached the Government for legislative interference with a view to avoid over-production of sugar and to overcome internal unrestrained competition, which brought down the price of sugar to an uneconomically low level The Governments of the UP and Bihar, to whom these representations were made passed Sugar Factory Control Acts, and made it compulsory for every mill to obtain a licence for working sugar factories from the Government One of the conditions of the grant of licence to a factory has been member-ship of the Indian Sugar Syndicate The Indian Sugar Syndicate has thus been given legislative recognition by the Governments of the UP and Bihar, and all mills working in the provinces of the UP and Bihar are compelled to sell their sugar through the Syndicate The Governments of the UP and Bihar have also appointed a joint Control Board consisting of the representatives of the UP and Bihar Governments, the representatives of the industry, and of cultivators and consumers In 1940, the life of the Sugar Control Act was extended by Bihar and UP Governments up to June 30, 1944, and a Sugar Commission was also appointed by them to be "a final authority, subject to Government control, on all matters connected with the pro duction and sale of sugar, as well as other matters regarding cane-prices, etc"

There was a very large carry over of sugar, approximating over 4 lakhs tons, at the begin ning of the 1940 41 season and as a consequence the U P & Bihar Governments restricted, by means of quota, the production of sugar in fac tories in U P and Bihar There was no check, however, to the production of sugar in Provinces outside UP & Bihar and in Indian States Since 1942, the policy adopted by Government is to maximise production, and their efforts have met with considerable success, as can be seen from the increase in production in 1942 43 and 1943 44 in spite of handicaps of obtaining sulphur, coal, etc. The production of sugar fell in 1944 45 owing to shortage of cane and transport difficulties. High prices realised for Cur also diverted cape supplies to some extent Gur also diveated cane supplies to some extent from the manufacture of sugar in factories for the manufacture of Gur

During the year 1937 the Government of India imposed a ban on the export of sugar from India, by sea to any country except to Burma, for a period of five years

As a resit of the train than fill later it to 1 % as a Agreement little i ow fre in expecting it is all their fit will i possible to tak full add into the first it in the cannot be sall as the in almost a hort g of s g r with in th country ad it ere is no large surni a cit o er for export-

It is also of i terest to note the production of gur for direct consumption since 1931 3...

	gur (Tons)
1931 3	\$8.000
193 33	3,40 000
1933 34	3 488 000
1934 3	3 701 000
193 36	4 101 000
1935 37	4 65 000
193 38	3 361 000
1938 39	° 131 000
1939-40	° 441 000
1940-41	3 414 000
1941 4	8 3 000
194 -43	3 015 000
1943 44	3 ,00 000
1944-45	3 50 000

a d other import nt producin centres and. The pite of sug r 1 s be n fix 1 b it the newscapes of continuin the later it species a control on the lad try by the nation 1 sn. at Agreet cut with early still 1 r n 1 by r. Products Co t 1 Ori r in Lant firsh leased to git it (o mm nt 1 1043 and the federies are compillit at it is found in the later it remainsted the real triangle of the later it is a federic structure. The structure is the species are compillited in the structure of the structure is structured by the structure th it is gar t court it i fact and the thir is r to least ait rs i faced by it.
Sug r Control r from time to tim. The price of su ar ? also be n fixed In 1044 4 th
rrice wa th 1600 per unf aris r slichtly price wa the 16 00 per

> In view of the state for the production is 1044 the various front ces were allocated quot's smaller by about 1 r cert than the previous con umptl n and in certain bi ities lik Bombs u r was also rationed from 1943 onwards 11 r tin in Bombay was 3 lies of su r per per o cand in otier ; I cra the ration is maller

> It my be not d also as a matter of interest it it I did it it it to topod it feet as (incl lin gr) it ill it countries it the not it it total yield of raws zur (rr) Leing 4 000 tons (rr) Tind in hur Indistry Annual fr 1915 and 1914 it M L Cardin)

The total sine of go and s g. India was e timated at 10 t l produce 1 in 1941 4 and in 1943 44 it will be about 150 crores

The Indian S car Ind stry is now the a cond The Indian s gar ind stry is now see a counters at indiatry, next in importance to only the Cotion Textile I d stry si ina mploym t to over 1000 workers in addition to about 3000 gradus tes not technical men and 0 illion culti ators n1 r pres nts a capital investment of about R 3 or

INDIAN TORACCO

H t ry—The Portuguess are credited with April 1943 I lans for a country wile or, anica h ving conveyed the tobacco plant and the ill in for res archon — its stype of tobucco and sowiedges of its prope thes to Isolata shout the distribution of its market, are under con the Gu . Ascel are the tobacco of a macron comes only from the two species Ascelans and Asceli or sud of the two the former in more common and commercially important — and the second of the control of t

In 191 43 th area under tob eco was 1185 000 acres The production durf at the me period vas estimated to be 979 million like. The chief tobacce crowls are poin ex are Madas (285 000 acres) In 21 (Juli 1000 acres) Boolasy to compared wit the p viol ye the are und a tob con in the main toba o growing are show a reach at the du lier by to the Grow More recal at the du lier by to the Grow More Food c mpa gu

Research - A great deal of research wo k has been done in India during the last 30 years both by the Government and by private agencies A sum of Runees T n l khs is now being

A sum of Rupes 1 n $_{1}$ km is now want annually expant $_{2}$ c $_{1}$ m development Agricultural Rese rch Station at Guntur soluted work on this commodity o $_{2}$ of th receipts of the high yielding strain T 0 in Nath or country exceeding the high yielding strain T 0 in Nath or country high n is yielding strain T 0 in Nath or country high n is yielding strain T 0 in Nath or country high n is yielding strain T 0 in Nath or country n is the sum of n in n i

out in 1928

On the Tobacco Resear h St tion t hadiad On the 100ECCO ACCEST HOS LIGHT ANAHAU
HE HOMBAY DEP THEMENT OF ACCIDITION 1501 ted
Oanplu 6 Fillu 45 and L Hu 49 he vy jelding
blid and chewing tobacco strains Attempts are
also being made to improve the Nipana tobacco
on the Tobacco Research Station Nipani

In Bengal trials are being carried out on the Government Agricultural Farm t Burishat (Rangpur) to find out the possibility of grow ing superior varieties of cig r tobacco from Sumatra II vana Manila and Pennsylvania

The Madras Department of Agriculture on th

-

The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, started in 1936 a Tobacco Research sub station at Guntur for the improvement of the quality of cigarette tobacco It was found that jowar (Andropogon Sorghum) as a preceding crop to tobacco helped to improve the quality of cigarette tobacco better than Maize and Variga (Panicum Miliaceum)

The India Leaf Tobacco Development Com pany, the largest buyers of tobacco in India, have been experimenting since 1920, chiefly in the Guntur area (Madras) and also in Saharanpur (United Provinces) and Whitefield (Mysore State), on the commercial possibilities of Virginia tobacco production and have helped to build up the Virginia tobacco industry to the position it now occupies

The cultivation of Virginia tobacco in the Mysore State has increased appreciably during recent veirs due to the impetus given by the Mysore Tobacco Company

Improvement in Marketing —The marketing survey of tobacco conducted by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India revealed the urgent need for standardising the methods of grading and preparing tobacco before putting it on the market With a view to assisting the trade in the above direction, the Indian Tobacco Association which consists of representatives of growers, dealers and manu facturers was formed at Guntur Under the Under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, rules were framed in 1937, laying down grade designations, definitions of quality, methods of marking and packing for un manufactured flue cured and sun cured Virginia and sun cured Natu (Country) tobacco In 1943 about 2 million lbs of tobacco valued at Rs 10 lakes were graded in Madras, Bengal and Bihar

With a view to controlling the quality of tobacco exported from India, the Government of India have appointed an Inspectorate staff consisting of a Chief Inspector and several Inspectors for examining the quality of tobacco and grading it on the basis of specifications laid down for Agmark grades

In 1939, the provisions of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act were applied to tobacco in Guntur District and Bezwada taluk of Kistna District This provides for regulating the market practices regarding weighment, trade A number of allowances and methods of sale market yards has been opened where the growers and dealers are given facilities for transacting their business in tobacco

Production -More than half the Indian production is concentrated in 5 clearly defined zones, 112 -

THE NORTH BENGAL AREA comprises the districts of Rangpur, Jalpaiguri and Dinajpur of Bengal including the Cooch Behar State About three fourths of the crop in this area is under N tabacum which includes the varieties locally known as Jati, Bhengi, Naokhol and of Gangetic alluvium, rich in lime generally and Hingli. The remaining one fourth is under in potash in isolated areas. The raising of

rustica varieties for Hoola and chewing purposes

The soils are grey ashy coloured loams rich in potash Tobacco is sown in the nurseries from August to September and transplanting of seedlings is done from October to December The crop is irrigated from temporary wells and 12 harvested from January to March The leaf is cured by air curing and sun curing methods The produce is marketed from March to October The finer qualities of Bhengi are shipped to Burma, while the poorer qualities are sold in India for cigarette manufacture Hingu and rart of Motivari are sold for making snuff

(2) THE GUNTUR AREA comprises the districts of Guntur, Kistna and adjoining portions of Hyderabad State Varieties of N tabacum are exclusively grown in this area Prior to the introduction of flue curing of Virginia tobacco in 1928, all the tobacco was The tobacco produced in this area sun cured is grouped into (1) Virginia—(a), Flue cured (b), Sun cured, (11) Country or Natu tobacco, invariably sun cured In the first group, Harrison Special and in the second group Thoka Aku, Kara Aku varieties are important, Flue-cured tobacco is being used in India and is also exported to the United Kingdom and Lgypt for manufacture of cigarette and pipe tobacco. The sun cured Virginia, and Natu tobaccos are used for making cheaper cigarettes, etc. The soils are deep, heavy black cotton soils and rich in lime. Tobacco seed is sown in August and seedlings are transplanted from The crop is grow October to November invariably without the help of irrigation an is harvested from January to March flue cured Virginia tobacco is marketed from January to April while the sun cured Country and Virginia tobaccos are marketed from March June There are nearly 6,000 flue curing barns and the Virginia tobacco is cured by means of artificial heat radiated from hot iro pipes arranged on the floor of the barn sun curing is done by stringing the leaf to juttwine and curing them on racks pitched on the open field for drying in sun To the India. open field for drying in sun To the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company Ltd goes the credit for establishing the industry it Virginia tobacco production and for assisting the growers in seed and seedling distribution research and propaganda in manurial require ments, proper methods of curing and ensuring t market for the tobacco by buying the major portion of the production

THE NORTH BIHAR AREA comprises the districts of Muzaffurpur, Darbhanga and Purnea In this area both the N tabacum and N rustice varieties are grown in the proportion of two thirds to one third A major portion of the production of N tabacum is utilised for chewing, while a fairly large quantity is bought by the Cigarette manufacturers in India. The production from N rustica is utilised for hooka purposes

The soils are light, ash coloured, deep, and

(4) THE CHAPOTAR (GUJERAT) ARFA compiles Anand Borsad and Nadiad taluk s of K a district and Paties and Pit a district and Petlad and Bh dran talukas cen intrigates with we water checked and seemle state of the seemle seem tobacco was successfully cultiv ted and cured over about 100 acres and serious attempts are being made to extend the area under thi type

The soils are light sandy loams to da leoloured heavy clays Sowi g i done in July and planting of seedlings in August Paliu and Klu are grown without Irrigation whil are grown vanous irrigation whill office and us grown dry or irrigated Adv and office and us grown dry or irrigated Adv and office a I tter h if of December to end of June with the

l ter h II of December 6 of the peak period in March and April,

(5) The Merant Area includes Belgaum and Start of stricts of Bombay along with hollapur Sangil and Miny States. In this area v riction of the peak period in the quality of produces stand reliation of the New York, and the period of the New York, and the period of the New York, and the period of the New York, and the period of the New York, and the New York, a

prediin a is commenced in August and trans planting in October hovember. The crop is black and deep heavy cly at though tob cot is careful to integrated. Harvestine begins in grown on a small area on the red toams. The between Market and the produce is ground unseries are sown in the middle of June and cured. It is marketed from April to middle of June (4) The Consporar (Guyerar) Afra come (4) The Consporar (Guyerar) Afra come (5) The Consporar (Guyerar) Afra come (5) The Consporar (Guyerar) Afra come (6) The Consporar (Guyerar) Afra come (6) The Consporar (Guyerar) Afra come (6) The Consporar (Guyerar) Afra come (7) The Consporar (

Most of the tobacco exported fr m I di to K a district and retiad and lb dram talkiss of oldraced state This area is grown sholly aden and Dependencies I from the Classots: of oldraced state This area is grown sholly aden and Dependencies I from the Classots: are () Gd d u () Ph () held () kd u tall the control of the dependencies of the control

> Mauf tured Pr d et —Tobacco is manul ctured to many different forms to diff r nt purpo es The importance of the manulactured products can be gauged by the er factory alue of the various products mentioned below The figures in brackets show the v lue of the prod ct in Crores of rupees

Apa t from cl arettes the other tobacco products are prepared with little of standa d

THE LAC INDUSTRY

Lac is a reshows a betance secreted by an it being used in Insil if r the mun fet so of next which ill so no the twips of certain tree of andig a sharkes! a minute of interest in the state of the stat

10 000—50 000 tons

The chief use of lac in Ind a is for poil I girdling wheels inits I ather dressings p per limitue A ob trus is in hot I queries of wooden tors penholders etc. About 300 India only to the manufacture of gramophon is consistent of the configuration of the configur

ynthetic resins have opened up can still be demonstrators

ds There is yet a large potential market ramophone records in the East the improvements in heat resistance and amical strength brought about by chemical the uses for literal interesting anical strength brought about by chemical the uses for literal interesting anical strength brought about by chemical the uses for literal interesting in cultivation, and in provenients in cultivation, pest control, &c, which will lead to the production of a better grade of raw material Recently, there have been many developments in increasing anical strength brought about by chemical fications, a wide field of application which tion are taught to the villagers through trained

INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY

Indian Film Industry at the present substantially increased Early development claims to occupy eighth place among the took place in Bombay, which today is the tries of India It is 32 years old

' Hollywood of India It is estimated that about 66 per cent or two thirds the total innual production of Indian films comes from leed by Mr D G Phalke in the year 1913, ince then the development of the industry spread to other provinces, and it is now well spread to other provinces, and it is now well ince then the development of the industry spread to other provinces, and it is now well been both extensive and rapid With established in Bengal as also in Madras, in which coming of talkies the pace of progress it has made good progress in recent years

NUMBER OF STUDIOS

ere were before the war about 50 film These employees receive under is in India, and about 150 concerns engaged Rs 200 a month Supposing the is in India, and about 150 concerns engaged ducing films The principal film producing is are located at Bombay, Poona, Kolhapur, tta, Madras and Lahore

hough exact figures are not available in n cases, it is roughly estimated that pre bout Rs 8 37 crores was invested in the iction, Distribution and Exhibition hes of the Indian film industry, in which 15,000 persons were it is estimated emplo Investment in Production and Distribu imounted to about Rs 3 crores, Invest in the construction and equipment of in the struction and equipment of instruction and Equipment of Cinemas Rs 4 37 crores

the 15,000 who pre war were employed in adustry there were some 4,000, mainly es and technicians engaged in the Produc so the decimicans engaged in the Production 4,500, munly clerical, in the Distrit, and some 6,500 in the Exhibition of The total salures paid out in a year stimated to come to about Rs 50 lakhs: Average number of workers* employed in studios registered under the Factories on 31st December 1942 was

2,224 ay Province 462 ta and Lahore numbers are available but are estimated at 650 3,336 Total

average paid to be Rs 100, the annual paybill of these employees

is estimated at Ŕs (*c, excepting Author, Photo-playwriter, Scenario Writei, Composer of Songs, Production Manager, Assistant Production Manager, Costume Designer and his assistants, Art Director and his assistant, Music Director, Cameraman in chief, Sound Engineer, Chief Recordist, Sculptor, Make up Supervisor, Painter, Decora tor, Property Man, and Orchestra)

Raw Film Imports

Among the war time restrictions is the supply of details of imports The latest information as allable regarding raw film imports is July the verr 1941-42 in which the footige of raw films imported was 930,000 Following are the import figures since 1937-38 -

Year of	Footage of Raw
Import	Film Imported
1937 38 1938 39 1939 40 1940 41 1941-42 1942 43	7,42,35,10 } 7,38,55,853 8,30,00,000 7,00,000 9,30,00,000 Not available

FEATURES AND SHORTS

following table gives the number of short films published by the Boards of Film ature films exhibited in India The table Censors at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and seen compiled from reports of censored Lahore

y r	FEATURES		SHORTS		GRAND TOTAL	
1 1	Indian	Forel _b n	Indian	Forei-n	Indian	Foreign
19 0 (figur not available)		ļ				
19 (figures not available)					1	
1924	59	405	6	903	8	1308
1926	95	456	63	10 6	148	153
198	117	593	1.0	1009	3	160
1930	61	609	63	10 0	324	1 8
1931	34	4	138	989	480	1461
193	237	393	96	1133	333	15 6
1933	0	449	69	1491	71	1940
1934	196	417	109	1470	30	1887
1935	°47	397	91	1416	338	1813
1936	9	399	97	14 5	3 6	18 4
1937	180	395	61	1181	41	1575
1938	163	7	n t kno n	8.6	163	1103
1939	- 146	4	1	67	146	896
1940	16	01	!	601	16	805
1941	137	169	(01		3 0
194	16	19	i	153	1	350
1943	183	1 1	1	0	[414

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF FEATURE FILMS

The foll wing Table gives the country of origin of feature films exhibited in India for th ye rs 1933 to 1940 -

	1935	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	194	1943
India	9	180	163	146 1 8	16	13	165	183
America	314	31	0	18	18	167	16	180
Britain	83	80	55	39		33		30
Other Co ntries		3	1	9	1	ĺ		
Tot 1	6.8	5	140	30	363	337	856	395

DISTRIBUTORS

The ew p about 10 lit b to 1 | The divibut raemily ntedin B n bav II of whom 9 wer divibut v for clan film | Letta D lin M d Labore Bang love T represented to the control of the control o

CINEMAS IN INDIA

Who complete the definition of the state of

	Country	Pop lation	Ci en Hous	P so s per cinema	Ci m pe 1 000 popul tion
Gre t Brit in		4 4 16 84	5 000	9 483	0 01
U S A		1 7 5 046	17 000	7	0 14
India		40 00 00 000	1 00	5 94	0 004



IMPORTS OF FILMS

The following table ci in in foot ce and value the totals of raw and exposed films imported into Indi and of the import duty paid to Government --

lear		Foots e	Value Import D					
19** _3		3 10 4 9	13 _3 393	075				
19-3-4		40165	14 10 637	7,_5 407				
10 4-		91 44 60	15 0° 9.3	60 700				
10.5- 6		f30 17 190	-1 05 33	3 54 65				
19 6- 7		174 8 664	_3 1 503	4 2854				

_	Raw F	ilms	Expos	ed Films	l
	Lootage	Value	Footage	Value	
197-3 19-8 9 19-8-30 19-8-30 19-30-31 19-31-3 19-31-3 19-31-3 19-31-3 19-31-3 19-31-3 19-31-3 19-31-3 19-31-4 19-41-4 19-41-4 19-41-4 19-41-4	1 37 093 10 181 73 1 00 5 9 28 309 11 23 18 013 25 5 0 887 36 917 01 60 101 181 60 665 634 67 83 111 4 35 103 73 85 853 83 000 000 0 30 000 000 93 000 000	5 8 9 5 8 60 9 7 8 8 60 9 3 1 11 07 66 3 73 809 3 1 4 1 40 188 31 00 000	10 37 _ SS 10 79 341 10 47 051 10 1 9 605 8 9 9 862 9 501 0.3 10 8 6.366 9 0 67 3 8 8 0 808 9 407.888 9 407.888 5 8338 6 034 479 4 000 000	20 8 975 19 81 911 10 06 341 19 66 495 17 00 000 19 10 051 7 9 46 4 88 818 5 80,4 1 4 89 887 28 14 738 3 14 738 3 19 305 54 00 000	4 4 330 4 90 601 5 17 605 6 03 054 7 653 1 4 9 48 370 1 81 237 13 59 463 13 99 06 14 45 544 14 82 38 13 09 356 14 70 000

IMPORTS OF CINEMA EQUIPMENT

The following table gives the figures of imports into India of cinema talkies apparatus and equipment up to 1939 40 $-\!-\!-$

,	1938-37	1937-33	1933-39
Ci ema projecting apparatus and parts and accesso les Sound recordi g apparatu nd parts and accessorie	Rs 8 65 44 3 9 416	C Ra 1 39 660 5 7 751	R 0 86 536 3 04 58

IMPORTS INTO BOMBAY

The f llowing figures give the imports into Bombay of cinema t ikle apparatus and cinemat graph films -

	1931-35	1935-36	1936-3	1937 38	1038-30	1939-10
Cinema talkie app ratus et Cinematograph films	Rs in Lakhs 31 06	R in Lakhs	Ra in Iakh 8 57 30 88	Rs in I khs 13 85 34 08	R in Lakhs 11 40 31 6	R in Lakh 6 93 37 81

The China Trade—II of ssions cold lian, bound to do so to reduce her exports to trible not receptor plan trade a pro-likely far Last in a catria for other than reed and by the liand trade as the state of the state

primisable export limit and in 1913 is stopped po is to Chin altoy for r The financial acrifice ther by u dertak n by India in o der to help the Chin i the rpo-fess d desire for r form amounted to m ny millio s sterling a ye Chin n vr carried uth r side of the bargain She is still the

greatest opium producing co intry in the world Agreements observed by India The Go ernment of India hav carried o t to the litter their ide of the 1911 agreement of They liter the! ide of th 1911 agree me t. Th. y he we cone further. Not all year z yorist. Chin stopp d and protes to non Chin c. unit with the control of the c d d with eff ct f om lat Janu ry 19 3 c rtl finite system recomme d d by the League of A tlons wh reby all x ports of oplum must be covered by certificates fr m the Go e ament of the importing country that its en ignment is approved and is required for legitimate purposes. The pe sure exerted by the Leagu of N tions in this r gard was not pe su upon the Go ern. The Go ern and the Go ern and the Go ern.

while the problem of the second of the country of t as co lifer bl intelligent pogress in the de elopment of the a regul tions upon the u e of opium which are tim honoured

India a optium Folicy —The current attitude and poil y (the Government of India were respicted or one for behalf to trape at the folicy of the control of the folicy of th moder t use of raw opium whether the object of the consum r besom real or suppo ed physical b neft or merely the indulgence of the imost uni ersalde ir of h man belgs priicu the Gor ram at of India but upon the Go era of the consum reserve real or suppose of pays; an aniso of the importing count is an so it all be not merely the indulgence of the as Inii we concerned the new system was lined and the indulgence of the as Inii we concerned the new system was lined to the indulgence of the as Inii we concerned the new system was limited to the first state of the sta

nted by the various areas selected 101 tigation, and in the light of the personal ledge of the representatives of the different inces and of the reports of the local commitconcluded that it appeared that certain

a Punjab might be held to provide cases In other cases the Confer rther inquiry considered that there was no evidence of lent excess But they gave a reries of ples to show that there were simple explaus showing harmless causes for what appear be excessive consumption in many places

um policy has on several occasions during ist few years come under discussion in the Indian Legislature and in regard to Government of India and the non members of the Legislature have been Cultivation of the poppy in British is confined, except for a few wild and ssible regions, to the area that supplies ernment of India Factory at Ghazipur in inited Provinces where it can only be under license Importation h India from the Indian States is controlled hibition of imports except on Government and by agreement with the States ned that they will not allow exports to several measures to curtail supply to the public 1 India except by arrangement Cul in in British India is progressively and The process being reduced ion was staved in 1931-1932 found that the rate before 1931 had oo rapid so that stocks were brought to a ously low level Progressive and rapid ion was resumed in 1933, the total area aution of Benares opium from 1932 33 as undei

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1932-33
                   27,228 Acres
            =
1933 34
                   13,792
            =
                    6 806
1934-35
            =
                    7,167
1935 36
            ==
1936 37
                    6 366
            ==
1937-38
            ==
                    6 5 6 4
1938-39
            =
                    4812
1939 40
                    4,899
1940 41
                    4,819
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dual Extinction Of Exports -Loid ternal policy of other Governments the iment of India had decided to reduce to all countries in the Lar East by a roportion annually with a view ultimately ontinuing them altogether une, 1926, it was announced that extinc

these exports would take place in ten

rements at the special instance of His to arrangements (prescribed by the League of sty's Government The Conference after Nations) which confine the amount of such anastive discussion of the phenomena exports to the quantities approved by the Governments of these territories Besides these places, opium is exported to Burma and Aden Before separation, they formed an integral part of India and it has been decided to continue to allow them to draw their supplies of opium of Assam and Calcutta might correctly from India at cost price as long as they require garded as having excessive con umption it The quantities exported to Burma and that Orisis and the Ferozepore District Aden during the year 1939 were 22,443 kgs and 42 kgs respectively

The stendy decrease in the average annual net receipts (after deducting expenditure) from the opium export trade is shown by the following

table

1910 11 to 1912-13 Rs 801 62 lakhs 1920 21 to 1922-23 Rs 183 41 ,, 1922 23 to 1924-25 Rs 167 51 ,, 1932-33 to 1933 34 Rs. 55 22 ,, 1934-35 \mathbf{Rs} 19 35

In making this sacrifice, the Government of India had gone further than the requirements of the provisions of international conventions India's voluntary relinquishment of crores-in revenue has not, however, contributed to the reduction of consumption in the Far Eastern countries, which are now obtaining their supplies of opium from various other sources

Total Prohibition In Assam —The control of policy about internal consumption rests with Provincial Governments, who are adopting

Since 1919 various restrictive measures had been adopted by the Government of Assam in of their efforts to eradicate the opium habit, such because as the raising of the retail price, the rationing of shops, the issue of passes, introduction of prohibition in selected areas, and accelerated reduction of rations

The Government of Assam embarked upon a policy of total prohibition in the included areas of the Province from March 1, 1941 A system of quarterly accelerated reduction of opium rations by which rations of all consumers were reduced at the rate of one eighth of a tolaaccording to the prescribed scale—was enforced from September 1, 1939, in the partially excluded areas of the Province with a view to eradicating. this pernicious habit of opium consumption in these areas within a period of two years

Close supervision is maintained over the licensed vendors in all parts of British India. the conditions of their licenses require that the ig, as Viceroy, made the position clear shops shall always be open to inspection, that no statement in February, 1926, when he opium shall be sold to children or bad characters shops shall always be open to inspection, that no rise in attempting to sit in judgment on premises and during the prescribed hours, that only unadulterated Government oplum shall be sold, that credit shall not be allowed, that no consumption shall be permitted on the premises that full accounts shall be maintained and that the names and addresses of purchasers of more than one or two tolas shall be recorded These conditions are effectively enforced by the excise departments of the various provinces

GLASS AND CLASSWARE

Gla was n nifactir i i Indi cent le lire Christ Phym nitons Indian glass as b ing of superior q al ty

As a result of recent archæological ex s v tio s a number of small crude giass vessels I dicatis of the v ry primitive stage of the industry t the tim have bee discovered

It is cert in acco d to Sir Alfred CI tter ton that by the late it c it ry glas was an t bli hed ind try i India producing nainly b n les a d small bottles The qu i ty ofth m ter ils w b d not the articles turned out were rou h

Manufacture of glass in I di n modern Manuacture of glass in 1 di in modern Durope n lines dates f a the n set es of th lat ntury win some pi r effots were r ade in this lire tio Sin et h an mber of co c rus have start d Th y devot them selves to tie manuf ct e of b n i s and 1 mp selves to the manuf ct e of b n is and i my the total minutest us known in india. The file is between the manufact ct of b n is and i my it ads to improve we kig conditions in it is and proof ction of and other centres and evolve a new types of the file it e d apidly i ti b i in fit w r

In its pres nt st ge the I dustry takes two well-dell ed forms—(1) I dg nous L tta Industry and () the mod rn 1 ctory I dust y Tle former with is repented in see 1 It promised or a in the United Prince It to the country I as its left centres in the I romanded or a in the United Prince It Firozabad or a in the United Pr vince it is minly come n d with the manufe the ro of che p b n less mad f m gis s block m nu it cred in i quantit With the coming of the factory called manufeth of the less considered. The lactory land styr i turning out m ch b ther quality ban les and has iso cossel liy elim n ted Japaneso Impo to Furozal ad is in full cot of f the bangi m. riche in ethe other i of the W lt sexpet in ethe control of the bangi m. riche in ethe other i of the W lt sexpet in ethe control of the bangi m. riche i for it is the control of the bangi m. riche i for it is the control of the bangi m. riche in ethe other i of the W lt sexpet in ethe other i of the W lt sexpet in ethe other in the control of the banging the formal of the control of the banging th

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In odic tields the l'actory in lutry s m inly in the second of the local straint in an in the of imp him a second of the local straint in a second of the local straint in a second of the local straint in a second of the local straint in a second of the local straint in a second of the local straint in a second of the local straint in a second of the local straint in a second of the local straint in a second of the local straint in a second of the local straint in a second of the local straint in a second of the local straint in the local straint in a second of the local straint in the local

As a result of an ing iry held in 1931 the Covernment of I dia decided to as ist the gl 3 industry by way of a reb te of customs d ty on imported Sodi A h

In 1933 pecial ction towards development i dicative of the x ry primitive stage of the landsury that the time have been discovered. The flat Indian references to glass are in ite flat Naw man til Chonicles of the Si heles this s (300 BiC) when glass mirrors were cred in processions.

It is cert in accoult to Sir Alfred Ct tter ton that by the liste til c at ry glas was localized and helders lied from the which have more than the lands are which are more results of the singular translations. The second to the singular translations are the second to the singular translations and the second the singular translations are the second translations are some second to the second translations are some second to the second translations are some second translations. The second translations are some second translations are some second translations are second translations. The second translations are second translations are second translations. The second translations are second translations are second translations. The second translations are second translations are second translations. The second translations are second translations are second translations. The second translations are second translations are second translations. The second translations are second translations are second translations. The second translations are second translations are second translations. The second translations are second translations are second translations. The second translations are second translations are second translations. The second translations are second translations are second translations. The second translations are second translations are second translations. The second translations are second translations are second translations. The second translations are second translations are second translations. The second translations are second translations are second translations are second translations. The second translations are second translations are second translations. The second translations are second translations are second translations. The second translations yum o sglassh pin, r fini and dor ting maelines of a modern type i v been installe i in fa torie in some ases at Go, nm at xpense accordin to development pla repense according to development plater implementably the Section. The production of laboratory were was initiated and also the man feture fig sebend was into died so nutil ly new cottage indust y foll who a process litther it whown in India. The figs section which we have the production of the process of the production of the production of the process of the production

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D e to technical improvements of a fu d mental n tur on the otter hand ou to favour able economic conditions connected with the wa able economic conditions connected with the wa but all sindstry I the Unit d P O ince the highest control of the control of the control and unpiles the bile of all consumed I India so casfully repl cing foreirn imp is V rious n will severe bedo mad in India III. bold? I rip the control of the control of the control n will severe bedo mad in India III. bold? I rip d by the Defence Dep rime is etc have b n e dived inti Laboratory of the Section and had o or to the industry for

regarded as a surplus country in respect of her resources of raw hides and shins. It is estimated that normally she produces 20 million cattle hides, 5.7 million buffalo hides, 27.5 million goat and 17 million sheep skins a year. Only a portion of the cattle and buffalo hides is obtained from slaughtered animals and the bulk, about 75 to 80 per cent is derived from animals that die a natural death. On account of this reason the output of these hides increases when famine, flood, cattle epidemics, etc., take an undue toll on livestock. Goat and sheep skins are, however, derived from animals slaughtered for meat and their production remains more or less at a steady level

Trade in raw hides and skins -Of the total output of India graw hides and skins it is estimated that from 50 to 75 per cent of cattle hides and about 45 per cent of gort and sheep skins are now locally tanned and the balance exported in the raw condition Previous to the European war of 1914-1918, about 50 per cent of the total export of cattle hides used to go to Germany and Austria and the balance to the other Turop ean countries and United States, while 80 per cent of the exported goat skins used to go to United States The Germans brought the collections, curing and grading of the Indian cattle hides and the Americans those of goat skins to a fairly high standard The war disorganised this export trade and during post-war years the Government of India levied an export duty of 15 per cent on hides and skins with a rebate of 10 per cent for those which with a rebate of 10 per cent for those which were exported to and tanned in Empire countries. The object of this measure was to foster in the first place India's leather industry and in the next encourage tanning of Indian hides within the British Empire and reduce their export to Germany and other non-empire countries. Later on, the duty was abolished. The measure did not succeed in stopping export to Germany which continued to revive until the outbreak of the present was to revive until the outbreak of the present war in 1939 The repeal of the duty helped the revival, and export to Germany rose to about 28 per cent of the total export in 1935 36 The post-war measures, however, increased tanning in India There was a change in the direction of goat skins export also during the post-war period After the war the United Kingdom developed the manufacture of glace kid and considerable quantities of Indian goat skins are being now exported to that country and the U S A share is proportionately reduced Still the U S A takes about 3 times as much as the United Kingdom and about 70 per cent of the United kingdom and about 70 per cent of the total export from India India is responsible for the supply of about one third of the total goat skins used in the world's tanning industry and some of her goat skins, especially those of Bengal and Bihar, are regarded to be the best raw materials for high class glace kid

Cattle hides are cured for the export trade by air drying and dry salting. The better Madras and these as well as cattle hide grades of the former are dried out, being stretched lengthwise on frames, and are called Framed" present annual export of half-tanned hides, and the inferior ones are dried by spread.

hides Air dried hides are treated with a solution of arsenic to ward off insect damage before export Dry salt curing is done mostly in Bengal with a saline earth known as "Khan Salt' which consists principally of sodium sulphate mixed with varying proportions of sodium chloride and earthy matter Goat skins are mostly dry salted and to a lesser extent air dried The total export of raw hides and skins amounted to Rs 3,84,66,560 in 1938 39

ing on the ground and are known as "Crumpled.

Recently the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India has been attempting to grade slaughtered cattle hides. Hide grading stations have been started at slaughter houses at Delhi, Agra, Bandra (Bombay) Bareilly, Karachi and Rampur, and specifications for grades have been formulated. Hides and skins are included in the Schedule to the Agricultural Produce (Marketing and Grading) Act of 1937. An attempt is being made by the Central Agricultural Marketing Department, Govt of India, to improve flaying in the slaughter houses where grading stations have been started by giving a bonus to flavers. The Department has recently published a Report on the Marketing of Hides in India and Burma (Marketing Series No 36) and another Report on the Marketing of Skins in India and Burma (Marketing Series No 40) which contain valuable informations regarding Indian hides and skins

Tanning in India—The tanning industry in India has made great strides since the last European war. It may be divided into two categories, indigenous and modern

Indigenous tanning—This is carried out principally by the people of the tanning caste which is a depressed Hindu community known as the Chamar They tan according to indigenous methods and their products may be divided into a number of typical groups, viz, (1) the miscellaneous crude leather produced in the villages to meet local needs, (11) the bag tanned buffalo sole leather produced in the Punjab and Calcutta which is extensively used for making shoes, (121) tanned sheep skins of the Punjab known as "Kabuli Bheris' used as a cheap book binding leather throughout India, (121) half tanned leather of Medros and Bombay (122) half tanned leather of Medros and Bombay (ir) half tanned leather of Madras and Bombay The first three varieties are all consumed in India while the better grades of the fourth are exported chiefly to the United Kingdom and The half-tanned from there to other countries cattle hides and calf skins are known in the International trade as East India tanned Kips These are retained and finished and Calf skins in the importing countries for making shoe upper and other varieties of dressing leather. The cattle hides used to be tanned formerly with avaram or turnar bark (Cassia auriculata) which occurs in South and Western India But since the last war they are being tanned in Madras with wattle bark, large quantities of which are imported from South Africa The goat and sheep skins in Madras and these as well as cattle hides in Bom bay are still tanned with avaram bark. The present annual export of half-tanned leather is

Modern t gr—Leather fr Ma n ss nd Saddlery for military equipme t has long been m unfactured at Casup re by West m process co f vegetable isaning form buff is a district section of the s

all re supplying p acide lly the wh le of their thrust to the Government in the Box and Willow Ben 1 run and the Box and Willow Ben 1 run and Box and Willow Ben 2 run and Box and Willow Ben 2 run and Box and Willow Ben 2 run and Box and Willow Ben 2 run and Box and Willow Ben 2 run and Box and Willow Ben 2 run and Box and Willow Ben 3 run and Box and Willow Ben 2 run and Box and Willow Ben 2 run and Box and Willow Ben 2 run and Box and Willow Ben 2 run and Box and Willow Ben 2 run and Box and Willow Ben 2 run and Box and Box and Willow Ben 2 run and Box and Box and Willow Ben 2 run and Box and Box and Willow Ben 2 run and Box and Box and Willow Ben 2 run and Box and Box and Willow Ben 2 run and Box and Box and Willow Ben 2 run and Box and Box and Willow Ben 2 run and Box and Box and Willow Ben 2 run and Box and

~COIR

Coir is the inde name given to the first contained from the hull of the eccount of the color of the top to the color of the color of the color of the top top the color of the top top the color of the top top the fact that the following the product of the coord the top top the fact that the color of the top top the fact that the top top top the fact that the following the fact that the fact t

in the shade and then beaten or willowed with thin bamboo caues. The fibre is then returned ** ** * , VALUE / VANUE IN DUCK IN MILICU to the merchant who further cleans this in a revolving drum furnished with projecting spikes resembling thin saw blades made of iron The fibre is sorted out into colour grades and dis tributed among the local people who spin this The fibre is first made into 'slivers" and is then either spun by hand or on a wheel This is again returned to the merchant who again grades this for colour and splices the short lengths into a continuous length of 450 yards It is then tied into bundles and is disposed of to the factories where it is either baled up for export or is minufactured into matting, door mats, braid, ship's fenders, rope, etc

The yarn is very carefully graded, both for manufacture and for export, according to its colour, which is, in reality, a gauge of proper retting. The best quality of coir is a golden yellow colour and the lowest grade is a grey colour which shows that the husks have either bren over retted or that the condition for retting have not been satisfactory

Properly retted coir is of the highest quality-It is much more easily spun than machine made coir, because the fibres are clean and free from adhering pith and a much more even yarn is obtained It is much stronger than machine made coir because none of the long or "bristle" fibres have been removed in the process of extine through to the correct stage

cusing arrest expresent to termostaterite containions! or to salt or fresh water, and in manufacture it is found to take dyes readily

The value of the Indian trade is considerable, the imports into Great Britain alone, which represent less than 20 per cent of the Indian exports, are shown in the Board of Trade returns to amount in value to more than one million pounds per annum. It is an industry which provides a profitable occupation to the densely populated back water tracts of Western India, and it provides the raw material in the shape of yarn and fibre for a considerable industry in Europe More than 80 per cent of the manu factured coir products imported into the United Kingdom are produced in India and more than 90 per cent of the coir varn. The imports of coir, fibre from India are inconsiderable and amount to only 25 per cent of the quantity imported. The export of coir fibre from India. represents in value only 0 35 per cent of that of the total Indian exports of coir and coir

The Government of Madras are conducting a coir demonstration school at Beypore near Calicut under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce, where students are trained in improved methods of cleaning fibre, of spinning of coir yarn on the wheel, of produc ing ropes, belts, mits, rugs, etc

It is proposed to enlarge the activities of the School and also to open fresh centres in suitable localities on the East Coast for teaching coir an indication that retting has been carried handicraft and increasing the output of coir articles

PATENTS, DESIGNS AND TRADE MARKS.

'Patents,' Designs and 'Trade Marks constitute certain forms of personal rights which are collectively referred to as rights of industrial property' In British India the rights in Patents and Designs are regulated by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, as amended from time to time, and the procedure under the Act is regulated by the Indian Patents and Designs Rules 1933 and the Indian Secret Patent Rules, 1933 The Act and the Rules are contained in the Patent Office Handbool which is available from the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines Delhi, at a cost of Re 1 per copy The Handbook contains in addition detailed instructions for those interested in Patents and Designs In the latest edition (6th) of the Hundbook is added a new chapter wherein are collected together some of the important decisions of the Courts, the Central Government and the Controller of Patents and Designs These decisions are helpful in interpreting the provisions of the Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1911 The broad features of the Patents and Designs Act may be described as follows -

PATENTS

making, selling and using the pitented inven appliances

tion and of authorising others so to do Patents granted under the Indian Patents and Designs Act are operative throughout British India. The normal term of a patent in British India is 16 years But in exceptional cases, this term can be extended by a maximum of ten years. The continuance of the right conferred by a patent after the first four vears of its term is

What may be patented—A patent may be granted for an invention, which is defined as any manner of new manufacture including an improvement or an alleged invention' other words, to be patentable an invention must be a manufacture, it must be new, it must be useful and it must not be such as may be said to be obvious to a person skilled in the art to which the invention relates and acquainted with the common knowledge in that art at the time of apply in_for the patent. The word 'manu facture includes any process apparatus, device, machine, article, or composition of matter

Illustrations of pitentable inventions are new PATENTS

I p tent is a legil document which confers implements, domestic appliances, drying and upon the patentee the exclusive privilege of moistening appuratus and processes and samitary In the field of chemical industry, stree processes and practises for mainfacturing spratiable (contertediam revocation of the patent A prod its foodstuffs does tailow a battitutes ; stent worked wholly outside British india may tar hy raw metalls sods a h caustic sods, it so be revoked by the Ce trai Go erament process is for the treating t. f oil, seeds by DESIGNS products a d waste materials are il p tent ble in enti s

A plan of campaign in warfare or busine s or tle discov ry of hitherto unknown n tural law is not pate t ble Similarly a game of chance or skill whi h de not require new m ans fo playing it or a m thod of c iculation o a ew tation for writing mu i a new m thod of

What are commonly called patent medi-cines a medicin's preprid by siret for ul and are not u lly corred by the grant f p tents Tie p p i to s of s ch medicine m y in mo t cases i ossess trade m k ri hts in the names by which the medi incs are kn wn

New methods of using will known app ratus may I o be patented pr vid d the ew methods res it i mf re en technical advantages

'es compositi of matter m y lso be pate ted

if it re perties w uld not b d ductble from known p p rties f their constituent sub tances

In the case of chemical inv ti us it should be not d th t the ricle o substa ce whi h i produced may b ld but if the mod of pro lu ing it i new the p oc ill be patent ble

Wh my brain par nt d hw-Any p reon in posse si n of n in entio may obtai d h w-Any

For the purpo e of the Indian Patents and Designs Act 1911 a design means the fe tures lesigns Act 1911 a design means trere tures of shape configuration pattern or ornament applied to an, article by any i d strial process which in the finish d article appet to and artinged soil by by the eye A model or prin [pl] of construction or anything which i in substan tation for writing in the control of a m re mech nical device or a t de mark is which fall under the Indian Copyright Act (Act III of 1914) do not lso come within the scop of the I dian Patents and D signs Act

> A design to be regi trable must be new or g n 1 nd mu t be applicable to an art is The original registration rem ins in force for five years but the p riod c n be extended upto fifte n years in 11

Duri g the existence of c pyright in a regis tered de ign it cams it orised pplication of the de ign to the riticle in questi n for purpose of sale i p of ibited. The penalty fo ach infring m ntisa um not exceeding five i undred initing m hiss um not exceeding ave I undered rupe s recoverabl as a co tract debt the pr pi tor my in the all matie elect to brig a ult for the recovery of dam ge and for in injunction ag inst the repetition of the I flagement in which c se the infringer; p reon n poses it out a in ento may obtait | ingenent in which c se the intringer ; patent Applic tion to a p tent should be libbl to pay such d mages a may be awarded d to the Co tell r of Fat nt and Beals | By a recent amendment of s ction 18 of th and field at the Patent Offi set | H it s, I d in Sea Customs Act the importation into St. t. Calcutta. The polica t him eff set | B it h la lia f goods beari a pir ted design on an applicant for a British Indian Patent an option to file with his application either a "Complete Specification" describing the nature of the invention and the manner of performing the same, or a "Provisional Specification" merely describing the nature of the invention, and to follow it up with a "Complete Specification" within nine months thereafter The rules for implementing the provisions of the Amendment Act 1945 have not yet been promulgated

With the separation of Aden from India and its constitution into a Crown Colony on the 1st of April 1937, the Indian Patents and Designs Act so far as it was applicable to Aden was repealed by the Government of Aden, but by an ordinance issued in that Colony, it is provided that all British Indian Patents and registered designs bearing dates prior to the 1st April 1937 and in force at that date, shall continue to be in force in Aden also so long as they remain in prescribed time due to delay caused by war force in British India

rules enable the Central Government to grant licences under enemy owned patents and designs For further information on this subject reference mry be made to the Patent Office, 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta

Rule 42 of the Defence of India Rules pro vides that except under the authority of the Controller, no person shall make an application for the grant of a patent or the registration of a design in any country or place not included in His Majesty's Dominions, and not being an Indian State

The Indian Patents & Designs (Extension of Time) Act, 1942 authorises the Controller of Patents & Designs to grant extensions of time for the completion of proceedings under the Indian Patents & Designs Act, 1911, when such proceedings could not be completed within the conditions

TRADE MARKS

The Trade Marks Act, 1940 (Act V of 1940), used in relation to goods for the purpose of was passed by the Indian Legislature in March 1940, to provide for the registration and more effective protection of tride marks in British India Sections 1 and 85 of the Act came into force it once, and under the latter section, intending applicants for registration were enabled to deposit their trade marks ' About 1,58,000 trade marks were so deposited, which were since classified and indexed

Before the other provisions of the Act could be brought into force the Act was amended in 1941 (Act XXVII of 1941) to establish a separate Marks Registry at Bombay under a Bombay Registrar with jurisdiction over textile marks only The Amended Act came into force on the 1st June 1942, but had again to be amended by the Trade Marks Amendment Act, The Trade Marks Register is kept at the Registry at Bombay under the control and management of the Registrar of Trade Marks Mr K S Shavaksha, BA (Ovon), Bur-at-Lin, is at present the Registrar of Trade Marks

A branch of the Trade Marks Registry is established at Calcutta, at which a copy of the Register and the Refused Textile Marks List are kept. The Branch Registry is in Charge ire kept The Branch Registry is in Charge of the Deputy Registrar who is empowered under section 4 (2A) of the Act to discharge, under the superintendence and direction of the Registrar, any function which under the Act may be discharged by the Registrar Any reference in the Act to the Registrar includes a reference to the Deputy Registrar when so dis charging any such function. Where the Registrar directs the Deputy Registrar to deal with a particular matter, he has in disposing of such matter the same powers as the Registrar At present, the Deputy Registrar of Trade Marls is Dr S Venkateswaran, DSC, I I

The following is a summary of the important provisions of the Trade Marks Act, 1940

A' mark" includes a device, brand, heading libel, ticket, name signature, word, letter or numeral or any combination thereof a 'trade mark' means a mark used or proposed to be the Registrar might think fit to impose the

indicating or so as to indicate a connection in the course of trade between the goods and some person having the right to use the mark trade mark may be registered only in respect of particular goods or classes of goods Any person who is desirous of registering a mark should apply to the Registrar in the prescribed manner The application may be made either at the Registry at Bombay of at the branch office it Calcutta

Under section 6 (1), distinctiveness is the prime requisite of a trade mark for registration A registrable trade mark must consist of or contain at least one of the following essential particulars (1) name of a company or individual represented in a special or particular manner, (2) signature of the applicant or some predecessor in business, (3) one of more invented words (4) word or words, having no direct reference to the character or quality of the goods and not being according to its ordinary meaning a geographical name or surname or the name of a sect, caste or tribe in India and (5) any other distinctive mark A mark consisting of a name, signature, or any word other than such as fall within the above description is not registrable except upon evidence of distinctiveness determining whether a trade mark is distinctive the extent of the inherent distinctiveness of the mark, as well as its acquired distinctiveness by use or otherwise, will be considered. The commonly accepted name of any single chemical element or chemical compound is not registrable in respect of a chemical substance or preparation, Trade marks which are contrary to law or mora lity, or disentifled to protection in a Court of Law by being likely to deceive or cause confusion, or which are likely to hurt religious susceptibilities, are not registrable. The Act containalso special provisions for the registration of certification trade marks and for defensive registration

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vullion) IN INDIA een suspended for the duration of the war)		1937-38	3,04 1,56
		1936-37	3,05 1,61
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		1933-34 1934 35 1935-36 1936-37	2,93
id bullic	Figures after 1938-39 are not available as publication of these Statistics has been suspended for the duration of the toar) Average of 5 years ending	033-34	2,76 1,10
Coin an Rupees) Statistics		1933 34	2,26 ,54
D (both n lakes of those	ıng	1928-29	2,25 33,68
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ABSORP'	A	1913 14	3,36
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(a) 3,01 (a) 6,87

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Exports

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Net progressive

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of additions to

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6,18,61

6,25,75

3,92,61 3,82

and net progressive absorption (tem 10) are calculated on the annual figures and are not based on these averages. Item 9 is the sum of the yearly figures in item 5 and item 10 the sum of the yearly figures in item 8.

Note -(1) The quinquennial average figures are inserted only for comparative purposes

3,55,68

1,52,24 2,58,04

Excludes gold imported and exported on behalf of the Bank of England

Figures are for criendrr year ending 31st December

€£

(11) Figures prior to 1935-36 include Burma

Represents gold held as part of the Assets of the Issue Department in India of the Reserve Bunk of India and the amount held Governments Account in Vints and Tressuries

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INSURANCE CO., LTD.

H O 8/10, Tamarind Lane, Fort,

BOMBAY.

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AHMEDABAD: BARODA CALCUTTA
DELHI: INDORE: LAHORE.

Branches in other cities to be opened shortly Applications from influential persons invited

Chan man,

Seth Haridas Acharatlal, Millowner.

Board of Directors includes leading Millowners & Business Magnates

CAPITAL FIRST year's (1944)Achievement LIFE OVER Rs 32,00,000 (Completed Business)
GENERAL Rs 43,44,000 (Premi-

Paid-up Rs. 8,51,000 GENERAL Rs +3,44,000 (Premium Income)

THE

DIGVIJAY INSURANCE COMPANY,

LIMITED,

Dhan-Nur, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Foit, BOMBAY

Subscribed & Paid-up Capital Rs. 3,00,000

Within 3 years the New Business exceeds , 55,00,000

For further particulars apply to

H. N. ASHAR,

Managing Director

There was con iderable exps sion of insurence tasiness in India during the deck preceding

Of the RI din In ur 83 had their head mores in the Bombay Pre id y 54 in Benzal 36 in th V d as Previde y 1 1 th Pu j b 14 in Delhi Fron ce 8 in th Unit d Provinces in Ce tr 1 Pro j 3 in Si d in Bilha f in Ce tr l Pro i

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LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS

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DISTRIBUTION OF COMPANIES
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Som Inil a Life Offices I ve be operating outside I dia iso. The total a warm insured by it so offices outsid India in 1913 amo inted to Ks 30 cro laving an an I premium of Rs 014 cror nd the tot 1 sum Ineneal ir including r ersionary bound diftion remail in info e the cal of 1943 am unted to Rs 16 8 c croff h ving a premi n income f Rs 004

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LIFE FUNDS OF INDIAN COMPANIES Tie follo ing t !! hows th T tal I'll ta Fi l of Inlit tome of

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1936	40 24
193	45 09
1938	50 56
1939	6 31
1940	6 41
1941 194	68 9
194	5 01

and the first one of the Jon, the Average built insured her holicy, and the Average Premium per Rs 1,000 sum insured in respect of each of them -

	* .						
		w Sums In	sured	Total Sums Insured in Force			
Year	Sum insured (In crores)	Average sum insured per policy	Average premium per Rs 1,000 sum insured	Sum insured including bonus additions (in crores)	Average sum insured per policy	Average premium per policy of Rs 1,000 sum insured	
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941	Rs 16 50 17 76 19 66 24 83 28 92 32 81 37 80 41 74 46 68 45 96 35 23 36 68 47 80 47 96 48 47 96 48 47 96 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 4	R9 1,518 1,786 1,697 1,573 1,547 1,565 1,532 1,520 1,498 1,511 1,685 1,841 2,193 2,258	Rs 54 6 62 3 51 9 52 0 51 8 51 6 52 1 52 0 52 3 552 6 552 4	Rs 88 66 98 02 105 02 118 77 136 65 151 63 174 67 196 74 218 86 232 42 243 91 256 43 266 60 310 95	Rs 1,678 1,894 1,841 1,818 1,795 1,769 1,720 1,715 1,682 1,657 1,686 1,704 1,745 1 836	Rs 48 6 47 1 46 2 48 8 51 5 51 9 47 7 5 49 8	

LIFE FUNDS AND EXPENSE RATIO

The life insurance funds increased by Rs 8 29 crores (Rs 715 clores in 1942) and amounted to Rs 8423 crores at the end of the veir Rs 75 94 crores in 1942

The rate of interest carned on the life funds during the year after deduction of Income tax at source was 3.88 per cent (3.94 per cent in

The net rates of interest realized by the Indian Life Offices in each of the five years 1939 to 1943 are as follows -

Year 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 o f Rate Interest per 4 68 annum 4 37 4 17 3 94

The total expenses of management expressed as a percentage of the Premium income during each of the five years 1939 to 1945 are as follows ---

Year 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 33 2 28 9 27 4 26 7 27 9 Expense Ratio

If the figures of half a dozen insurers having the largest premium income are excluded, the expense ratio in the case of remaining insurers is jound to be as under -

Year 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 Expense Ratio 41 8 36 0 34 3 31 3 31 4

HEAVY EARLY LAPSES

One reason for high renewal expense ratios of many insurers is the very heavy lapses, particularly during the early years of a policy sexistence. The following table compares the lapse experience of five old established insurers with that of Azfi recently established іваштегь

respressed is percentage of the business done in

that ve	ir (1938)	Net Laps	e per cent
	Year	Old insurers	Young insurers
1938 1939 1940		2 05 18 32 8 79	10 49 33 61 9 83
		29 16	53 93

The table shows that about 29 per cent of the business transacted by old established insurers lapsed in slightly less than 2½ years and in the case of young insurers the percentage is as high as 54 The bulk of the lapses in the year 1939 must relate to policies under which not even one full year's premiums had been paid. It is well known that the expenses of many insurers exceed the first year's premiums received and the important fact therefore emerges that nearly 20 per cent of the business done by old esta blished insurers and slightly more than double this percentage of the business done by voung insurers generally result in a loss to the insurers

NON-LIFE BUSINESS

The net Indian premium income of all insurers under insurance business other than life insurance during 1943—was Rs 7,63, lakhs (Rs 7,38 lakhs in 1942), of which the Indian insurers share was Rs 2,89 lakhs (Rs 2,06 lakhs in 1942) and that of the non-Indian insurers Rs 4,74 lakhs (Rs 5,32 lakhs in 1942) The total amount was composed of Rs 3,46 lakhs from Fire, Rs 2,80 lakhs from Marine, and Rs 1,37 lakhs from Miscellaneous Insurance business

The Indian insurers received Rs 1,66 laklis from Fire, Rs 73 lakhs from Marine, and Rs 50 likhis from Miscellaneous Insurance business

The non Indian insurers received Rs 1,81 Net lapses in each of the years 1938, 30 and 40 lakhs from Fire, Rs 2,07 likhs from Marine and Rs 86 lakhs from Miscellaneous Insurance of the new business done in the year 1938

The di trib tion of this inc ne mo et insurers constituted in diffe nt countries is shown in the following + hi -

in the tollowing t be						
Insur e nstit ted i		Fre	M nee	Mi ella neous	TtaJ	
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	Fot 1	180 7	0 3	86 4	444	

From the net figures giv aby it i not as et in I di of insurers who carry on lift possible to form a correct estime to of the total business in India clithe colely or along with business effect di in India as con iderable other in rance business portion of Indian business of both India and PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOLULIES on Indian in urers i said to i re ins red outsid I dia

outho J on The Mark is a who if has a basishial (Provident instructs Societies is now policies The India is a who if has a basishial (Provident instructs Societies is now policies The India Theorem is a market miscella of his work of the India Theorem is no operate outsid India These Assured of Its 500 or an Annuity of Its 50 insurers h o a n premium is come of its 1 10 gt native of any Predix or Bonus) I kha in 1943 from business outside India

ASSETS OF INDIAN INSURERS

sum ru of th The following is Indian In 1 ters --

Re (In eror Mortgages on p perty 1 6 Loans on policie within th ir surrender val 7 90 on stock and hares et 6 15 Toa Other le na 0 44 Indian Gov rnm t Securiti s Securiti of Indi n State British Colonial and Foreign Gove n 6 81 οĕ ment Securiti 0.99 Municipal Port and Imp ovem nt T n t 6 8 Securities etc. Shares in I dian Compani 8 67 5 80 La d and hou p operty Agents balances t tanding p tstanding ad ceru d int rest 4 60 Deposit cash a d stamps 5 42 Mi c ll eo íò Total 106.80

It will be se n that the bulk of the inv stm nt It will be sen that the bulk of the law stm nt re in stock exchange e u tites with a amount to R 78 43 crot after llowing f an inv t mn the custlo of Rs 14 crores provided for in the bal cheet and contitute bout 74 per cent of the total assets after dedu ti of the lnv t e thuctuation fud

INDIAN ASSETS OR NON INDIAN INSURERS

Th tot i as ts in I dia of non India insu rs mount to Rs 34 0 crores of which Rs 1777 cror s rep es nt the ass ts fi u ers c nstit ted in the United Ki gdom Rs 16 4 c nsitt ted in the United at 300m its is a trong of the state of flature on the ted in the 5 per early of the flat of 10 per each of 10 per e

When the Insurance Act 1938 came into force there wer

A large number of ocieties which existed at the ommencem at of the Act were lither unable to make the initial deposit of Rs 6 000 t of or did not choose to continue their business

1st J musey 1944 a d 30th S plem ber 1944 only one society was newly register d ber 1944 only one society was newly register d under the I sura ee Act. On 30th Septemb r 1944 there we in exit noe 141 provident socities will had made at I ast the initial deposit und r ti. Act wille the humber amo g deposit find r tr Act wine the number and g th 1 whose regitratio r s r n wed as 0 1st July 1944 for one y arf m th t date was 136 The total new business effected by the societies

The total new business off cfed by th societies during the year 1943 amounted to 14 100 policies (11 600 policies 1941) in burring sum of the control of the Rs 1 8 03 00 (Rs 1 50 5 000) including reversio y bonus additi ns and annuities for Rs 0 300 per n um (Rs 17 500)

The total provide t i u s ce funds t the n 1 3 of 14 9 mounted to Rs 5 5 4 7 000 s compa ed with Rs 53 4 000 t th b ginning

fth yer showing an tinr seof Ka The net r to of int rest realized by the soci ties

The netr to ot im restreatized by the soci ties in the year was 34 pe cat not the tail expenses from hag m t pressed as a pece tage of the min micron was 47.

Out of 131 ocieties which had submitted the returns for the y rend g 31st Dec mb r 1943 18 had re wwal expenses ratios calcul ted in the prescribed w y in xcess of 100 per c nt a d 7 between 50 per ent nd 100 per cent This was n improvement v r the figures gi en la 194 1 1941 but till ompar d unfavourably with the e go pro islo for renewal expens m de i th pr mium. In the rules or i the valu tions with is rarely abov 5 per cent Furth r the lift fund of 19 ocieti w re n the

reflection of her constitutional development. In which bulk largely in Provincial budgets the earliest days of British rule, the Provinces, and especially the older Presidencies, were for all practical purposes independent of the cencontributions from the Provinces These con-tributions were fixed in the shape of definite Regarding possible new sources of revenue, sums, which the Provincial Governments had Federal or Provincial, the Federal Finance Com-Government of India in cash They varied between Province and Province, on a scale which at first sight seemed inequitable, but which had a definite logical basis. The total in regard to this tax appears to be that a sub

But this did not end the discussion, indeed it was only the first phase The Government of India had taken the growing heads of ing the exister revenue—those which issue from taxes on in- of federation

Budget in 1928-29

Federal Finance Committee. and especially the older Fresidencies, were for all practical purposes independent of the central government and responsible only to the authority sitting in I ondon. After the middle of the nineteenth century the process was reversed, and the Government of Iudia was allowerful, controlling the Provinces down to the smallest items of their expenditure. This embodied in the sub-committee's report were controlling the biglious facility of the smallest items of their expenditure. This embodied in the sub-committee's report were controlled to the sub-committee as a suitable and organisation was, of course reviewed as part of the work of the Round authority sitting in I ondon. After the middle of the Conference. A sub-committee was appointed to the conference of the work of the Round authority sitting in I ondon. After the middle of the Conference. A sub-committee of the reviewed as part of the work of the Round authority sitting in I ondon. 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After the middle of the reviewed as part of the work of the Round authority sitting in I ondon authority sittin centralisation reached its highest point during endorsed by the parent Committee as z suitable the long Vicerovalty of Lord Curzon, who was basis A Federal Finance Committee with so jealous of his supreme authority that he Lord Lustace Percy 15 Chairman was appointed so jealous of his supreme authority that he sought to deprive the Presidency Governors of their right to correspond direct with the Secretary of State for India This system was found top-heavy in the days of his successors, and a continuous process of devolution set in In the matter of finance the measures took the form of long-term "contracts" with the Provincial Governments, and later in the Provinces of taxes on income though the proposed of the Provinces of taxes on income though the contracts of definite heads of revenue to the proposed set of their report the provincial Governments, and later in the course of taxes on income though the contract of definite heads of revenue to the provinces of taxes on income though the contract of the provinces of taxes on income though the contract of the provinces of taxes on income though the contract of the provinces of taxes on income though the provinces of taxes on income though the provinces of taxes on income though the provinces of taxes on the provinces of taxes on income though the provinces of taxes on the provinces of taxes of taxes on the provinces of taxes on the provinces of taxes on the provinces of taxes on the provinces of taxes of taxes of taxes of taxes on the provinces of taxes on the provinces of taxes of taxes on taxes of ta the Provincial Governments, and later in the assignment of definite heads of revenue to the Provincial Governments, thus removing the defensible in principle would leave the Centre and authority and responsibility which had clogged progress A much clearer cut was made when the great reform scheme embodied in the Government of India Act of 1919 was passed Here, for all practical reasons, Provincial finance was entirely separated from the finances of the Government of India, and with one reservation the Local Governments were made masters in their own fluancial houses the committee suggested and to the provinces of taxes on income though defensible in principle would leave the Centre in deficit Therefore the Peel Committee to each Province a percentage of the share of income tax estimated to be attributable to it. But in view of the incomplete data on which the finances of the Governments were made a special review was held to be necessary at the time federation is established in order to fix the initial percentages of the share of income tax estimated to be attributable to it. But in the committee were finded a special review was held to be necessary at the time federation is established in order to fix the initial percentages of the share of income tax estimated to be necessary at the time federation is established in order to fix the initial percentages of the share of income tax estimated to be attributable to it. But in the committee were finded in order to fix the initial percentages are the committee of the share of income tax estimated to be attributable to it. But in the finances were finded as percentage of the share of income tax estimated to be attributable to it. But in the finances were finded as percentage of the share of income tax estimated to be attributable to it. But in the finance were finded as percentage of the share of income tax estimated to be attributable to it. But in the finance were finded as percentage of the share of income tax estimated to be attributable to it. But in the finance made masters in their own fluancial houses that the funds of the Government of India did not then permit them to do entirely without by giving them back less in income tax than

of these contributions was a little less than ten stantial revenue may be expected from a system of these contributions was a little less than ten crores of rupees. This was admittedly a temporary expedient, to last only so long as was duty imposed in the near future could not be relied on to yield a substantial revenue its post-war expenditure and develop its revenue to the point when they would balance without drawing from the Provinces. They were an open sore, each Province claiming that it paid an undue proportion of the total contribution, and that it was starved in consequence. There is general agreement that such a duty could not be imposed on the cultivator, and it is doubtful whether a duty on the manufactured product could be successful while manufactured continues to be so largely carried on in small establishments and even as a domestic industry an undue proportion of the total contribution, and that it was starved in consequence There was no possibility of adjusting these differences, so the contributions were reduced as fast as the finances of the Government of India permitted They finally disappeared from the Provincial Government is now being encouraged by the Government of India permitted They finally disappeared from the contributions were reduced as fast as the finances of the Government of India permitted They finally disappeared from the contribution by the Government is now being encouraged by the Government of India of India

Excise on Matches — The imposition of an excise duty on matches is already under active consideration, and we feel justified in contemplat ing the existence of such a duty from the outset of federation We are advised that the probable come and customs The Provinces were left with net yield of the tax for ill-India at a reasonable resources either almost static, like land rate, with due allowance for reduced consump resources either almost static, like land rate, with due allowance for reduced consump revenue, or actually declining, as with excise where steps are being taken to reduce the consumption of alcoholic liquor in response to the strong Indian sentiment towards prohibition At the same time the Provinces were con in the 1934-35 Budget and has continued since.) Oth r E — It is possible that other as that de clopment takes place an excise c cise dutic may occupy an import at ple colleviel at the facel policy of india in the futer but wild be a far on consumers in other ultimates to duct to a few in a result wild be a far on consumers in other ultimates of the duction of the major of the duction of the major of the first of the form out l ter proposals in the cise duty on sugar it and in linit was first first of tobacco ex le would not preclude the ne cise duty on sugar it and in linit was first federal floor eme tifema significant proceeds imported in the first of the first first of the first first of the first of the first first of the first

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T t n f Agreult 1 I com -W ha e ot o ide ed the broad i u of policy involved in th t x tion I gric itural incomes but w lave considered as we were commi sion d to do, the mere limited que to not on sibility of empowering i di idual Provi e se noropriate the p sibility of empoweri gi di idual Provi e si it they so d sire to ri o propriate th proceeds of a t x on icultural i comes in lew of the close con to between this subject and land rev e ve agree that ti In lew of the close co n to between this subject and land ren c re agree that it light to impose such t x ii n sh ld r t with the r incept of the renewal to the renewal renew

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to take into consideration income not liable to of the distributable total has been relinquished tration by it, except with the consent and in the intermediate five years, so long is the co operation of the other Government lle are

Niemever Report

A necessary prelude to the introduction of the Constitutional Reforms was an investigation of their safety in the light of the financial situa tion and prospects of India. The investigation was carried out by Sir Otto Niemever whose report was published in April 1936. The Report proposed immediate financial assistance from the beginning of provincial autonomy to certain provinces partly in the form of eash subventions, partly in the form of cancella-tion of the net debt incurred previous to April 1, 1936, and partly in the form of distribution to the jute growing provinces of a further 121 per cent of the jute tax

Annual cash subventions are as follows To the U P Rs 25 lakhs for 5 years only, to Assam Rs 30 lakhs, to Orissa Rs 40 lakhs, to the N-W F Province Rs 1,00 lakhs (subacet to reconsideration after 5 years), and to Sind Rs 1,05 lakhs to be reduced by stages after 10 years

The total approximate annual relief in laklis aimed at by Sir Otto Niemeyer is as follows Bengal Rs 75, Bihar Rs 25, C P Rs 15, Assam Rs 45, N-W I Province Rs 110, Orissa Rs 50, Sind Rs 105, and U P Rs 25, extra recurrent cost to the centre Rs 192 lakhs

portion of the distributable sum remaining with aware of no reliable data for estimating the yield the Centre, together with any contribution of such taxation from the Railways, aggregates 13 crores

> As regards the provincial share of the proceeds from income-tax. Sir Otto Michel er recom mended that half of the proceeds should remain with the Centre, while the other half should be distributed among the provinces on the following percentage division -Madras 15, Bombat 20, Bengal 20, U P 15, Punjab 8, Blhar 10, C P 5, Assum 2, A -W 1 Province 1, Orissa 2 Province 1, Oriesa 2 and Sind 2

Sir Otto Niemever suggested that the Centre would not be in a position to distribute any part of income tax proceeds for the first five years from the beginning of provincial autonomy but that it might be in a position to distribute some of the proceeds, though not necessarily the percentage allocated, within the first ten vears of provincial autonomy But this, he said, largely depended on the financial condition of the railways and their ability once again to contribute to general revenues on this point were — His remarks

"The position of the railways is frankly disquieting It is not enough to contemplate that in five years' time the railways may merely

' I believe that both the early establishment Orissa is to get a further non-recurrent grant of effective co ordination between the various, of Rs 19 lakhs and Sind of Rs 5 lakhs by six modes of transport and the thorough going equal steps beginning from the sixth year from overhaul of railway expenditure in itself are the introduction of provincial autonomy, but vital elements in the whole provincial problem "

RECENT INDIAN FINANCE

India, in common with other countries of the world, felt the full force of the economic blizzard which began in 1930 and attained its maxi-The net result from mum the following year Government of India's point of view was the introduction during 1931 of two Budgets, the ordinary Budget in the spring of the year and a supplementary Budget containing fresh taxation proposals in September

The 1932 33 Budget -Presenting the 1932 33 budget on March 7, 1932, the Finance Member explained that the circumstances were somewhat The supplementary budget had been imposing an excise duty on matches introduced only six months earlier He did not, therefore, propose to ask the House at the present stage to approve any extensions or modifications of the plan for raising revenue put forward in September 1931

The 1933-34 Budget —In introducing the budget, the Finance Member summarised the results for the two previous years He results for the two previous years He estimated the general position for 1933-34 to be the same as for the current year, neither one third, the cost was Rs 1,36 lakhs, leaving a better nor worse and in particular that India would be able to maintain the same purchasing power for commodities imported from abroad

The 1934-35 Budget -In order to provide an even balance for 1934-35 it was necessary to find means of improving the position to the extent of Rs 1,53 lakhs. The Finance Member announced the imposition of an excise duty on sugar, a reduction in the silver import duty by 24 annas to 5 annas per ounce and the abolition of the export duty on raw hides Announcing that the Government intended to hand over half the jute export duty to the jute producing Provinces, the Finance Member said that the Govern ment of India would recoup their losses by

The 1935-36 Budget —This Budget was expected to show a surplus of Rs 1,50 lakhs available for tax reduction The Silver duty was reduced to 2 annas an ounce The export duty on raw skins was abolished The remaining surplus of Rs 1,42 lakhs was disposed of, first, in restoring the emergency cuts in pay, and second, in taking off some of the surcharge on This surcharge was reduced by income tax nominal surplus of Rs 6 lakhs

The 1936-37 Budget -- The surplus for 1936-37 was estimated at Rs 2,05 lakhs, and this was di posed of in two ways. First the rem ining surcharge on income-tax and super tax v s cut the perions financi i yere (120-04) of The 30 in ya half a vingit it a one twelfit of the original tax half a vingit is an one twelfit of the original tax half a vingit is an original to the vince tax on incomes better in the proposed of the p

liver were raised fr m two annas to three annas an ou ce while the u ard thes were raised on a graduated scale Changes we e made in the postal rates for parcels book patterns and sam ples and the existing rate of a lt duty income iax and a per tax were conti ued

The 1933-39 B dg t -Thi Budget was gen The 1933-19 B dg t—111 marget was and rily reg ried as preserving the status quot ce no changes in the taxation sy t m were introduced and a surplus f Ra D lak's swas anticipated. But there were special features in cipated But there were special features in reg rd to Defence for which in extra Rs 80 1 kl wa to be xpended A further feature of tl 1938 30 Budg t was the fin i g of Provin il Aut nomy in its i wursl stages. Whill the p ration of B rms cau rd los of Rs 2, 0 lakis pym nts to ti Provinces u dr the Vi meyer Award mounted to E 198 lakis To start the Pro inces in s und state the following t p we e tak n tiefr exiting debts to the Ce t e were partly ca celled and partly consoli dated at a | wer rate of interest dditional gra ts-in ald were m de to deficit pro inces a and with the imp

The 193-40 B det -On the hall of water matter and certail glassification and the sold print of the new pasts of come tax embodied in the Income Tx (Am and met) Act of 1930 and the slab system of assess matter details of the slab system of assess matter and the slab system of assess matter than 1930 and the slab system of assess matter than 1930 and the slab system of assess matter than 1930 and the slab system of assess matter than 1930 and the slab system of assess matter than 1930 and the slab system of assess matter than 1930 and the slab system of assessment that the slab system of assessment that the slab system of assessment than 1930 and the slab system of assessment than 1930 and Estin ted D ficit its 50 mans Dout re cause dexpe diture we down of the previous year it f rmer 5 cau of tr de recession which would result I lower ec ipt from customs and the latter becau f economic und r interest

the tarm duty on importer raw course from sur | xes on incom including S per tax and C rpo pie pe in to one an sp r bottom from sur | xes on incom including S per tax and C rpo match to yield its 55 sakhs thus converting to a fact into a mail estimated s pi a cf is z rather T x. Thesecond me se we we said result which the change, sembodic in the Dudget with the Change are calculated and super tax is 1 income and super tax is 1 income and super tax is 1 income and super tax is 1 income and super tax is 1 income and super tax is 1 income and super tax is 1 income and the super tax is 1 income and tax tra Ra 51 | kh

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This short [1] Sit Jerseny Editions and Edition of the State was estim ted to produc a net accersi n to t e-nue of Rs 3 00 laki s. The s co d mesns was a further increase f two annas per gallon in the duty on motor spirit (petrol) estimated to yi id Ra. 140 i kh whii ti e third impost wa an increas from two rupees to the rupees in the excise d ty on refl ed augar with correspo lin increase in the import d ty calculated to yield its 100 lakis. The tire h uges togetler were expected to product its 6,80 l khs and to convert ti e p was a tive deficit of Its 6

in to a small surplus of its 5 lakhs On the e penditure alle the main feature was naturally the Def nee Budget which provided for an i crease f Rs 5 11 1 khs on the province nor and crease 1 ats 2 11 kills on the previous year's estimate and stood at the sum of it 40 2 lakhs. Under the settlern at r hed with its M festy a Covern t on the divil n of define obligation. In it we to be it it. or der ne obligation in it w to be it it ly for it no m l peace time ost of th A my in I ii dju t lin r l tion to the ri in r i es ; l s th cost of India s own immediat ost of th w ten ires the alump in of R 100 I khs t and it mintenen of external Ref 64-in and were in de to denote pro incess at this t say it is mintened to denote pro incess at this t say it is mintened to denote process of a result of the process o

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by Rs 15 crores to a total of Rs 1 26 crores its

remainder from Delence Loans for the pre vious ver 1940 11, instead of the deficit being Rs 13 cross as estimated in November, the deficit was expected to be no more than Rs 9 crores this was due to an increased contribution from the raily and a surplus over from the vear before

The additional taxation intended to raise a further Its 6,61 Inl hs in order to meet a share of the cost of India s war measures took the follow from 50 per cent to 065 per cent to vield Rs 250
The 1943-44 Budget —Presenting the Budget lakis and the Central surcharge on Income tax

for 1943-44, Sir Jeremy Raisman stated that the and Super tax from 25 per cent to 331 per cent to produce a further Rs 190 lakhs Other pro Other pro posils were to double the match duty, to raise the import duty on irtificial silk yarn and thread current year. The total expenditure was extrom 3 annus to 5 annus per pound, and to levy an excise duty on pneumatic tyres and tubes, to precise deficit of Rs. 60.29 crores. The defici yild together Rs 221 lakhs

imposts was to strengthen all arms of India's Defence Services and for this a total expenditure of Rs 34 crores was envisaged in 1941 42 crores of this was for India's own war measures, while His Majesty s Government in Britain were paying separately for all supplies and services rendered to them by India and were also providing tree of charge much of the equipment needed for the modernisation of the Army in India The strength of India's armed forces already well civil expenditure had increased by Rs 2.61 lakbornaminy on account of schemes connected with the war. The Supply Department's expenditure on placing orders for Indian products for allied Governments the value of which had already exceeded Rs 82 erores, was expected to be Rs 50. exceeded Rs 82 crores, was expected to be Rs 58 be made upon them

the prevailing basis of taxation of Rs 47 crores for the next year. The revised estimate on for the next year. The revised estimate on defence in 1941-42 was placed at Rs 102 crores, in 1942-43 it was estimated at Rs 133 crores The amount of expenditure on defence services and supplies which the Government of India expect to recover from His Majestv's Government under the operation of the financial settlement would exceed Rs 400 crores in 1942 43

Sir Jeremy Rusman proposed to meet the deficit by raising loans to the tune of Rs 35 crores and leaving treation to cover the balance of Rs 12 crores The new treation proposals included (1) the surcharge on income tax and super fax to be increased from 33½% to roughly 50%, (2) an all round customs surcharge of 20% to be levied on existing import failff except on raw cotton, petrol and salt, (3) petrol tax increased surcharge on tobacco and spirits under to be increased by 25% and post and telegraph customs duties, Rs 10 crores from the increased lates also to be increased. The share of the excise duty on tobacco and Rs 4 croies by the contract of the excise duty of the contract of the excise duty of the contract of the contract of the excise duty of the contract of the contract of the excise duty of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contr provinces in the income tax was placed at bringing betelnuts, coffee and ter under the Rs 7,39 lakhs in the current year and Rs 8,37 lekhs in the following year Sir Jeremy estimated the total additional revenue from fresh would approximate to Rs 100 crores

defence likely to be brought to account in India's books during 1942 43, Sir Teremy revealed that nearly three quarters, totalling Rs 400 crores, would be met by Whitehall In addition His Mijesty's Government undertook to supply India with large quantities of aeroplanes, vehicles, guns and other equipment without charge, these free supplies already made or expected to be received by the end of the following financial year total roughly an additional Rs 60 crores

total revenue estimates for the coming veir amounted to Rs 199 3 crores, as compared with Rs 178 76 crores in the revised estimates for the ency was to be made good by Rs 20 1 crores of Defence—The main purpose of these fresh Rs 40 19 crores by borrowing He estimated that increases in income tax, super tax and corporation tax would yield Rs 7 crores of new As a result of the budget proposals i revenue 66 per cent income tax surcharge would b applied uniformly over all levels of income

Defence Expenditure -Reviewing defence expenditure Sir Jeremy Raisman pointed out that the revised estimates for the current ver had risen from Rs 133 crores mentioned in the budget last very to Rs 189 75 crores For the

The 1942-43 Budget —Presenting the Budget on Lebuary 29 1944 the Hon Sir Jeremy for 1912 43 Sir Jeremy Raisman, the Linance Lusman Linance Wember, placed the total Member, disclosed a revenue deficit of Rs 17 revenue estimates at Rs 284 97 crores as compared to the vear and a prospective deficit of Rs 17 revenue estimates at Rs 284 97 crores as compared to the vear and a prospective deficit of Rs 1944 to the Hon Sir Jeremy Roisman Linance Wember, placed the total revenue estimates at Rs 284 97 crores as compared to the vear and a prospective deficit of Rs 1944 to the Hon Sir Jeremy Roisman Linance Wember, placed the total revenue estimates at Rs 284 97 crores as compared to the vear and a prospective deficit of Rs 1944 to the Hon Sir Jeremy Roisman Linance Wember, placed the total revenue estimates at Rs 284 97 crores as compared to the total revenue estimates at Rs 284 97 crores as compared to the total revenue estimates at Rs 284 97 crores as compared to the total revenue estimates at Rs 284 97 crores as compared to the total revenue estimates at Rs 284 97 crores as compared to the total revenue estimates at Rs 284 97 crores as compared to the total revenue estimates at Rs 284 97 crores as compared to the total revenue estimates at Rs 284 97 crores as compared to the total revenue estimates at Rs 284 97 crores as compared to the total revenue estimates at Rs 284 97 crores as compared to the total revenue estimates at Rs 284 97 crores as compared to the total revenue estimates at Rs 284 97 crores as compared to the total revenue estimates at Rs 284 97 crores as compared to the total revenue estimates at Rs 284 97 crores as compared to the total revenue estimates at Rs 284 97 crores as compared to the total revenue estimates at Rs 284 97 crores as compared to the total revenue estimates at Rs 284 97 crores as compared to the total revenue estimates at Rs 284 97 crores as compared to the total revenue estimates at Rs 284 97 crores as compared to the total revenue estimates at Rs 284 97 crores at Rs 284 97 crores estimates for 1943 44. The estimates for expenditure amounted to Rs 363 18 erore-comprising of Rs 86 57 erores under civil estimates and Rs 276 61 crores under Defence Thus a revenue deficit of Rs 78 21 Services crores was foreshadowed. He proposed to meet this defleit by measures of ordinary taxation and compulsors deposit The most important of the latter was a provision for advance payments of t in on income from which the was not deducted The compulsory deposit of one fifth at source of the excess profits the was increased to 19/64 of the tax with the object of immobilising the whole of the excess profits. He hoped to reduce the prospective revenue deficit by Rs. 23½ crores by inising the scale of income tix which was expected to bring in an additional revenue of Rs 81 croies and by getting Rs 1 crore from the increased surcharge on tobacco and spirits under

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for the minisation of sterning in 1944 to with [533 lines. Bank Deposits and Provident Lunds] the exception of £15 millions for the capitali sition of a portion of India's non effective charges and of £10 millions for acquiring the M (S M Railway, the S I Railway, and the B N Railway The outstanding sterling habilities of Government stood on Lebruary 28, 1945 at about £11 millions

The process of repatriation started in 1937-38 with the introduction of open market purchases and creation of the rupee counterparts in India The first compulsory scheme was introduced on Lebruity 8, 1941 following the growing accumulation of India's sterling baliness in Lingland is the result of the Allied demands indee on India for war supplies. The second compulsory scheme was decided upon on 24 December 1941 and was followed up by the redemption of 31 per cent sterling stock, funding of rulway annuities and repatriation of rulway Debenture Stock during 1942 43 debt repatriated between April 1 The total debt repatriated between April 1 1937 and March 31, 1943 was of the face value of £307 26 million at a cost of £305 29 million (Rs 408 08 crores) and was putrilly financed by creating rupee counterparts of the value of Rs 234 97 crores Stray parcels of the Government of India Sterling Stock, both dated and undated and of Realizary Delections is beautiful of Realizary Delections and of Railway Debentures bought and can celled during 1943 44 amounted to ±3 milhons, rupce finance being provided by Government Mahiatta Railway, the South Indian Railway and the B N Railway Those operations Those operations expenditure absorbed a sum of approximately £10 millions

Problem of Transferring Sterling March 31 1946, the cumulative revenue deficits Balances.

Sterling continued to accrue and £248 millions were added during the 11 months ended Feb mary 28, 1945 to the Reserve Bank's holdings and the total holdings on March 31, 1945 were estimated by the Finance Member to be £1,030 He, however, hoped that the rate of accrual would be slowed down in future both by diversion of some of the demands made on India to other sources of supply and by an increase in compensatory imports In May, the retiring Finance Member was appointed officer on special duty to negotiate the question with Britain

In regard to the dollar balances, the Finance Member stated that in addition to current requirements, India had agreed to accept an amount of £20 millions for the calendar year 1944 and a similar amount for 1945 in order to build the dollar resources The position would be reviewed later on in the light of the relevent statistics

Public Debt

Rs 229 crores It is estimated that by the end of 1944 45 this would have risen to Rs 1,588 crores comprising Sterling loans and Rulway Annuities Rs 43 crores, Rupee loans and Treasury bills Rs 1,278 crores and Unfunded debt Rs 267 crores The corresponding figures on March 31, 1946 are expected to be Rs 1,930 crores, Rs 39 crores, Rs 1,571 crores and

Rs 320 crores respectively The capital portion of the Railway Annuities now appears under public debt only for account ing purposes and is offset by a corresponding deposit with His Majesty's Government. The net regular debt will, therefore, be Rs 1,559 crores on March 31, 1945 and Rs 1,904 crores on March 31, 1946 In addition, however, Government are liable to repay the balances of Depreciation and Reserve Funds of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, etc., and certain other deposits which, it is expected, will have grown from Rs 27 crores on March 31, 1939 to Rs 240 crores on March 31, 1945 and to Rs 255 crores on March 31, 1946 In other words, is compared with the last pre-war figure of Rs 1,185 crores, the total interest-bearing obligations will have increased by Rs 614 crores by the end of the current year and by Rs 974 crores by the end of the next yeu

A large part of this increase is represented in, Governments' cish balances and investments from their balances. As a further measure of which are expected to mount to Rs 547 crores on March 31 1946 as compared with Rs 30 during the current financial year (1944 45) for the acquisition of the Madras and Southern Rs 457 crores will have been utilised towards. meeting the revenue deficits and the capital Actually the amounts required on these accounts total Rs 864 crores, as it is expected that during the seven years ending excluding the provision for debt redemption (Rs 21 crores) will have amounted to Rs 611 crores and the capital outlay to Rs 253 crores The balance 112 Rs 407 crores, will be covered by the net balance resulting from the other debt he id transactions such as repayment of loans by provinces, issue of rupee coins to the Reserve Bank small coin profits, war risks insurance funds, etc

By far the greater portion of this debt of Rs 2,159 crores is what may be compendiously termed as productive Thus, the capital outlay on Railways upto the 31st March 1946 accounts for no less than Rs 797 crores on Posts and Telegraphs and other Commercial Departments Rs 42 crores, Loans and Advances (including the debt due from Burma) Rs 144 crores, and cash and investments Rs 547 This crores, making a total of Rs 1,530 crores leaves an uncovered debt of Rs 629 crores against the pre war figure of Rs 208 crores Even this may not be called wholly unproductive debt for the large Defence Capital outlay of Rs 167 crores cannot be deemed entirely un remunerative, and, similarly, the large capital Excluding the liability for the British Wir Loan, which remains suspended, the total regular interest bearing debt on March 31, (such as the Delhi Capital Outlay) is not without 1939 amounted to Rs 1,158 crores, comprising

Finan e 785

Gn rai Sttm t fth R nu and Expeditur

[In Lakl of Rupees]

	Revi ed Estim te 1944 4	B dg t Fstimate 1945 46
Revenue-	Rs	Rs
Custom Central Excise Duties Corpo ation T Taxes on I come other th n Corporati n T x	40 00 39 0 1 06 11 1 03 89	55 48 59 89 6 1 00 83
Salt Op um Inte t Civil Adm ul tr tion	9 30 1.75 1 74 2	9 30 1 44 6
Currency a d Mint Civil Works Receipts f om Indian St tes Receipt conn ted with th War	1 55 61 63 1 8	1 8 66 63 164
Other source of re enu tosts and Telegraphs—het co t ib t n to g ner i rev nue Railw y — t contrib t on to gen raire n Del c bhare of i cometax rage me payabi t	3 67	3 18
	3 00	11 8 3 60
Pr / ce	-26 56 3 56 88	-39
TOTAL REVENUE DEFICIT	1 55 77	36 34 15 9
Total	51 65	5 17 83
Expenditure		
Birect Demand o th Re nue Irrigation Lml akm t et F sts d T legraph —C pit lottlas ch ged to	8 52 6 13 3	8 86 8 8 10 77
ev n Debt Services	-0 54 60	1 60 33 95 19
Civil Admini trat on Mi cell neou Curr ney nd Mint Civil Work	24 59 00 11 1 28 0 ° 50 14	7 55 00 16 20 78 1 0 49 46 58
D fen e Service A t Contributions and Miscell co s Adju transis be tween Central and Provi It traordinary 1 y ts	39 3 61	3 94 3 39
	8 55 34 89 00	1 3 81 30 3 00
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REFERUE SURPLUS	5 12 64 9	17 6 99
TOTAL	51 64 9	5176 99

the Government is the supreme landlord and the levenue derived from the land is equivalent to rent. On strict theoretical grounds, exception may be taken to this statement of the case. It serves, however, as a substantially correct description of the relation between the Government and the cultivator. The former gives protection and legal security. The later pays for it according to the value of his ladding. The official term for the method by which the Land Revenue is determined is "Settlement." There are two kinds of settlements in India—Permanent and Temporary Settlement. ments in India-Permanent and Temporary Under the former the amount of revenue has tenures fall into two classes—peasant-hole been fixed in perpetuity, and is payable by the landlord as distinguished from the actual cultivator. The Permanent Settlement was introduced into India by Lord Cornwallis at the close of the eighteenth century. It had the effect intended of converting a number of large revenue farmers in Bengal into landlords occupying a similar status to that of landowners in Europe The actual cultivators became the tenants of the landlords While the latter became solely responsible for the payment of the revenue, the former lost the advantage of holding from the State This system has prevailed in Bengal since 1795 and in the greater part of Oudh since 1859 It also obtains in certain districts of Madras Incidentally, the Bengal system was the subject of an exhaustive examination by a Commission under the chair-manship of Sir Francis Floud in 1939 40, which produced a radical report—a minority dissenting—in favour of State purchase of land, thus chal lenging the Bengal system of land tenure based on the Permanent Settlement

Elsewhere the system of Temporary Settle ments is in operation. At intervals of thirty years, more or less, the land in a given district is subjected to a thorough economic survey, on the basis of the trigonometrical and topographic surveys carried out by the Survey Department of the Government of India Each village area, wherever the Temporary Settle ment is in vogue, has been carefully mapped, property-boundaries accurately delineated and records of rights made and preserved. Under the Permanent Settlement in Bengal the occu-pant does not enjoy these advantages. The duty of assessing the revenue of a district is the Permanent Settlement in Bengal the occupant does not enjoy these advantages. The dutt of assessing the revenue of a district is entrusted to Settlement Officers, members of the Indian Civil Service specially delegated for this work. The duties of a Settlement Officer ire thus described in Stracher's India (revised edition, 1911)—"He has to determine the amount of the Government demand and to make a record of all existing rights and responsibilities in the land lite has a staff of experienced subordinates, almost all of whom are natives of the country, and the settlement of the district assigned to him is a work which formerly riquired several years of constant work. The catablishment of agricultural departments and other reforms have, however if d to much simplification of the extilement of the rental exceeded. In regard to Rygging of the rental exceeded in regard to Rygging in the principle that improvements of the principle that improvements of the principle that improvements of the principle that improvements effected the principle that improvements of the principle that improvements of the principle that improvements of the principle that improvements of the principle that improvements of the principle that improvements of the principle that improvements of the principle that improvements of the principle that improvements effected the principle that improvements of the principle that improvements of the principle that improvements effected the principle that improvements of the principle that improvements of the principle that improvements of the principle that improvements of the principle that improvements of the principle that improvements of the principle that improvements of the principle that improvements of the principle and to value for in definite rules.

Incidence of the Revenue

The incidence of the revenue charges of tenure, and the claracter and circulary of the helding to the nature of the settlement, according to the nature of the settlement of the tenure, and the claracter and circulary

the Temporary Under and landlord-holdings, or Ryotivari and Ze Broadly speaking, the differ dari tenures between the two in a fiscal sense is that in I wari tracts the ryot or cultivator pays revenue direct in Zemindari tracts the 1 lord pays on a rental assessment. In the of the former, however, there are two bot Ryotwari holdings—those in which individual occupant holds directly from ernment, and those in which the land is by village communities, the heads of the lage being responsible for the payment revenue on the whole village area. This is system prevails in the North Bombay, Burma and Assam, Ryotwari ters on an individual basis, and the Governm enters into a separate agreement with everingle occupant. The basis of assessment all classes of holdings is now more favour to the cultivator than it used to be Form what was believed to be a fair average; was levied on the anticipated yield of the l during the ensuing period of settlement. I the actual yield at the time of assessmalone is considered, so that the cultivator; the whole of the benefit of improvements his holding subsequently brought about eit by his own enterprise or by "uncarned in ment" The Government, however, may a new settlement re classify a holding so as secure for itself a fair share in an increm that may have resulted from public works the vicinity, such as canals and railways, from a general enhancement of values the principle that improvements effected

trict it is impossible to give any fig e of his lad in page t f d bt. It had the that we uld be gener lifty representation of the effect of arretting the process by which the Governmunt share by one fifth of the Pumplab pleas nitry we see becoming the ce nomice grows produce is the extreme limit below; st of money ledes A good d al of lights which his lade c for respectively. The process of the latter of the pumplab pleasantly we see that the process of the latter of the process of the latter of the process of the latter of the process of the latter of the latter of the latter of limit for the province of the latter of limit for the process of the latter of limit for the province of the latter of limit for the process of the latter of limit for the latter of limit for the process of the latter of limit for the latter of limit for the latter of limit for the latter of limit for the latter of limit for the latter of limit for limit for the latter of limit for limit for limit for limit for limit for limit for the latter of latter of limit for refly Abul 12th y ago tielfrom time to tim in oth rirovine's indition error of the in Bengal and lilysi I mem il to do dit i the start of the representation of the transfer of the results of the result (i ri C r f b i g ic r s) is es in und reconsider ton it in a drae of the land the filler flower ment and Cultivator by cite the filler flower ment and Cultivator by cite the filler flower ment and cultivator by cite the filler flower ment and cultivator by the filler flower ment and cultivator by the filler flower flower ment and cultivator by the filler flower ment and cultivator by the filler flower ment and cultivator by the filler flower ment of an in it i i treats exact a flower flower ment of the grant advantage to a nother with the sit met of Fronical 16 constants of the grant advantage to the filler flower flower ment of the grant advantage to the grant advantage to the grant advantage to the grant advantage to the grant advantage to the grant advantage to the grant advantage to the grant advantage to the grant grant flower flow propie (c) a m exteral resort t r d cti ia e sment i

Protection of the Tenants

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fs a which smaller Furple Since the coming into operation of p osin 1 whostomy in April 193 the r has been a greet in the property of the prop

iore susmitted to an expert by the Bengall-Government's new poncy, now suspen Government

Following strong representations by Dr B R Ambedkar, the Harijan leader, the Bombay Government in 1941 agreed to suspend the levy j of an increased jude or payment in cash upon The following should be consulted by the main lands of Watandar Mahars The who require fuller information — Lai watandari system is a legacy from the Peshwas nue Policy of the Indian Government who created a large class of thenated lands (Superintendent of Government P popularly called inams, the holders of which Baden Powell's "Land Systen of were designated as inamdars or watandars India" Sir John Strachey's 'In were designated as inamdars or watandars. India "Sir John Strachey's 'In These watandars did various services in return for remuneration—in land, money and kind—though the principle of "no service, no pay" trative Problems of British India in by no means general As Dr Ambedkar pointed out in the memorial submitted to His tration Reports of the respective P. Excellency the Governor, there is a large class Excellency the Governor, there is a large class | Government

actuated by a desire to reduce the n village servants which it considered er

The literature on the subject is cous The who require fuller information — Lai

EXCISE.

The Excise revenue in British India can be l classified into two divisions—one derived from the Central Excise Duties and belonging to the Central Government's finance and the other derived from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, hemp drugs, toddy and The latter is a provincial revenue The revenue from the Central Excise Duties has increased by over 125 per cent during the pist three years. As against a comparatively small revenue of Rs. 7,66 lakhs in 1937 38 and Rs 12.75 lakhs in 1942.43 the budget for 1945.46 forecasts a revenue of Rs 44,99 lakhs. These duties are at present levied on motor spirit, kerosene, sugai, matches, steel ingots, tyres tobacco, vegetable product betel nut, coffee, tea and coal cess

The Budget of the Government of India for 1944 45 brought in force important changes in It rused the rates the field of Central Excises of duty on unmanufactured tobacco and on eights and cheroots and included in the central Excise Tariff betel-nuts, coffee and tea

A further change in respect of tobacco was proposed in the following year Accordingly, the highest class of flue cured tobacco in the excise tariff was sub-divided into three and subjected to a duty of Rs 78, Rs 5 or Rs 38 per lb, according as it was intended for use in manufacturing eighrettes containing more than 60 per cent more than 40 but not more than 60 per cent, or more than 20 but not more than 40 per cent by weight of imported In order to avoid double incidence, some of the provincial governments reached an agreement with the Centre by which they withdrew the provincial excise duty on tobacco in lieu of a share in the proceeds from the Centre's tobacco excise

The provincial excise revenue in British India is derived from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors hemp drugs, toddy and It is a common place amongst certain sections of temperance reformers to represent the traffic in intolicating liquors as one result of So the order of development from the British rule. There is, however, abundant forms of systems to the higher has not evidence to show that in pre-British days the always everywhere identical in details drinking of spirituous liquors was commonly in its essence and main features the 1 practised and was a source of revenue Administration in most provinces of E

The forms of intoxicating liquor chie sumed are country spirit, fermented pal beer made from grain, country brands brandy, etc, locally manufactured mait 1 imported wine, beer and spirits Country the main source of revenue, except in the Presidency, and yields about two-third total receipts from liquors It is usually ed by distillation from the Mhowra Molasses and other forms of unrefined fermented paim juice and rice. In Madra large revenue is derived from fresh The British inherited from the Native nistration either an uncontrolled System or in some cases a crude Farming and the first steps to bring these system control were the limitation of the nur shops in the area farmed, and the establi of an improved Out-Still System under the combined right of manufacture and a special shop was annually granted course was a kind of control, but it only Government to impose haphazard to on the liquor traffic as a whole by met vend fees It did not enable Governm graduate the taxation accurately on th head duty principle nor to insist upon i dard of purity or a fixed strength of Moreover for political and other reaso extent of control could not at first be con

Various Systems

The Out-Still System may be taken t clude all systems prior in order of develo to the imposition of Still-head duty stated the stages of development have I First farms of large tracts, Second of smaller areas, Third farms of the co ed right to manufacture and sell at parl places without any exclusive privilege of definite area, Fourth farms of similar subject to control of means and times for tilling and the like The Provincial Gaments have had to deal with the subject different ways suited to local conditions to the order of development from the The Provincial Go

I if has progressed on uniform lines th key note lying in ttempts whe e it has not been possible to work with the fix d duty system it simplest forms to comi ine the farming if if ed duty system with the object of secur ig that every gallon family hill be racer that amount of tax the Tie Out-Still System has in its turn been superseded by either the Free-upply system or the Distrit Mo cooly system The Free-upply system is c e of free con petition am ng ti licensed di til e d is s parately di posed ! The plat-let i er in respect of manufacture which the comfl ed monopoly of manuf c-ture a d sale in a district is a said t a farmer s flect to a certal amount of mi imum still h ad dity re caue in the monopoly rea being girranteed to the Stat duri g the term of

the lea e

Reforms The recommendations of the Indi I xcise Committee of 1905-06 resulted in numerous ref rms in British India o e of them being that the various systen has e been or are gradually being uperseded by the Contract Distillery System under which the minust cture tillery Syst m in der which the m hui tuter of pirth I r npply to a dit it it id posed of by tender the rate of still head duty and the supply price to be charged are fied in the co tract und it eright of end is eparatly disposed of This is the sy i, m that now pre alla o er the great reortio of B ith I dia The other significant reform have been the revi ion of the I rovi cial F cise Laws and Re diation and the co ditions of manuf cture nd torage and transport an improvem nt I the quality f the split an improved and in the quality f the split an improved system of di posal of v ad licen es reduction a declastic ut n of shops unler the guil nor and control of Local Adviory Committees d gradual nis cement of t x to with a i w to checki g consumption

Excise was m de ov r ntir i t ti Excise was in de ov r nur i tit I vis lai Governments and the quite vary from provi ce to pro ince Th governi principl in fixing ties rates is tie blich t date mpatible with the priventio of illicit 16 fft1 tl

S p of the date paimyra d coco nut palma in h t ally is ed as drink either bresh r after fresh p lo M dra a d Bomb y ratter time tail in 10 al dra & a 100mb y the rere use to obtain of from a fix dre or y to from which it i intend i to draw thi liquorand from shoplicease fees i Be g I and B max the sis of n p lic ses i the si form of tilden from the sistence of the six draw the six distribution of the six di pl ate di till ries in v io parts of I dia numbe of b w les has bee est blishe mostly in th hill for the manuf cture bee est blished light b

PROHIBITION

Afte thei troduction of join
April 1937 it becam the vov lautono v i April 1937 it becam ti vowed policy in principle of all pr vt ial G e nme ts to dis cou g th c ns mption of Icoh li beve

an active policy of nforcing p ohibition within period of years. The mea ures taken by them period of years The mea ures taken by them v ried from province to province but g nerally peaking they took the form of declaring certain

ar a ejti er urban or rural dry and with in ar a cliter urban or rutal dry and with in the careas the production a le nd con umption of liquor were banne! Thus in M lims i u dist jets we e declared dry a special evel regim was set up and act to steps were tak n to wean the popul ce from it use of liquir Lari reports indicated that a con iderable meas re of ue ess h d been attained but I ter it was was w ni g In the United Ir i ces lili r O issa th Central Province Sind and Ass. Olssa th Central Province Sind and Ass is simil r steps we taken to prevent the people fectain are a from drinkin, alcohol gal and the lunib (who e Coalition flow roments were in office) on the other had the was no actu I prohibition but only ter perunce propag nda

In Bombay the Cong ess cter went t ttl r in homest the long est cief went I til r
th n elsewh re The capital city Bombay sid
tie second i ra ti city Am ed lad wer de
clared i y subject to an el bor t system of
personal permit for Pu ope i Lar ces and
configued addicts. In Bombay as in Madra
an wayapers and may then publi hed in the pro vince were forbidden to publish liquor advertise-ments—a bun which per isted after the Longr admi istrations had resigned and the p hibitio drive h d lost most of its force In Ar il 1941 how ver it e dov rame t f Bombay withdre the ban on new I per advertisements of liquor In Bomba, successi c ludgments of a ! Il bench of ti Hh! Court hid that both the origin 1 Con gre sle I lati n nd ti sub equ nt Covernor s Act were thra en s the pro inclaiadmi istra-tion and r fu ed to abow that admini tration t appeal to the Feder I Court on the question of The ban on sales of for ign liquor a a co dingly withdrawn as from July 1940 and that on cou t y liquor w s modified subject to se er re trictions

Difficults of Eaf r ment -Fv n o il limited a l permi si e scale adopt d ti en orce nt of prof ibition h d be n by no m free f om abu es nd diffi lities. It pl c d a a ve e train on the utl orities and rume ou a ve e train on the utroffices and fume out tax on an one nised to di Ingdolfication in a glin into the dry a and fillett distillation and illicit distillation on iderable e odus of workers and oth rs n t entitled to permits u ed to take place w ch e d and holl lay f om the cities to adjacent area white prohibition wa not in fire and much dikig to excess was known to occur Altiou h Con and ortlood x pi ion conti nu d to sur port prohibition it gave rise to popul r re c tment mo g c rtal classes and com mu itles a also to grav I gal a omailes Thus in B mby after several hundreds of persons had bee con i ted i r b cacles of the y oblition rules in th at eight months of their introduction the v lidity of th rules was successful to hill ed in the courts of law

Despite the fort of the Governor of Bombay (tie Co gr sa Mini try h ving to the meantim esigned offi e) to a old administrative ch og nd cou g. th. c. ns. mptlon of Icoh II beve ge. | signed fift et to a. of a annihistrative ch. co. nd but the C. og rs a admi istrations which hid leg lise the poilt in the p rim it may be said offic in see en provinces until September 1939 the verified because it lacked both legal same went further and befor e they resign d adopted tim and a penal app or 1. The position in all

what as follows. Governors and their advisers i.e. in India. The drug is commonly twhile not committed to prohibition in principle in the form of pills, but in some places, of and while reserving the right to make such fur on social and ceremonal occasions, it is d thei changes as might seem fit, refrained from disolved in viter. Opium smoving also pre-teversing the policy of their former ministries in the City of Bombas and other large to On the other hand, they did not extend the policy. The general practice is to sell opium from even in its modified form, to new areas, but left Government Pressure, or a Central V the whole future or prohibition open, to be settled bouse, to licensed vendors. The right of the control of the by whatever popular regime might later assume to the public for sold by annual auction to from the moral issue the fluorical implication tion against opinim smoking in clubs and de of prohibition was far reaching. In some now under contemplation provinces it involved a sacrifice of anything up to a quarter of the total provincial income and the imposition of new and burdensome taxation A further complication was caused by the existence of Indian States whose territories are inextricably mixed with British India, and which have not yet adopted a prohibitionist policy any more than the Government of India has done Thus the whole ruture of the prohibition ca periment is problematical

Drugs - The narcotle products of the hemp plant consermed in India full under three main outegories, namely, ganja or the dry flowering top- of the cultivated female hemp plant charas, or the resinous matter which forms an active drug when collected separately, and blings or the dried leaves of the bemp plant whether male or temple cultivated or incultivated. The main features of the existing sys tem are restricted cultivation under supervision, storage in Bonded Warehouses, payment of a quantitative duty before issue, retail sale under licenses and restriction on private possess on Licenses to retail all forms of hemp drugs are usually sold by auction. The sale of charahas been prohibited in the Bombas Presidency from the 1st April 1922

And here it is pertinent to note that apart or several sine loned Shops Further les now under contemplation

The resenue from opium is derived m from exports of what is called provision of to foreign countries and from the sale to vinclal Governments of excise oplum for inte consumption in India The entire quantit now exported under the system of direct to Torcign and Colonial governments, the sy: of auction siles in Cilcutta to traders for ex to foreign countries having been stopped effect from 7th April 1926. In no case exports permitted without an import certif by the Government of the country of impoprescribed by the League of Nations

It was decided to reduce the total of oplum exported since the calendar year 192 10 per cent annually in each subsequent until exports were totally extinguished at end of 1935

Lycise opium is sold to Provincial Governm for internal consumption in India at a fixe l bised on the cost of production is retailed to licensed vendors at rates five the Provincial Governments and varying Province to Province

Opum has ceased to be a source of rev and in the current budget the expenditu expected to exceed the receipts by Rs 36 lak

SALT

The salt revenue was inherited by the British from the Gauges and the Brahmaputra Covernment from Native rule, together with a the Bay of Bengal render the manufactu nuscellaneous transit dues. These transit dues been salt difficult and the bulk of the sur were abolished and the salt duty consolidated both for Bengal and Burma, is imported to and rused. There are four great sources of Liverpool, Germany, Aden, Bombay and Mac supply, rock salt from the Salt range and Konat Mines in the Punjab, brine salt from Broadly, one-half of the indigenous salt. andensed on the borders of the lesser Rann of remainder under license and excise systematically and excise systematical sy Cutch, and sea salt factories in Bombay Madrais und at the mouth of the Indus

The Salt Range mines contain an inexhaustable supply. They are worked in chambers excreted in salt strata, some of which are 250 feet long, 45 feet wide and 200 feet long. The Rajputana supply chiefly comes and evaporated by solar heat Ir the Ranr of Cutch the brine is also evaporated by solar heat and the product is also evaporated by solar prevent the smurgling of solt into Bettich To heat and the product is known as Baragara salt Important works for the manufacture of that salt were opened in Dhrangadhra State in 1923 In Bombay and Madras sea water is let into shallow pans on the sea coast and eva porated by solar heat and the product sold reductions in duty have led to a largely incre-

Sambhar Lake in Rajputana, salt brine immunactured by Government Agency, and In the Punjab and Rajputana the sait m fictories are under the control of the Nort India Salt Department, a branch of the Comm Madras In and Industry Department Bombay the ma infactories are under the su vision of Local Governments Special trea with Native States permit of the free moven of salt throughout India, except from the Po prevent the smuggling of salt into British In

From 1888-1903 the duty on sait was Rs In 1903, it was reduce per maund of 82 lbs In 1903, it was reduce Rs 2 in 1905 to Rs 1-8-0, in 1907 to Re 1 in 1916 it was raised to Rs 1-4-0 throughout India In Bengal the damp climate consumption, the figures rising by 25 per c together with the large volume of fresh water between 1903-1908 In 1923 the duty was c

India Budget for 1939 After the outbreak of super tix on the slabs of income between the War in September 1939, the I mance Member Rs 35 000 and Rs 2 lakes (e) Increase in the made no changes in the basic rates of income tax Corporation tax by one anna to as 3 in the in his Budget for 1940 41, but he introduced an rupce but a rebate of one anni in the rupce Licess Profits Tax which was further increased on so much of a company stotal income as in the 1941-42 Budget to 665 per cent. In the is not distributed in dividends other than same Budget, the surcharge on basic rates of dividends payable at a fixed rate and (f) Celling

The budget for 1013-14 laid down a 66 per cent income tax surcharge applied uniformly over all levels of income It was anticipated that the increases in income tax, super tax and corpora tion tax would yield an additional Re 7 crores

The budget for 1944 45 foreshidowed an of income tix and not super tix. The cost additional revenue of Rs 8) crores by making of this earned income relief is estimated it the following changes—(a) The taxable minimum income raised from Rs 1 500 to Rs 2,000, the I maner act raised by three pies the surcharge (b) no change in taxation on incomes upto on income tax on slabs of income above Rs 15,000

step" system, and this was duly done in the of half an anna in the Central surcharge on income tax and super tax, which had been 25 of the combined rate of income tax and super tax, which had been 25 of the combined rate of income tax and super per cent since November 1940, was increased to tax at 64 pics in the rupee which was in forcing 1942 to with retro parties of the combined rate of in 1942 to with retro parties of the combined rate of in 1942 to with retro parties of the combined rate of income tax and super per cent in 1942 to with retro parties of the combined rate of income tax and super per cent in 1942 to with retro parties of the combined rate of income tax and super tax. in 1942 43, with retro pective effect for 1943 44

By an ordinance, an exemption of 1/10th of carned income subject to a miximum (it terms of income) of Its 2,000 from income tas granted for 1945 to The exemption would be in respect of income derived from personal exertion only, and is only in respect of income tax and not super tax. The cost of this earned income relief is estimated it Rs 10,000, (c) Increase in Central surcharge and on incomes taxable at the maximum rate

GUIDE TO NEW TAXES ON INCOME.

RATES OF INCOME-TAX

A -In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of persons not being a case to which paragraph B of this part applies -

On the first Rs 1,500 of total income On the next Rs 3,500 of total income On the next Rs 5,000 of total mcome On the next Rs 5,000 of total meome

On the balance of total income

Rate NulNine pies in the rupce

One anna and three pics in the rupee Two annas in the rupee

Iwo annas and six pies in the rupee

Surcharge

Nil Six pies in the rupee

Ten pies in the rupee

One anna and six pies in the rupee

Two annas and three pies in the rupee

Provided that-

(1) no income the shall be plyable on a total income which, before deduction of the allowance, if any, for earned income, does not exceed Rs 2,000,

(11) the income tax payable shill in no case exceed half the amount by which the total income (before deduction of the said allowance, if any, for earned income)

exceeds Rs 2,000,
(iii) the income tax payable on the total income as reduced by the allowance for earned income shall not exceed either-

(a) a sum bearing to half the amount by which the total income (before deduction of the allowance for earned income) exceeds Rs 2,000 the same proportion as such reduced total income bears to the unreduced total income, or

(b) the meome tax payable on the income so reduced at the rates specified in the schedule,

which ever is less

B—In the case of every company and local authority, and in every case in which under the provisions of the Indian income tax Act, 1922, income tax is to be charged at the maximum rate-

Surcharge Rite Two annas On the whole of Iwo annas and three total income and six pies pies in the ın the rupee rupee

RATES OF SUPER TAX

A In the case of	ervindi idual n t being a	Hindu un livid d f mily t which peragraphs B	ungewite ed fir an iothran it of the an it of this lart [ph] —
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He new income-Tax (Amendment) Act of n that in ome is not collected u til s ch time i and muci modificati n by the Central Legis
As to the d finitions of rectific companies. and muci modification by the Central Legis
I ture was interded to bring up to date the solidors. To be resident a person must procedur of the I come-Tax Department and either be in B itish India for at least half the to red of its metiods on re-efficient. It year or have a house maintained to be a solidors.

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Trided that robit of nas in the rupe and be all \$1\$ of the \$1\$ learning to the constraint of the state of the sta

foreign incom cannot be brought into India

processing of the Action as Arguments and trainer of in a tense amount or as reasonant uncertainty of the Action and Acti

re than half its income arises in British India her important provisions of the Act are providing for the setting up of an Appellate se personnel will consist of an equal number one and a half times the tax payable idicial members and accountant members whose purpose will be to hear appeals by sees from the findings of the Assistant respect of life insurance premiums, provi

ibutions fund with special concessions to u undivided families, the abolition of the ious exemption of leave salary, that is, y earned in India but payable out of India sessees while they are on leave out of the try, a changed system of depreciation ance from the former prescribed percentage e original cost of the asset to prescribed chooses intage of the 'written down value' of the income all persons called upon by an income tax payments under the scheme is treated as a r to make a return, to all persons whose default

lous seven years A company is deemed to obligatory upon those whose incomes exceeded sident in India if it is controlled in India or Rs 2000 in the previous year (for 1942-43 and 1943 44 this limit had been temporarily brought down to Rs 1 500) and fulure to ask for and fill in a return form without reasonable cause and (to start functioning after two years) involves a liability which may be as much as

> In 1914 The Income-Tax Act was amended as follows -

An assessee will have the option to pay tax missioner of Income Tix, relief to be grant- quarterly either on the basis of his last assessed income or on the basis of his own estimate of fund contributions and superannuation current earnings. Government will pay 2 per વી interest. on sums advance under the scheme but if the assessees own estimate, which can be revised during the verr, fulls short of 80 per cent of the tax deter mined on regular assessment, penal interest at 6 per cent on the difference will be payable. No penal interest will be privable when the assessed chooses to prival on the basis of his last assessed To secure compliance with the scheme, , and finally, a most important change, certain provisions of the penalties section of the ision of the liability to pay income-tax Income tax Act are imported and failure to make

HISTORY OF INDIAN COINAGE

e Indian mints were closed to the un cted coinage of silver for the public from oth June 1893, and Act VIII of 1893, passed at date, repealed Sections 19 to 26 of the n Comage Act of 1870, which provided for oinage at the mints for the public of gold silver coins of the Government of India 1893 no Government rupee- were coined 1897, when, under arrangements a ade with lative States of Bhopil and Kashmir, the ncy of those States was replaced by Gov The re-coinage of these ent rupees s proceeded through the two years 1897 1998 In 1899 there was no comage of but in the following year it seeme I that ge was necessary, and it was begun in iary 1900, the Government purcha ing the required and paying for mainly with gold accumulated in the Paper Currency In that and the following month a of rupees was comed and over 17 crores of a in the year ending the 31st March 1910 ling the rupers issaed in connection with conversion of the currencies of Native From the profit accruing to Govern on the comage it was decided to constitute arate fund called the Gold Reserve Fund e most effective guaranter against tempofluctuations of exchange The was invested in sterling securities, the ist from which was added to the fund exchange had been practically ant a for years, and it was decided that of the ge profits devoted to this fund, six crore d be kept in rupees in India, instead of invested in gold recurities The Cold ve Fund was then named the Gold Stan-It was ordered in 1907 that only Reserve alf of the comage profits should be paid the reserve the remainder being used for il expenditure on railways

Gold

Since 1870 there had been no comage of double mohurs in India and the last coinage of single mohurs before 1918 in which year comage was resumed, was in the year 1891 92

Royal proclamation was issued in 1918 establishing a branch of the Royal Mint at Bombay Pending the completion of the arrange ments at the Branch, Royal Mint, power was taken by legislation to coin in India gold mohurs of the same weight and fineness as the sovereign Altogether 2,109,703 pieces of these new coins of the nominal value of Rs 3,16,45,545, were struck at the Bombay Mint The actual comage of sovereigns was begun in August, 1918, and 1,295,372 sovereigns were coined during the year. This branch of the Royal Mint was closed in April, 1919, owing to difficulties in supplying the necessary staff

The Indian Currency Act of 1927 established a new ratio of the rupee to gold It established this ratio at one shilling and six pence by enact ing that Government would purchase gold at a price of twenty-one rupees three annas ten pies per tola of fine gold in the form of bars containing not less than forty tolas and would sell gold or, at the option of Government sterling, for immediate delivery in London at the same price after allowing for the normal cost of transport from Bombay to London rate of one shilling and five pence forty-nine sixty-fourths was notified as Government s selling rate for sterling to meet these obligations Great Britain and India left the gold standarp in September 1931 but the buying and selling rates for sterling are still maintained

With the receipt of large, consignments of gold, the Bombay Mint made special arrange ments for the refining of gold by the chlorine dally amount of 6 000 on ers of raw sold

Silver

Du in 1940 the Government of India const d red it necessary in lew fith r pid absorption of rupee roln for toardin to cone re sill er resources a fa as sos it! It was the refore decided that the fitness of on h if sill e nd o half alloy hould be dopted for all as three coins Ti new coins bore the d to 1940 nd wree the li cel lar in will nd appear I xeept ti t th rin was somewit ill r incorporated in the new i new sect fit) ed de ice con I ting f the i serti n of a hliwit retrant i the t of the milled e e hi h was considered the itu liy t lut safemard s in teoret fithe lure colo retrain 1 it 1 of the multide each of the multide each of the multi-multide each of the multide each of th

hi fird til t ndari li e ret the fineness cen ed t be leg 11 1 efr m W v i

crores in 1943

m it them or to pur has e or ill then to all other than the feet to consequently large quantities of col have been too ted o mit d nd and for thir billion out it nder The Indian Col ge hi ndm nt At 1918 silver two anna pices re no lon er oin I nd is ued but coins pre loss; i u d on ti u s to be local tender

New o e rupee notes were iss d tho gh tie Reserve Bank of India i July 1941 the issu of the n tes does not affect the earlier is ne the G vernment of I dia one rup s otes of the 1935 kl Georg \ I tt rn witch ontinu to be legal tend r A l nk not f the denomi tion of Rs wa l d by the Rare Banko Februa y 1 1943

Copper and Bronze

Copper coinage was introduced 1 to fl B gal ire ide cy by Act VVII of 1935 a 1 into the Madras and Bombay Pr side ci by Act VIII of 1844

process and at the end of the ye r 1919 Ot me. The will ht of the copper coins abruck and r R A ry Department was car ble of r and a Act XVIII of 1870 re named the as it w IIn 163 It was as to lows -

Or in tros ñá Boutl tire or ball anna or quarter anna 100 If if plea or on-eigl th of an ana 54 I'l being o athird of a pice or one

331 tw iftl of an anna The weight and it a since of a more only

a follow		
f 1 tollow	Standard wel bt in g air tror	in m in met
i i ii i	3 <u>i</u>	5 # 1 15 17 45

d e with twel s ollors the greate t diam ter the fineness can elt be leg it if in many value people had become thoroughly familiar with 1943 Til ict kitt in a the people had become thoroughly familiar with the old the joil will it is the ct object the present one-an a coin The two-anna accordent in the in it is had the benafully inct in the in it is another than a full vine still old into the national familiary in the people in the people had been a full vine still old in the national transmitted and the people had been a full vine still old in the national vine still a subther way from de ided not to take action in thi dire tion until the f uranna and light n nick lead in 1919

In the it mass ni kel was withdrawn from
the circultion in 19 s b t is still being received. t issue offices only

On account of war activities the dem nd for m. ii oin gre tly increased and in J n mry 194 Go ernment proposed to mint a half ann coin whi ! wa lik ly to produce a considerable i in met ! and be of convenience to th public. The new coin is square with round i corners and three quart ra th wilt of the corners and three quarters the relations on the pie in order to a possible in the use of nickel both it o new laif anna piece at the one a a col te inlited in all kells allow in t ad fin the form r cupro-nick l siloy

Vith a vic t 1 t tin furth r i e of ple a ain t 1 fli re lit g fron ti llock n rket valu of ti n t lit contents ri in. if one the face alu ti (o n) ti elia Fir ti 1943 a w di i having smili ilia trita i ti (o n) t findi ot having smilt fint tital lrhod tinit ceterinviln litton Strain tit in the strain till or positin of the strain tit in the strain till or positin of the strain till till or positin or the strain till till or positin or the strain till till or positin till strain till s

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The Currency System.

I. THE SILVER STANDARD.

Prior to 1893 the Indian currency system was a mono metallic system, with silver as the standard of value and a circulation of silver rupees But with the opening and notes based thereon of new and very productive silver mines in the United States of America the supply of silver exceeded the demand and it steadily receded in The result was that the gold value of the rupee, which was nominally two shillings, fell continuously until it reached the neighbourhood of a shilling These disturbances were prejudicial coul to trade, but they were still more prejudicial The Govern-The Governto the finances of the Government ment of India has to meet every year in London a substantial sum in the form of payment of interest on the debt, the salaries of officials on leave, the pensions of retired officials, as well as large payment for stores required for State enterprises As the rupee fell in its gold value the number of rupees required to satisfy these payments rose. The total reached a pitch which spriously alarmed the Government, which felt that it might be called upon to raise a sum in rupees which would necessitate a considerable mcrease in taxation, which should be avoided if possible. It was therefore decided to take measures to raise and fix the gold value of the rupee for the purposes of exchange

Closing the Mints -The whole question was examined by a strong committee under the presidency of Lord Herschell, whose report is commonly called the Herschell Report decided in 1893 to close the mints to the un restricted coinage of silver This step led, as was intended, to a gradual divergence between the exchange value of the rupee and the gold value of its silver content Government ceased to add rupees to the circulation Rupees remain ed unlimited legal stender and formed the standard of value for all internal transactions Since Government refused, and no one else had the power to coin rupees, as soon as circumstan ces led to an increased demand for rupees, the exchange value of the rupee began to rise 1898 it had approached the figure of one shilling and four pence Meantime, in response to the undertaking of Government to give notes or rupees for gold at the rate of fifteen rupees to the pound sterling, gold began to accumulate in the Paper Currency Reserve These purposes having been attained, a second committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Sir Henry Fowler to consider what further steps should be adopted in the light of these conditions The report of the Fowler Committee as it was called marked the second stage in Indian currency policy

II THE NEW STANDARD.

The Fowler Committee rejected the proposil to re open the Mints to the free coinage of silver They proposed that the exchange value of the rupee should be fixed at one shilling and fourpence or fifteen rupees to the sovereign further suggested that the British sovereign should be made a legal tender and a current coin that the Indian mints should be thrown open to the unrestricted coinage of gold. so that the rupee and the sovereign should freely c reulate side by side in India The goal which the Committee had in view was a gold standard supported by a gold currency Now under the condition which compelled the Government of India to give either rupees or rupee notes for gold tendered in India, at the rate of fifteen rapees to the sovereign it was impossible for the rate of exchange to rise above one shilling and four rence, save by the fraction which covered the cost of shipping gold to India But if the balance of trade turned against India, it was still possible for the rate of exchange to fall meet this the Fowler Committee recommended that the profits on coming rupees should not be absorbed in the general revenues, but should be set aside in a special reserve to be called the Gold Standard Reserve Inasmuch as the cost of coming rupers was approximately eleven pence halfpenny, and they were sold to the public at one and four pence, the profits were considerable, they were to have been kept in gold, so as to be freely available when required for the support of exchange

A 16 pence Rupes—The Government of India professed to accept all the recommenda tions of the Fowler Committee, actually only a portion of them was put in practice. The official rate of exchange was fixed at one and four The sovereign and the half sovereign were declared unlimited legal tender in India But after a first attempt, when sovereigns soon came back to the treasuries, no effort was made to support the gold standard by an active gold currency The gold mint was not set up The Gold Standard Reserve was established, but, instead of holding the Receive in gold, it was invested in British securities These practices gave rise to conditions which were never contemplated by the Fowler Committee Reference has been made to the Home Charges of the Govern ment of India, which at the time amounted to about seventeen millions sterling a year are met by the sale of what are called Council That is to say, the Secretary of State, acting on behalf of the Government of India, sold Bills against gold deposited in the Bank of England in London These Bills when presented in India were cashed at the Government Trea Now if the Secretary of State sold Council Bills only to meet his actual require ments, it follows that the balance of trade in favour of India over and above this figure would be liquidated, as it is in other countries, by the importation of bullion or by the creation of It is a fact that owing to the failure credits of the policy of encouraging an active gold

tate decla d li intention of selling Council tate decia d il intention of acting council illison findia without limit at the price of on hilli gfourpenconcelighth—thatistosay gold import pel t. The effect of this policy was to limit the import of gold to India for it was gener ily more conv ni at to deposit the gold in London and to obtain Cou cil Alli again tit in Loncon and to obtain Cou cli allil again it in than to all plus gold to india. Nevertheless as the hexpitane e tton er pus very largely anasted into eterms it was sometimes ch per and more e ne lent to all psovereigns from the statist than to buy Council Bill Con Ider ble quantili of sovereign from dh it raw into Inija and irculated freely prificul ri in the Bomb President the la jub a d part of the

Central I corine a Sterlind Remittance -This y ten withed until 190 -08 A partial fallute of the rai in India in 190 and the general financi latrin hence all over the world which followed the American financi | eri is in the autumn cau ed the Indian exch | ge to bec me weak in N vem This wa one fit eoccasion so te api ted diff re t for by the Fowl r Committee s diff re t for when it proposed the for a tion of the Gold Stand rd lie er e Ti chad been very i avy colping of r peest I dis nithe amount in the Reser a was ampl Rat the Reser a wa to d wastle of renoting ecurities not in gold ecurities not in gold in a was the erre not in a light form nor west it im an opportune one to the ealis ton of a curitie. Moreo r the uthoritie did otrealis it have erres for use I times of m reency. It had be assumed It had be assumed | Of India it was described by o e of the r it wo like sufficient | acti e workers in it as a limping standard th tin time of w kr

creutatio to support it gold standard gold if the Secreta y of State to stop selling Council tender to cre uil t in 1 dis in embarra inc littles not the Secretary of Ename the Secretary of Ename things in the standard on the secretary of the Secretary of Ename thingelly drawing on the cunit in the Gold Standard Perery Bit it w th t the stoppage of the sies f Coun il was n tenough there was an in I tent den and for n tenough there was an in item and of gold tie export of gold or the equivalent of gold Il e Covernme tof Indiar fu ed a dexel ny fell to one and three pence twenty three thirty second Ultimately the authorities h d to gi it was decided to a il in India -------way it was decided to # ii in india Certain do nilly [sterling bills on Lon lou at one and threepen twenty nbethirtyseconds represent i g gol i apport point and tile equi lent of the export [gold] Diesewer in the London from the fords in the Gold Standard Reserve to the ext at of between eight at nine million at riting were sold which regulari of the position nd the Indian export trade recovered were gradu liy evolved the m i principle of all er supers and super notes in India with the so rein a d h if soverel unlimited legal tander t ther t of fifteen specifical esor ereign of one and lourse ce The rate of er h ce was pre ented from si i g above gold import point ty the unlimited sile of Council Bills at gold p int in Lond n it was prevented from falling below gold point by the sal Sterli g lillis (commonly call d Reverse Counwas not the ystem proposed by the Fowl r Committee for there was no gold mint and only a limited gold circulation some people invent d for it the novel term of the gold exchange standard a term unknown to the law of India It was described by o e of the m

THE CHAMBERLAIN COMMITTEE 111

Till brings us to the year 1913 There were many critics of the syst m Som hankered for a retun to the open nints there objected to the practice of u limited ales of Council Bijis sforcing rup sintocirculatio in exce of the eguir m nt of the country But the gener l adv nt ges of a fixed exchange were so g eat as to smoth r the v ices of th critics and the trade and comm ree of the country adjusted itself to the o e and fourpe my r pee But there gradu and comm ree of the country adjuster itself to the o eand fourpe myr pee. Butthere gradu lly grew up a formidable body of criticism llrected against the admi i trati e me sur s take b the Indi Offic. Th secriticism were Chiefly directed at the i vestme t of the Gold Sta dard Reserve i counties instead of keep ing it in gold i Indi at a raid in that reserve in ord tempor ly to rell e the Government the difficulty of it and gits railway expe diture at the try fer (as ild block of the Paper ture at the tr n ier is a lid block but me raper of re y Re er efrom Indi to London at the holding t portlo of th Gold Standard Re e liver in ord too fullt to the coining of rupees dat the dullmited s les of Con cil

Bills at rates which pr vented the free flow of li to I dl thus forcing token ri pees into ire lation! a title i excess of the require ment of the country The cum lati e f this policy was tot fer from Indi to Io dona imm n e block of I dis resources aggre g ti g over sev aty millio a where they wer

lent out at low rates of interest to the Londo hankers whilst India was starved of money until at one point money was not available for loans even a al st Government securiti the bank rate was artificially high All these ti ings were done it was contend d on the buer dicia of a small I inance Committee of the India Office from which all Indian influence was excluded and on which London banking influ ence wa supreme The India Office for long igno ed this criticism until it was summaris ri of articles i Tie Time nd publi

Il ion was focu sed on the di cu ion through actio of the India Office in burchasing a big t acts of the lands office is purchasing a big block of sliver for colling purposes from Messra Mont gu & Co 1 stead of through their reco, nised and onstituted agents the B nk of D gl nd The Government could no longer afford to stand aloof and yet another Currency Committe was appointed u der tie ch irm n hip of Mr A ten Chamberlain k own as the Chamb ri in Committe This ws

New Measures —The co clusion of this Commissio were that it was unnecessary to support the Gold St ndard by a gold currency that it was not to the advantage of India to en courage the int rnal use of gold as currency ; by a th roughly adequate reserve of gold and sterling that no limit should be fixed to the

branch of the Gold *tandard Reserve should be balled , that Reverse Councils should be rold on demand, that the Papir Currency should be made more clastic, and that there should be two Indian representatives out of three on the H nance Committee of the India Office. The Committee dealt in conclusively with the accumulation of excessive balances in London, the general tenor of their recommendations, being "not guilty, but do not do it again." They take

Bank Sir James Begbie, the only Indian binker on the Committee appended a vigorous minute of dissent, in which he urged that the true line of advance was to discourage the extension of the token currency by providing further facilities for the distribution of gold when in creases to the currency became necessary, including the issue of an Indian gold coin of a more convenient denomination than the sovereign or the half sovereign

IV. CURRENCY AND THE WAR OF 1914-18

The report was in the hands of the Govern ment of India before the outbreak of the list war Some immediate stops were taken, like the aboli-tion of the silver branch of the Gold Standard Leserve, but before the Government could deal entirely with the temporising recommendations of the Commission, the warbroke out The carly effects of the war were precisely those anticipated. There was a demand for sterling remittance which was met by the sile of Reverse Councils, 68,707,000 being sold up to the end of Innuary 1915 There were withdrawals from the Post Other Savings Banks, and a net sum of Rs 8 crores was taken away There was some lack of confidence in the Note issue, and a demand for gold, Notes to the extent of Rs 10 crores were presented for encashment and the Govern ment were obliged to suspend the issue of gold But these were transient features and did not demand a moratorium, confidence was soon revived and Exchange and the Note Issue con tinued strong The difficulties which afterwards arose were from causes completely unanti cipated by all students of the Indian currency They arose from an immense balance of trade in favour of India, caused by the demand for Indian produce for the United Kingdom and the Allies and the decline in the export trade from these countries, a heavy expenditure in India on behalf of the British Government, and a phenomenal rise in the price of silver If we take the three years 1916-17 to 1918-19 the balance of trade in favour of India was £6 millions a year above the corresponding years of the previous quinquennium. The disbursements in India on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom and the Allies were in December 1919 £240,000,000 This balance of trade and expenditure for Imperial purposes could not be financed either by the import of the precious metals, owing to the universal embargo on the movement of gold and silver nor by credits in India It could be financed only by the expansion of the Note issue, against sterling securities in the United Kingdom chiefly Treasury Bills, and the issue of comed

rupees Butsimultaneously there was a reduction in the output of the silver mines of the world coinciding with an increased deman for the metal. The price of silver in 1915 was 27½ pence per standard ounce. In Max 1919 it was 58 pence, on the 17th December of that year it was 78 pence. The main difficulties in India were not therefore the prevention of the rupee from falling below the ratio of 15 to one, but to keep it within an limits and to provide a sufficiency to meet the demand

Rise in Exchange—The measurer adopted by the Government of India in these emergen cles were to bring exchange under rigid control confining remittance to the finance of articles of national importance. The next step was to raise the rate for the sale of Council B its so that silver might be purchased at a price which would allow rupees to be coined without loss. The following table shows how rates were raised from one shilling fourpence to two shillings fourpence.

Date of Introduction	Minmum Rate for Immediate Telegraphic Transfers
3rd January 1917	1 41
28th August 1917	1 5
12th April 1918	1 6
13th May 1919	1 8
12th August 1919	1 10
15th September 1919	2 0
22nd November 1919	2 2
12th December 1919	2 4

V. THE 1919 COMMITTEE.

The effect of these me sures however was to jettison the currency policy pursued from 1893 to 1915, the main object of which was to stanilise the rupee at one and fourpence. The war being over, a Committee was appointed to idvise in regard to the future of Indian exchange and

currency It sat in 1919 and reported toward the end of the year—Its main recommendation are summarised below—

(i) It is desirable to restore stability to the rupee and to re establish the automatic working of the Indian currency system

(15) Th reduction of the fineners or weight of (the rupes the issue of or 3 rupes coins of lower proportion I silver co tent th n the present rupes or the last e of a nickel rupee are e p dients that cannot be recomme ded

(ii) Il maintena ce of the convettility of the not issue i e se ti i and p pea i ti do not adequately protect the l dian paper c renew from the risk of becomi zi convertible cannot be entertal d

Ti rise in xchange in so fa a it has checked and mitigat d th rise in Ind an prices has been to the ad anta e of the c u t y whole and it is desirable to secure the o tinu ance of thi benefit

(v) Indian trale is t til ly to s ffer any permane tinjury from the fi ing fexch geat

i high level

If co t ary to expectatio a g eat nd rapil f llin wo ld prices were to take plac and if th costs of pod tib in I dis failt dis atthem selve with equal rap dity to the I write I of prices then it might be nece ry t co i d rth problem airesh

(rs) The dev lopment of Indi n ind try uld not be seriously hampered by h l r t

of exchange

The g in to Indi of high r te of ex (iii) The g in to Indi of high r te or ex hang to r eeti the Home char e is a inco lental d antage that mu t b take Into con ideration

(out) To postpo e fi i g t ble rate of ex 1 6 tiel ent il prolongation of Gover us nt o troi

(ix) The bal nee of adv at ge is decidedly ath ide of fixing the exchan e value of th on th rupee in terms of g ld r th r than in terms of

terlin

niform

(z) Thest bl relation to be establi hed between the rupe and gold sh uld be t the r te of Rs 10 to one sover gn or in other words at the rat of o e upee for 11 30 016 gr in of the gold both f r for g exchange a d for intern I cir ulation.

(xt) If sli er i esf rmor th nabri p riod abovethe parity of (gold) the situati n hould above the parity of the avilable met by liothe avilable met by liothe avilable fitne of issu sratl rth n De met by nounc as usum in Start tunble by impairing the con criticilit the ot issues in the properties of uncil Bill (b) abstern in compute a collection of ale of liver (c) uncil Bill (b) abstern in compute a collection of gold to met demand from the current y if it che und be abs it yeees a ry to purchase silver the Golman hour descriptions of the current of the b prepared to pur haseev at a p ic at 1 tl at

rupees ould be oined at a los
(zi) Cou il Drafts a e primarily old not
for the con e lence of trade b t o p ovid for the Hom char evin the wider e of ti term There is no obligation to elid it to meet all t ade i mand but if withe ti on eninc o with adva tage th Secret r of Stat Isin a positi nto il drafts in exce sof his immedi te uecds whe at ade dem nd fo them exist there is no object o to 1 sd 1 o ibject t due regard being prid to the pri lp! g v rai g the location of the re. er es

Council Dr its should be so d as now iy pen t nd r at competitive rates a mi im m te n te b ing f d from time to time on th b steril g ot of shippl g gold to I if At present this rate will vary b t whn teril g i agi quivale t to gold it will r main terli g i

The Government of Indi should ! eauthor! ed to announce with out prev us reference to the pecreta y of Sta e o ier h occasion their readi Il weekly a stated amount of Reverse ness £ Councils (including t | graphic tra sfe s) during perfods of excha go weakne at pric ha ed on the co tofsl ippin gold from Indiat the United Kingdom

(xiii) The import and export of gold to nd from India should be free from Government

(sr) The t tutor; mi imum fo ti e met ! ile portio of the Paper C rency Reserve shoul i b 40 per c at of the gros circulation

As e and the fidu lary portion of the reserve the holding of ecu iti is ned by the G ve n ment of India should be limited to U crores The b lance hould be held in secu ities of other Go eraments co upri ed within the B itish Em oure an tof the mount o held not mor than 10 c or schould have me etha o eyear amat rity

nd all should be redeemable at a fixed dat The balance of the invested po tion above thes 30 or resab uldbe held in sho t dat discon itles with not more th n one year mat trity issued by Government within the British Empire

The steril glavestments and gold in the Paper Currency Res ve hould be r alu d at 2s to the rapee The depreciation which w B re nit from this revaluation cannot be in de good at o e but any sa ing re uti g from the rie in ex ha willaff da it ble mea sofd charg ev ha Ing the fial flity in II nited number of years

() With a view to meeting th () With a view to meeting the seasons demand for addition leutrency provision should be mai for the i sue of not sup o five crore over nd above the normal fidu lary i sue as I am to the Pride cy Brak of the courity port bills of excha ge

Minority Report -The main object of th Committee it will be se n was to ecu e a stable rate of exchange withou imp i ing the c n vertibility of the N tell ne and without deba vertibility of the A wer, we amd without densiting the sta dard sliver rupee in India or substituti nother coin find flor metallic content which would be d baseme t in nothe for Ino de t tt in the see d it was imperative to fi a ratio for the upee in elation to gold to fi a ratio for the upec in ciation to good which would en re the the Government war ble to purchase it referred is pur poses with our more than temporary los. For reasons spin poses with the control of the c subsid ary thereto But in this th v were not u animon an import at m mbet of the Com mitte M Dadit D lal of Bom y ppe ded a mino ity repo t in which h urged the adoption of the followin c urses -

() The money standard in Indi | louid m in u alter d that is the sta d rd of the sover ig a d gold m hur with rapees r late l te t at the ratio of 15 to 1
(b) Fee and uni ttered imp rts and

by the publi of g ld bullion nd gold (c) Free a d unfettered import, and exp

by th public of it er bullion and liver coin (d) Thee isti g il er rup of 165 grains of sliver at pre ent in circul the tr o ting re full! galt nde

merchants not only stopped buying but began to re-eell in the Indian market, the trade was severely shaken and stocks accumulated at a great rate Even before the 19 0 crop came into the market the stocks in Bon bay were Jouble those in it a corresponding period of the previous year The expectations of a revival in the buying power of the Continent which were held in many quarters were dir prointed and throughout the year there was a heavy balance of trade against India whic mud the stabili a tion of each age at th high ratio attempted a

hopeless proposition Confession of Failure -Government strug gled long against these conditions in the des rerate hope that a revival of the export trade would come to their a I tance but they were further handleapped by the vitations of the sterling-dollar exchange which at one time took the rate for Pe erse Councils to two shillings tenpence halfpenny Th y sold two millions of le erse Councils a we k th nfis millions then dropped down to a steady million. But their policy only argrav ted the situ tion. In addition tion to arrest g the export rade and stimulating the import trade t a time when the precise co verse was demanded their action created an artificial movement for the transfer of capital from India to Lugland Farge w r profits accumulated in I dia si a 1914 were hurriedly liquidated and tran f rr d to Fugland Then difference between the Reverse Council rate nd the mark t rate whi h on some occasions wasse eral pe ce ind ced gigantics peculations. The Excha ge B nkaseta ide all their available resources for the purpose of biddi g for Bill and t once old ti eir all tme ta t substantial t once old tiefr all time to t substantial profit Consider bie group of spec laters pooled their r sources and followed the same course In this way the weekly blidings for the million of Pe erse Councils varied from a hundred ad Omillions to at undred and thirty millions and the money merket was compilely lisorgenised. The biddings assumed such pro-portions the tit was see ssary to put up fifty lakhs of rupers to ob.ai the smallest allotment made five thousand pounds and Reverse Coun ils and the! rge profits thereon came under the entire co trol of the Banks and the wealthy pe ulators V lo s expedients were tried to t medy the situ tion but without the slightest

effect Sterling for Gold -The first definite break f om the recommendatio sof the Cu rency Com mitteecameatth end of June wienthe Govern n ent annou ced th t laste d of tryl g to stabilise the rup e at two shillings gold they would aim at stabilising it at two shilli gs ste ling leavi g the gap between sterling a d ame par T The effect of this alter the rate at which Reverse which Reverse w d in the fluctuatio s of dolla sterling thang to a fixed sterling r te n mely o s haug to a fixed stering r te n mely o e s ill elevenpence ni tecn-thirty seco ds i this had little practical eff of The biddings f He e e Cou cli to ti ued on a ve y big cale a d the m k t rate for exchange was al y ways twop neeor threep ce below the Reverse

checked the export of Indian cotton Japan is send of September when it was officially relate to the largest buyer of Indian cotto and when her that Reverse Councils would be stopped altogether Exchange immeditely slumped to between one and sixpence and on and seven sence and it continued to range between the parrow points until the end of the year Th market made its own rate it mai a more stable rate than the efforts of Government to attain an dministrative stability

Other Measures -Apart from the effort t stabilise exchange which I ad such unfortunat results the policy of Governm at had certain other effects During the ye r all restrictions on the movement of the precious metals wer r moved in accordance with the recommenda This included tions of the Currency Committee This included the abandonme t of the import duty on silver always a s re point with In il n buillonists Leri lative action was taken to alter it e official ratio of the soverel n from fifteen to one t ten to one due not leaf this inte tion w sgiver to holders of sovereign and of the gold mod ur which were co ned as an emergen v m a ute in 1918 and they were given the option of tender I g them at fifteen rupees As the gold valu of these coins was above fifteen rupees only a limited number w s tendered alti ouch th te was extensive amuggii g of sovereig sinto Indi to take advantage of the premiure measur a were adopted to give greater elasticity to the sole issue Und ribe of law the invest ed proportion of the hote issue was fixed by ed proportion of the Acce issue was pixed by statute and it could be aftered of y by aftering the law or by Ordinance. An Act was passed fixing the metallic portion of the law or the Reserve at fifty percent of the lote I sue the inv sted portion being limited to its 0 crotes in Indian securities a d the balance in liritish securities of not more than twelv months cur rency The invested portion of the Laper Cur rency The invested portion of the I aper Cur rency Reserve was revalue i at the n w rate of exchange and an undertaking w s given that the pr dis on the Note I sue would be devoted to writing off the depreciation as also would be the interest on the Gold Stand rilleserve when the total had reached £40 millions in order to give greater elasticity to the 't liste power was taken to issue its 5 crores of emergency currency in the busy season against comm relal bills. These me ures save the elteration of the ratio serve energy approved by the commerc! I public

Results -It remains to sum up the re uit of the a m asures In a pr gnant sentence in their report the Currency Committee say that whilst a fixed rate of exchange exercis a little influence on the course of trade arising exclange impedes exports and stimulates imports a falling exchange exercises a reverse influence litere exchange exercises a reverse inducence. Here we have the key to the failure of the currency policy att mpted. At the moment whin it was spurgit anddenly and violently to raise the rate of exchange by the introduction of the new rithout was a failured was recommended. w k and the import trade in obedience to the delivery of long deferred orders was strong. The w ry principle enon lated by the Currency Com mittee wrecked the policy which they recom me ded The risi g rat of exchange scotched the wesk export trade and gave a gre tetin plus Unexpected forces to imports such as the financi I risisin Japan the lack of buying power on the Continent and the movem at for th

stat te on the B nk to buy a d sell gold with out limit at rate d termi ed with ef ence to a fi ed gold p rity of the ripee but in quan filtie of ot is than 400 fine ounces no limi tation being impo ed a to the p rpo e for which th g id is requir d

re to (x) The conditions which the sale of gold by the Bank ho id be soft med as to free it in normal circ metances from the task of a ppiyl g gold for non monetary pur poses The meth d by which this may be secured is a gge ted

(zi) The le al tender quality of the so er ign and the half-so ereign ah ld be emo ed

(x1) Gove nment should offer on tap saving certificates redeemsb! in 3 or 5 y ars in leg I te der mon y or gold at the option of the holder

(r) The paper currey hould cease to be convertible by I w into silver con It should howe er be the duty of the Bank to maint in the tree inte che geability of the different forms of I gal tade currency and of the Government to upply coin to the B nk on demand

(x v) One rapee not a should be re intro duced and hould be full leg I t der

(xv) Notes oth r th the one rupce note should b leg lly con ertible into leg l tender mon y : into not s of sn ller d nomination the one rupce note or all er rupees at the option of the currency authority

(z) he change should be mad in the legal t nd r ch racter of the silver rupee (x vi) The Paper Currency and Gold Stand ard Reserve th uld be am lg mated and the proport! and mposit on of the combiled

Reserve hould be fixed by statute (xru) The proporti al reserve system should b adopted Gold and g ld securities sh uld form not less than 40 per ce t of the R erre ubject to a possible t mpor ry reduc R erre ubjet to a possible tmpor ry reduc-tion with the consent of Government on payment of tax. The curr cy authority to the consent of the consent of the consent of the consent of the consent of the consent reduced by the consent of the consent of the possible and to 5 per cent withit tenyers. D ring this period no fav ur ble opportunity fortifying the gid h ldf git the P ser e should be allowed to escape Of the gold holdin at least one half at hid be held in

India (xx) The sil r holding in the Reserve hold be very ubstantially r d c d during a transition I p ri d of te y rs

(z) Th b lan of th Reserve should be held in s if liquidati g tr de bills d Go ern ment of 1 dla s curities The creat d securiti s should be replac d by marketable securitie within ten yea s

(12) An obligation should be imposed by issue shall be added to r si btra ted from this liability and the blue of profit or 1 s 1 ll corne to or be bo ie by the G veram it revenues

> (xx) The Issue D p rtment of the Peser Ba K sh uld b k pt wholly distinct f om its B akl c D partment

(zr a) The Re c ve Fank 1 uld b entr st (271) The Bet ve intrince | r tion of the Gov rument The Sic t ry of St te hould turnish in advace p riot at 1 formatio a to his equirem to The La k should be Ift fre at it i cretion t empky ch method or meth is fre ittant as it may fit d co d civ to smooth w rkin

(xx) Dring th transiti a priod the for riment hould putlif haw kly return of ret thance in de A trial shild be mide of the system of pur hise by p blict dri

(xxr) The c sh balance of the Government (including any bala c f the Go nme t f india and of the Serta, of Stat ut ide I dia) s ill as the banki cerv I il ha I dia) s vilus the banki cerv I it ha of il b nks pe ti in indi sho id be cent ised in the hand I ti Lee e B nk Section 3 of th Go r m t of India Act should be mended cordi ly

(xxr) The trapsf r f I is rice assets should take place of I te tha 1st Ja u ry 1909, and the Banks obligatio to by ad sell glid should ome I t oper tion not later than 1st J nuary 193

(xx ii) Duri e the transition period the c rre cy a thority (the Gov rn n nt ntil the transf r f Re r assets and the Bak the tra sfr f Re r assets and the Ba k
ther aft r) sh uld be tnl r an oblig tio to
buy gold a d to sell gold or gold x han e at its opti n at the g id point f the ever ange. This obli ation should be emb it d in statu to y form of which the outline is u e ted

(zri) Stabilisation of the rupee hould be effected f rth ith at a rate cor e po d ng to an exchange r te of 1 6d

(x) The stamp dity on bills of exchine and cheque should be aboli hed Bill form in th E glish langu g nd the vern cuin in

(xx) Measures sto ld b taken to p omote the development of banking in India

(zzzi) Every effort should be made to remedy the deficiences in the existin body of statistical data

A Minute of Dissent -Whilst all the mem A MUDIC OF DISSERT — WHIS AR THE MENT DEED OF THE COMMISSION sign of the rep rt on of them Sr Pur ht md s Chakord s did so ubject to a minute of dise t In the firt part of thi Min te Si P shotand s subject d the long o respo d ne b t en the G rum nt of I di ud the India Office

out the Gov run t of Ind I d analy is The clust s to wilch he c me w re ti t throu t out the Gov run t of Ind I d striven I r a system following the Fowl r Report— (ref) A figure of Pg to cross been controlled as the lability I respect to the carrier builty in the rupee circulatio Recommed to the secure that an must eq all the thing are the carrier builty in the rupee circulation of the controlled Recommed to the secure that an must eq all the thing the controlled Recommed to see that of the controlled Recommed to the secure that an must eq all the thing the controlled Recommed to the secure that the controlled Recommed to the secure that the secure

subject to this condition accepted the Gold Bullion Standard recommended by his col-lengues. As for the proposed Reserve Bank, Sir Purchotomides, whilst recombine that the rehemo proposed might be the ideal to be attained in process of time, thought that the best immediate course was to develop the Imperial Bank into a central bank for India, was done in an article contributed to The Chief point of difference with his collesgues Bankers' Megazine by Sir Stanley Reed, which was however the ratio

Dealing with the ratio of the rupee to gold Sir Purshotamdas said that in September 1924 of the path laid out in the introductory section, the rate was approximately one and fourpence but this is unavoidable, if the full bearing gold. At that time the Government was pressed of the measures proposed by the Commission to stabilise at the then ratio, and thus legally are to be appreciated. After describing the to restore the long current legal standard of standard in force Sir Stanley Reed asked — money payments. This it declined to do, and by limiting the supply of currency, the "What was the standard thus established? ratio was raised to one and sixpence gold by It is generally described in London as the Gold April 1925 He declined therefore to attach | 1 xchange Standard any importance to a ratio reached by such measures Proceeding to analyse the course late Sir Lionel Abrahams, who described it of prices and wages, he combated the conclusions a limping standard. The Royal Com sion of his colleagues that prices had adjusted mission declares that 'in truth in so far as it themselves in a preponderant degree to one shilling and sixpence. For these reasons he recommended that the rupee should be stabi lised at the rate which was current for nearly twenty years, namely one and fourpence Wenty years, namely one and fourpence His conclusions were summarised in the following terms -

this Report as being no less important than the has been, automatic . question of the standard to be adopted for the Indian Currency System I am convinced that if the absolute necessity of the free inflow of gold, which I have emphysised, is recognised, and steps taken to ensure it, the gold bullion standard proposed will be the correct one, and the likelihood of its breaking down under will be as remote as it can reasonably be But I have very grave apprehensions that if the recommendation of my colleagues to stabilise the rupee at 1s 6d is accepted and acted upon. India will be faced during the next few years with a disturbance in her economic organisation, the magnitude of which is difficult to estimate, but the consequences of which may not only hamper her economic development but may even prove disastrous Such a disturbance and its consequences my colleagues do not foresee to-day But the possibility of their occurring cannot be ignored. adjustment is complete, agriculture threatens to become unattractive and less remunerative than it is to day, and industries will have to undergo a painful process of adjustment, unmarranted and avoidable—an adjustment which will be a supposed to the comment which will be a supposed to the comment when allowance has been made for all misunderstandings and misapprehen signs that a large measure of distrust in the present system is justified by its imperfections.

A Survey -The official summary of the Report, and the summary of the minute of dissent, given above, do not however conversal idea of the far-reaching proposals embodied therein. These can be appreciated only if they are examined in close relation to the currency sys tem of India in its various place usince 1899. This was recognised to be a fair presentation of the position The main features thereof are reproduced below. There is here some re-treading

That status was never claimed for it by its principal protagonist, the amounted to a definite standard at all, it was a standard of sterling exchange. Later they show that 'the automatic working of the exchange standard is thus not adequately provided for in India, and never has been The fundamental basis of such a standard is provision for the expansion and contraction of the volume of currency Under the "I look upon the question of the ratio in Indian system, contraction is not, and never

> "However, the standard limped along until the third year of the war The exchange value of the rupee was stable, prices adjusted themselves to the ratio, Indian trade and industry developed. From the narrow stand point of profit and loss, the investment of the

natural, unwarranted and avoluable—an adjust—an direct not only their stability and their cost, and affect not only their stability and their progress, but in certain cases, their very existence And should Nature have in store for India a couple of lean years after the four good harvests that we have had, during the period of forced silver market was revealed. Faced by the adjustment to a rate of 1s. 6d, the steps that the Currency Authority will have to take to maintain exchange at this rate may deplete.

"There is, I think, an inadequate appreciation of the influence on the Indian currency and exchange of the war, and the action taken there are in the permanent ratio of one shilling and fourpence did not occur until 1917, when the full effect of dependence on the dijustment to a rate of 1s. 6d, the steps that the Currency Authority will have to take to price of Council Drafts or clee abandon the maintain exchange at this rate may deplete price of Council Drafts or class abandon the

onvertibility of th Note Issue took the former alternative the price of Counc l Drafts followed the price of sliver The effect f this would have been tra sitory b t for I this would have been tra sitory b t for the att mpt in 19 0 on the advice of the Babing ton Smith Committee to stabilis the rup at a new ratio of two shillings gold when Il gold prices wer crashing It is easy to be wise after tie event but If the Go erament had followed silver down as it foll wed silver up ther is no room to doubt that the runes up ther is no room to doubt that the rupes would he returned t its perm nent ratio with no more disturb in than w s le itable under w r conditions. However, this was not consider the resulting the return the resulting the return the resulting repeats a line beautiful and the two shilling r peths a line bean also gladient Left free from administratil e action the repeated the low one shilling a de three-pence terling and on shilling is distributed in the resulting and the return the return the return the return that the return the ret d has been in the n ighbour limb dunward hood of one shill g and sixpenc gold for the p st twel mo the B t it is not alw ys alised i London that u der these vicissitudes the Indian stand rd h s legally pe ished In the w rds f the report The tability of the gold val e of the upe is thus baled upon nothi g more substantial than a policy of the Governme t and t pe t th t policy can be found defi ed i no notification or u de taking by th Governme t It h s to be implied from the acts of the Governm at i relation to the c renew and the eacts resubject to no stat t ry regulation or control

The reano sibility remitted to the Commisal n was not therefore the mere tabilisation of the ruper but the stablishme t of standard the raper but the stabissime of standard which we id common of reaso et confidence in India to ii the rape to that standard a dto provide for its tautus ye or bol autom tie we ling d stability to bring the control of cere y a d feredit under a legi authority d to i the l d neurency ndex. rity d to f th l d n currency nd ex hange sy tem from the d min ce of th silve ma ket In short it was to est blish the rul of I w in pla of the p ctl of dmini trative disc tio

Scheme for Gold Currency - In the course I their I quil s in India the Commis course f their I quuri s in India the Commis-sion had pia ed befor them schem for the immediate et blishm t of a gid b lii n stand rd dits rlyc or raion it oth gold st d rd support d by th gold curr cy which a large h dy f i d in opinion has insi tentity d m nded 'Th cheme ws presented by the illed is of the Fin a e Departm t but it is k own to be the work of the Finance M mbe Si Basil Blackett wh se work in India is f th gre te ; value

s enti I f atu s of this Sch me were th de taking of a tatut ry oblig tion by

Wis ly it disposal of 00 crores of silver rupees or 687 million fine ounces i ten years the acquisition in all of £103 millions of gold and the establish ment of credits in Lond n or New 10 k cost w a setimated at one and two third cror s of rupees per annum du log the fi st fiv years and thereafter from two thirds of a crore to 1 1 crore

This scheme is subjected by the Commi sion to a detail d examination and r je ted grounds which re convincing The m b of the amount and time of the gold demand are neert 1 and the absorption by Indi of thi £103 m ilion of gold in addition to the norm i absorpti n for the arts h ards et would powerfully react on the supplies f credit would powerfully react on the supplies I creams. The rates of int rest ad gold pit's throughout the world. The raction in the silver in raction of the silver in raction of the theorem in the silver in raction of this large quity file the thin would be cen more maked with ever ly pr judde! I necks on the silv r how do of the people of India. and the suchang a with Chin where India still does a large b side a Mo cov r the cap city to r ise the required deredits is doubtful a d the cost is placed by the India Office at Ra 3 crores a ye r

Thee iden e of the 11 hest fi an ial uthor ities in Lond n and N v York stabilished beyond doubt that it i not in the i terest of India doubt that it i not in the freest findia to precipitate a y cr r oy r form that would viol nity disturb the g hi a d silve markets how yet desirable the reform mi hi be in liself Also that whilst Lo d n workin in cloe harmony with New Y is, would at ain every acr e to supply India with the most able might equipped for over d el pinent it could ha dly be expected to provid credita liv r m rhets But whilst on the grounds the C mmi i n were n t able to e d rs Sir the comme dat on The illimat of tio of a policy which pr mis s a c re for India a curren bills is th refore in I rg m as re lue to the courag and resol tion with which ti Fin ne Authorities i th t count y i c d them

A Gold Bullion Standard - The currency A Gold Bullion Standard — The currency system r comme ded by the Comms ion is a gold buill in standa d. They propose that it is no bligatin a phain b imposed by tart in the crency a the left by d. ell gold without limits at mats dt rmind with ref ce to a faced gold by the other control of the control of t thouse this 400 sin out on limitation by ing impost as to the purpose for which the gold is equired. The esse co of this p posat is that the odd ny medium for could the in India hold real sature the creny not not such that the litty recombined the contraction of the contraction \$ Go e me t to by and sell g ld bull n f by the sell g ld bull n f by of th urrency in terms of gold lould b c ed

"This reasoning is eminently sound, and the scheme in its broad outlines should command the unhesitating support not only of India, but of all interested in Indian trade will have nothing to do with any exchange standard, its experience has been too painful Proposals to that end would be rejected by the legislature and prolong the currency controversies it is desired to close. The gold bullion standard satisfies all the country's real needs True, it will not give it the gold mint and the gold currency which have long been demanded, it involves the demonetization of the sovereign to which a sentimental influence attaches But whilst it does not do these things, it keeps No one contends that a gold one door open standard and a gold currency are immediately practicable. The most rapid progress thereto is embodied in Sir Basil Blackett's scheme, which is full of uncertainties and risks. But when the gold reserves are strengthened to the requisite point, the proposals leave India perfectly free to decide, through her legislature, where a gold currency is worth the expense

"We must, however, face the obligation which a gold bullion standard imposes on the currency authority in India; indeed the Commission do not attempt to burke it. The obligation is to convert the currency, not merely into foreign exchange, but into metallic gold, and it is an obligation that is not, as formerly, conditional and circumscribed, but absolute and unlimited. Nevertheless—it has been undertaken by every other country that has adopted an effective gold standard, and we have satisfied ourselves that the present resources in the form of reserves at the disposal of the Government of India are adequate to enable the currency authority safely to undertake the obligation, with the measures of fortification, and at the time, which we specify. It is import ant, therefore, to examine the reserves and the procedure thereat

"The reserves held for the purpose of muntaining the value of the token currency are two-fold—the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve Their constitution on April 30, 1926 (the date taken by the Commission), was as follows—

Paper Currency Reserve

	Rs	Cro	ore	
silver com		77	0	
Silver bullion		7	7	
Gold com and bullion		22	3	
Rupec securities		57	1	
Sterling securities		21	0	
		185	1	

(The gold coin and bullion and the sterling securities are converted at the legal fiction actio of two shillings per rupee)

Reserve is the backing for the Note Issue Th Gold Standard Reserve, accumulated from th profits on coining, is designed to maintain th external value of the rupee In practice the action is closely interlocked, and the first line of defence in the event of a demand for remit tance from India is the gold in the paper currency reserve This invisible line of demarcation will disappear if the Commission's proposal are adopted. The Commission are justified in are adopted recommending that the two shall be amalgamat Their further proposals are that the proportions and composition of the combined Reserve should be fixed by statute, that gold and gold securities should form not less than 40 per cent of the whole, with 50 to 60 per cent as the ideal, and that the holding of gold, which now stands at about 12 8 per cent. should be raised to 20 per cent as soon as possible, and to 25 per cent in ten years Generally, they are of opinion that during this period no favour able opportunity of fortifying the gold holding in the Reserve should be allowed to escape

"The proposal to bring the combined Reserve under statutory control is wise, an arguable case could be made out for the thesis that the currency difficulties of India have arisen in the main from the decision of Lord Curzon's Government not to invest the official acceptance of the Fowler Report with legislative authority. The strengthening of the gold reserves is in entire accord with Indian needs

The Ratio — The majority of the Commission, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas being the only dissentient, recommend that the rupee be stabilised in relation to gold at a rate corresponding to an exchange rate of one shilling and sixpence to the rupee Round this point controversy in India will be concentrated, it is worth while to refresh our memories of the history of the ratio. The Fowler Committee recommended that the rupee should be permanently stabilised at one shilling and fourpence, the Secretary of State for India accepted their recommendations without qualification. The ruper was substantially steady at this point until August 1917.

"One principle advanced in Sir Dadiba Dalal's prophetic minority report in 1919, that the legal standard of money payments should be and usually is, regarded as less open to repeal or modification than any other legislative Act, But when will command general acceptance Sir Dadiba went on to suggest that the Govern ment of India might have avoided this mea sure by larger borrowings in India and encour aging investment abroad he was on ground where no one in touch with Indian conditions can follow him In the circumstances of the day the Government had no alternative to rusing the rate of exchange save in declaring the rupee inconvertible, which during the wa would have been disistrous. I must reiterate the belief that the real mischief was done no when the rate of exchange was raised to meet the rise in silver, but when it vas not lowered as silver fell, the attempt to stabilise the ruper

at ti tw stilling t caus date if vern e t Western I dia aren toomplet of Indi here he es and i flicted trible of the in lebtedne sof the agric bi w on trade aft rit wa abandoned in p ten ber 10 0 ti r pe ili below n shill a a d thr epince still and one si illi g gold a d threpane at in and one suc a lon Thereafter under the india of suc a lon of shind the rests it on ed In 19 3 it wa on hill y of in Octobr 10 4 and on d for g id d to rp nce ste I i pe ce st rli an l With tl ri e in th pon d to k hi p rity the pe re ch à one 19.13 ed ha r main d there

It is not I till k open to do ibt that if the air attempt to tabili the ret two shill to tabili the rettwo shill the made in 190 rifad tage tage li galad had been t. k n of its retu to and four perma ent tant id might ! e been t e tabli hed witho t nd dist urbance Pursi ot mid a flak rd sse ts in his min to of dise t that th Fre tiehd m de up their mi dat wo h ip to a o e hilli g and tio lo i b f l pe re til Commission reas appoit d to mi e the question Indeed thy in pr ted to s the issu i this reg rd as a f t o pl actieved by the others. hepuptier tee n while wer to esslon mot carel of any prill to sch a

troe durel ly e i try

It is t ny mind grat to t ne that the pp rt ity of restoring th ing the perment retto to it divides it offered Not be a le there t any spe I I sanctity in a rations a lb there is the is a netity in the l st. l rd of 1 payme t If til l been fo th Cammissio s hem wild e r cel d practic lly u nin 1 s ipport legal at 1 rd of 1 I been to in In Ita as it is a 11 nt o t oversy will rage r ad this e i ry is obs ring the g at a crit of the Crumi ion has recommenda ti n a tr e gold standar i statutory in its com pe ition ad a to atte in tl with the coal s nee of the currency and credit uthor w h ve to d al with f cts ne fidtl m Ti m jority file e mmi th it recommend those of our listifiery o vic tio will he has been formed and eminately for inforced during the progression of our inquiry this with proximate price i bout no silling a 1 peace price i Indi have a rendy that cl + bet tial measure of adjustment with the our can this flow in it will at 1 age and as corollary that a yeh ng in the rate would m diff uit period of re di iment int iv

Ir ites re d co mie disturban which it is most desiral! in ti int rests of th people to avoid lwi! hw liin the d be follow d

the u reli tility of the latt a lader figures.

In the matter of the in lebtedge sof the agricultural cla ses of India-seve ity per c nt of the whole population ti er has b e no adjustment not in relation to th land revenue they pay to Government Th ratio therefo e cannot be determined a a ques tion of academic pri ciple but is a matter of expediency

Here itse mato me th decl iv facto lathe econom c consequence of a return to one shilling and f urp nee The i no lalf w v h use and f urp nee Th i no lalf w v h use the rate must be e ther th d fi to o n of one a d sixpence or ti old perm n nt ratio of o e diste of a matter of we ks or mouth but o ate rise in prices of twel e and a half per cent e is que t red tion of re I wage by th t proportion there would be c di turbance of the fo eign trade the w nl le tl re w uld b I ! nt spec [to] I omit all a l littlon of th eff t of th 1 e te n the fina ic rnme tof Ind becau thi I an I flue will las ben o realed i the part it is i finit simili compa so with the i d t isl a d comme hall tere to 1 tolel \ o e real es the sensiti eness of the tyl m rk t and the pro sness to special th co templ t these vil nt l t rb nos without a teelia aki to dism v lb i L c of adv n feelia aki to dismay It i Le of adv n t. lie with st blii the at e a d six the atrov ray which n ist n i i rt of th price to be paid for the n glect to tablish

th perman at rat o when it was practicable The Note Issue — B fore the war ther was a consi legable a d growing circui tion of overcious On the other cash of hostilities these disappe red as curren y the a tual e rrency of Indi i at k the sliver rupe and another toke the note co vertible into r pees. Ever ince the bre kway from the accept d gold stand rd this obligation has imposed a rio diffic ities on the curre cy it dro e it i to the v ry heav coinin which i llow d recovery from the famine of 1899 1900 it comp lied he vy p ir lases of sil er which in ariably ros in price as the Cocament came I to the In pre as the comment came it to make and it placed the idincir new system as or und did not the write the mercy of the liker mit. The minten need it con ribbility of the note into sile rupee of the print field is only possible so Ing sill does not rise above 48d and no nee Th emor i i this anomalous pro i i n the Com missio say is a essenti i st p in I dian c r rency ref rm which mu t be tak n soon r or to axid I will be I line the defolious of lister hoopports by fir the termi tion of by no cust filling ad antage Sh Pu price. milas I rakunias i a closely resond fill the hoopports by first the right tion of the price of discent upper led by a sensith of the right time of discent upper led by a sensith of the right time of discent upper led by a sensith of the right time of the right tim

The trust is never in the a three two last even in the presentation of the trust in the anti-street is set the mosterm is bleak set in India conte dias. Her is been very a betantial flue i that y it do close it is man always contained to a life and all skepenes on fast actions of the set in the analysis of the contained of the result. Full it do r that the trust is the chemical of the contained of the result. Full it do r that the title for the tendame to do notes beginner with all state to ere fally in the aid to was es in the introduction of universal notes of small do

the conclusion of the Commission that the best | a notification to the following effect way to foster the use of currency notes is to establish confidence in their practical converti bility, 'and this confidence has been secured not so much by a legal obligation to encash them at currency offices as by making rupees readily available to the public at centres where there is a demand for them

"The Commission therefore propose that whilst the legal obligation to convert into rupees all the notes in circulation shall remain obligation should not attach to the new notes to be issued by the Central Bank, and coincidentally the one-supee note, which had acquired great popularity before it was discontinued on the ground of economy, shall be reissued. The legal obligation on the Central Bank will be to give legal tender money, either notes of smaller denominations or silver rupers, at its option, but it will be the duty or the Bank to supply rupees freely in such quantities as may be required for circulation, and of the Government to furnish the Bank with such coin The currency position is such that the change in the legal status of the note will be unfelt suffering from a surfeit of rupees, the total volume of which is estimated at approximately Rs 400 crores There are Rs 85 crores of sliver coin and bullion in ieserve The whole tendency will be in the direction of a return of rupees to the reserve rather than to an appetite therefor Not only will there exist the fullest capacity to supply rupees on demand, but there will be a positive inducement to the currency authority to encourage a demand for rupers in order to get rid of its redundant stock. It is clear that the present opportunity of freeing the currency authority from the dependence on the silver market which has hampered India for so many years is exceptionally favourable, and should be seized without hesitation"

The reception of the Report followed very closely the lines indicated as probable in the article in The Bankers' Magazine which we have quoted extensively above There was a considerable protest, strongest in Western India but shared in other parts of the country, against the proposal to stabilise the rupee at one shilling and sixpence and a demand for a reversion to one and fourpence There was, particularly in Bombay, a reluctance to agree to the estab lishment of the Reserve Bank, coupled with the desire that the Imperial Bank of India should be re moulded in order to make it the Central Bank, with the functions proposed to be remitted to the Reserve Bank. These voices were so loud that they overbore the consideration of the basic recommendations of the Report, a true gold standard and the establishment of an organi sation which would link currency with credit

In August 1926 the Government published the text of a Bill designed to fix the ratio at one and six and to support it by the sale of bullion on the lines laid down in the Report At the request of a large body of opinion in the Legislative Assembly, which urged that there had not been time to study the Report and that the papers re- not available, the discussion of this men-

"After considering the report of the Royal Com mission on Indian Currency and Finance, the Secretary of State for India in Council in agree ment with the Government of India, is prepared to accept as a whole the recommendations of the Commission, subject to such further consideration of details as may prove to be necessary The necessary legislation to give effect to these recom mendations will be introduced in the Indian Legislature during the forthcoming session "

The New Ratio -So far from closing the discussion, this notification intensified Feeling ran high on the subject of the ratio, considerable interests in the country being convinced that one shilling and sixpence was a higher rate than the manufacturing and agricultural industries could bear without prolonged and disastrous readjustment. These found strong expression when the Bill to give effect to the new rate was brought before the Legislative Assembly in February-March 1927 The Indian Currency Bill was, however, accepted by the Assembly by a small majority, and adopted by the Council of State It established the ratio of one shilling and sixpence by enacting that the Government would purchase gold at a price of twenty-one rupees three annas ten pies per tola of fine gold in the form of bars con taining not less than forty tolas and would sell gold or, at the option of Government, sterling for immediate delivery in London at the same price after allowing for the normal cost or transport from Bombay to London A rate of one shilling five pence forty-nine sixty-fourths was notified as Government's selling rate for sterling to meet these obligations

Exchange has since remained stable at the one and supenny rate World trade depression in the slump of 1930 made it increasingly difficult for the Government of India to maintain the statutory ratio, but their difficulties were solved when Great Britain went off the Gold standard in September 1931, and the rupee was linked to sterling Since then, large exports of commer cial and hoarded gold from India have served to keep the exchange ratio stable, despite much agitation for a reversion to the 1s 4d ratio by interested parties Generally speaking, the ten dency in the last ten years has been for the rupee to be worth more than 1s 6d, and thus Govern ment have found no difficulty in maintaining a stable exchange Since the outbreak of the war in September 1939 official restrictions on ex change operations have perforce increased and caused some inconvenience to businessmen the rupce continues to maintain its strength and there is little doubt that, left to itself, it would appreciate in terms of foreign currencies rather than depreciate

Developments During 1943 44 -The year under review witnessed a further large expansion in note circulation, although at a more moderate rate than in 1942 43. The annual rate of increase during the year 1943 44 declined to 37 per cent as compared with 69 per cent. in 1942 43, which was the highest recorded figure either in this war or the last, and 50 per cent in 1941-42. The total amount of notestigal tender in India stood at Rs 894 84.

1 194 43 Rs 11

The absorption during the first hild of the lin the amount of the lin the second of the line of first hild of the lin the amount of the line of first hild per cent and copyer to see a line of line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of line of the line of line of the line of line of the line of line of the line of line of the line of line o offici I sai of gold

There ws a m rkel r d ction compared with the revi s yar in the I mand for rupee coin the decline I the rate of bs rrtion ruper coin the decline 1 the rate of bs ration lein considerably no e pronounce 1 than in the cas of b nk note. The n t absorption d ri the year mout d to Rs 3 14 cr res against Rs 44 93 rores during 194 45. a saxinst 184 93 rores during 194 sq. free fourthut of mill 12 to restriction 17e about 194 sq. free fourthut of mill 12 to restrict 189 sq. free fourthut of mill 12 to restrict 193 milling pieces in a cheff 184 185 of restrict 194 in rose to 1 milling pieces in March 194 milling pieces in March 194 milling pieces in March 194 milling pieces in March 194 milling pieces in March 194 milling pieces in March 194 milling pieces in 194 milli

rio es at the end of 1943 44 or parel will jduring 1943 44 in c tra t to the trail in Ra 655 14 crores at the end of the previous than it that it is to tract to the trail in Ra 655 14 crores at the end of the previous than it that it is to tract to the trail in trace of in 1945 14 in the previous that the control of the previous that the control of the depth of the trace of the t

th at test t 34 8 per c nt

In order to me t the till expanding ien not for n li oin the mixt a Doming ni Calcutta continued to work to capacity throughout the year a d in October the n w mint at Lalor c mn red operation. The monthly output of sm ll c in of the three mint re bed a figure f 183 million pieces in volumber

Rs 1 p Rs a p	A Gold Com and Bullion —	(a) Held in India 44,41,43,323 411	(b) Held outside Nil
	Th Rs	Rs a p Rs a p Rs A Gold Com and Bullion —	a p Rs 1 p A Gold Com and Bullion — (a) Held in India 44,41,43,323

뙲

Total Notes issued

828,32,89,317		
Sterling Securities	Total of A	Rupeo Coin
		0 0 B
		943,39,52,5 0 0 0 B Rupee Coin
		,

872,74,32,610 12,81,41,448

Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	

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913,39,52,530

Ratio of Lotal of A to Liabilities of 511 per cent

TOTAL ASSETS

913, 30,52,530 0 0

TOTAL LIABILITIES

 $N_{1}l$

57,83,78,441

Govt of India Rupee Securities

01 64 0

TOTAL ASSETS

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	,	FIGS5)		
	Rs an		ā	•
C oftal paid up	\$ 00 000 000 0) of #	1 0 62+40	0 0
Resre Fund	0 0 000 00 00 5	R pee Coin	14 013	
Demonits -	_	Substituty Cola	1 37 0	į
- Constitution (a)	-	Dills Pu ch sed and Discounted -		
(1) Central Governm at of I dia	6 481 9 1 4	() Internal	7,	
() Government of Burns	9 1413 11 6	(b) External	7.5	set
(3) Other Government Accounts	16 91 1 0	(e) Covernment Treasury Bills	59 33 0	9
(b) Banks	94 35 14 9 6 15 1	Balances held sbroad	13 11 30	-
(g) Others	3 44 5 64 9	Lo ns nd Adva ces to Go ernments	00 00	3 3
Bills Payable	9 11 4 0 10 9	Other Loans ad Advances	10 00 000	o 0
Other Il bilities	4 84 8 460 10 4	Investme ta	11 10 40 843	۰ ۰
		Other A seta	111 8 963	2
				-

Reserve Bank of India

I cluded in the above is the sum of Rs 613 63 0-0 bein the book value of Dead stock now in enemy occ inied territer 1 cludes Lash and Short-term Securities.

TOTAL LIABILITIES

THE RESERVE BANK

The following Act of the Indian Legislature or a scheduled bank, or a corporation received the assent of the Governor-General on March 6, 1934, and is known as the Reserve ment or any law for the time being in any part of His Majesty's Domini

Whereas it is expedient to constitute a Reserve Bank for India to regulate the issue of bank notes and the keeping of reserves with a view to securing monetary stability in British India and generally to operate the currency and credit system of the country to its advantage,

And whereas in the present disorganisation of the monetary systems of the world it is not possible to determine what will be suitable as a permanent basis for the Indian monetary system.

But whereas it is expedient to make temporary provision on the basis of the existing monetary system, and to leave the question of the monetary standard best suited to India to be considered when the international monetary position has become sufficiently clear and stable to make it possible to frame permanent measures,

It is hereby enacted as follows -

- (1) A Bank to be called the Reserve Bank of India shall be constituted for the purposes of taking over the management of the currency from the Governor-General in Council and of carrying on the business of banking in accordance with the provisions of this Act
- (2) The Bank shall be a body corporate by the name of the Reserve Bank of India, having perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall by the said name sue and be sued

Share Capital —(1) The original share capital of the Bank shall be five crores of rupees divided into shares of one hundred rupees each, which shall be fully paid up

- (2) Separate registers of shareholders shall be maintained at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon, and a separate issue of shares shall be made in each of the areas served by those registers, as defined in the First Schedule, and shares shall be transferable from one in two equal portions to the Bombay an register to another
- (3) A shareholder shall be qualified to be regis tered as such in any area in which he is ordinarily resident or has his principal place of business of the Council of State to be elected by in India, but no person shall be registered as a shareholder in more than one register, and no person who is not-
- domiciled in India and either an Indian subject of His Majesty, or a subject of a State in India, or
- (b) a British subject ordinarily resident in India and domiciled in the United Kingdom or in any part of His Majesty's Dominions the government of which does not discriminate in any way against Indian subjects of His Majesty,
- (c) a company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or a society registered (7) If the number of such applicants is under the Co operative Societies Act, 1912, than one-fifth of the number of shares ass or any other law for the time being in force in to the register, the Central Board shall allo

pany incorporated by or under an Act of government of which does not discrimi any way against Indian subjects of His I having a branch in shall be registered as a shareholder entitled to payment of any dividend share, and no person, who, having bee registered as a shareholder, ceases to be fled to be so registered, shall be able to e any of the rights of a shareholder ot than for the purpose of the sale of his sh

- The Governor-General in Council sl notification in the Gazette of India, spec parts of His Majesty's Dominions which be deemed for the purposes of clauses (b) of sub section (3) to be the Parts of His Me Dominions in which no discrimination a Indian subjects of His Majesty exists
- The nominal value of the shares ori assigned to the various registers shall follows, namely
- (a) to the Bombay register—one ht and forty lakhs of rupees,
- to the Calcutta register—one hu and forty-five lakhs of rupees,
- (c) to the Delhi register—one hundre fifteen lakhs of rupees,
- to the Madras register-seventy of rupees,
- (e) to the Rangoon register—thirty Inl. rupees

Provided that if at the first allotmen total nominal value of the shares on the register for which applications are receit less than one hundred and fifteen lak rupees, the Central Board shall, before ceeding to any allotment, transfer any s not applied for up to a maximum nominal of thirty-five lakhs of rupees from that re Calcutta register

A Committee consisting of two elected 1 bers of the Assembly and one elected me official members of the respective Houses be associated with the Central Board for purpose of making public issue of shares looking after the first allotment of shares

- In allotting the shares assigned to a 1 ter, the Central Board shall, in the first inst allot five shares to each qualified appl who has applied for five or more shares, if the number of such applicants is gre than one fifth of the total number of sl assigned to the register, shall determine b the applicants to whom the shares sha allotted
- (7) If the number of such applicants is I ritish India relating to co operative societies remaining shares firstly, up to the limit of

- half of such remaining shares to those appli may exercise all powers and do all acts and cants who have applied for less than five shares things which may be exercised or done by the and thereafter as to the balance to the various Bank can dere not by this act expressly directed applicants in such manner s it may deem fair or required to be done by the Bank in general and equitable having regard to the de inability meeting. of distributing the shares and the voting rights attached to them as widely as possible
- (8) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-ections (6) and (7) the Central Board shall reserve for and allot to Government shares of the nominal value of two lakhs and twenty thousand rupees to be h ld by Government for disposal at par to Directors s eking to obtain the minimum share qualification required under sub section () of section 11
- (9) If after all applications have been met in accordance with the p ovisions of sub-sections (6) (7) and (8) any shares remain unallotted, they shall, notwithstanding nything contained in this section be allotted to nd t k n up by Governme t and shall be sold by the Governor General in Council as soon as may be at not less than par to residents of the areas served by the register concerned
- (10) The Governor General in Council shall ha e no right to exercise any v to under this Act by re son of any sha es allotted to him u der sub-section (8) or under sub-section (9)
- (11) A Director sh il not dispose of any shares obtailed from Goy rument under the plovi ions of sub-section (8) otherwise than by res le to tovernment at par and Government shall be entitled to re purchas at par il such hares held by my Directo on his ceasing from any cause to hold offic as Director
- I cr e nd rdu u n of har p tal —(1) Th share capit i of the Bank m y be in r ased or reduced on the recommend tion of the C ntral Board with the p vious sanction of the Governor Gen ral in Council and with the pproval of th Central Legisl ture to such a ext at a din such m nner as may be determined by the B nk in gene al m eting
- The additional shares so cre ted shall be of the nominal value of one hundred rupees each and shall be assigned to the various regis ters in the same proportions the shar s con ters in the same proportions the stituting the original share capit L
- (3) Such additional hares shall be fully paid up and the price at which they may be i sued hall be fixed by the Central Board with the p evious s nction of th Governor General in Council.
- (4) The provisions of section 4 relating to the manner of allotment of the shares constituting manner of sijonners of the shakes consistential, the original share capital sh il pply to the allotment of such additional shares und existing shar holde s shall not enjoy any preferential ri ht to the allotment of such additional shares
- The Bank shall as soon as may be establish off s in Bombay Calentt D lhi Madras and Rangoon and a branch in London and may stablish branches or age cles in any other constituted to e ch of the five are a specified of the Governor General in Council elsewhere

 (1) five more than 1 to the constitution of the Governor General in Council elsewhere (1) five more than 1 to the constitution of the Governor General in Council elsewhere (1) five more than 1 to the constitution of the Governor General in Council elsewhere (1) five more than 1 to the constitution of the constitution of the Governor General in Council elsewhere (1) five more than 1 to the constitution of t

- (1) The Central Board shall consist of the following Directors namely -
- (a) a Gov mor and two Deputy Governor to be appointed by the Governor Gene al in Council after consideration of the recommenda tions m de by the Board in that behalf
- (b) four Directors to be nominated by the Governor General in Council
- (c) eight Directors to be elected on behalf of the shareholders on the various registers in the manner provided in section 9 and in the following numbers namely—
 - () for the Bombay r gister-two Directors (1) for the Calcutta register -- two D rectors
 - (1) for the Delhi register-two Directors
- (v) for the Madras register-one D rector (c) for the Rangoon register-one Director and
- (d) one government official to be nominated by the Governor General in Conneil
- (2) The Governor and Deputy Governors shall devote their whole time to the ffairs of the Bank and shall recei e such salaries and allow ances as may be determined by the Central Bo rd with the approval of the Governor General in Council
- (3) A Deputy Governor and the Director nominated under clause (d) of subsection (1) may attend a y meeting of the Central Board and tak part in its d liberations but shall not be entitled to vote
- Provided th t when the Governor is absent Deputy Governor authoriz d by him in this behalf in writing may vote for him
- (4) The Governor and a Deputy Governor shall bold office for a chiterm not exc eding five years as the Govern r General in Council may fi when appointing them and shall be eligible for reappointment
- A Director nominated under clause (b) or ele ted under clause (c) of sub section (1) shall hold offi for five years or thereaft r until his uccessor shall h we bee duly nomin ted or elected and subject to the provisions of section 10 shall be eligible for re nomination or re-election
- A Director nominated under cluse (d) of sub section (1) shall hold office d ring the pleasure of the Governor General in Council (5) No act or proceeding of the Board shall
- be questic ed on the ground me ely of the exist no of a y vacancy in or any d feet in the constitution of the Board
- of the Governor General in Council elsewhere | () five members elected from amongst.

 The general superintend ne and direction of thems lives by the sharehold is who are registron affairs and business of the Bank shall be iteed on the register for that size and are entrusted to a C piral Board of Directors which qualified to vote and

41 4/114 holder, registered on the register for that area, who may be nonmitted it invitine

Provided that the Central Board shall in excreising this power of nomination aim at securing the representation of territorial or economic interests not already represented, and in particular the representation of agricultural interests and the interests of cooperative banks

- (2) At an election of members of a Local Board for any are i, any shareholder who has been registered on the register for that area, for a period of not less than six months ending with the date of the election, as holding five shares shall have one vote, and each shareholder so registered as having more than five shares shall have one vote for each five shares, but subject to a miximum of ten votes, and such votes may be exercised by proxy appointed on each occasion for that purpose, such proxy being himself a shareholder entitled to vote at the election and not being an employee of the Bank
- (3) The members of a Local Board shall hold office until they racite it under sub section (6) (e) of sub section (1) shall apply to the Governor and, subject to the provisions of section 10 or to a Deputy Governor or to the Directo shall be eligible for re election or re nomination nominated under clause (d) of sub section (1) as the case may be
- (4) At any time within three months of the day on which the Directors representing the shareholders on any register are due to retire under the provisions of this Act, the Central Board shall direct an election to be held of members of the Local Board concerned, and shall specify a date from which the registration of transfer from and to the register shall be suspended until the election has taken place
- (5) On the issue of such direction the Local Board shall give notice of the date of the election and shall publish a list of shareholders holding five or more shares, with the dates on which to hold office if, at any time after six months from their shares were registered, and with their the date of his nomination or election, he is registered addresses, and such list shall be not registered as a holder of unencumbered available for purchase not less than three weeks shares of the Bank of a nominal value of not before the date fixed for the election
- (6) The names of the persons elected shall be notified to the Central Board which shall there upon proceed to make any nominations per mitted by clause (b) of sub section (1) it may then decide to make, and shall fix the date on which the outgoing members of the Local Board shall vicite office, and the incoming members shall be deemed to have assumed office on that date
- (7) The elected members of a Local Board shall as soon as may be after they have been elected, elect from amongst themselves one or two persons, as the case may be to be Directors removed or ceasing to hold office under the representing register for the area for which the Board is reappointment either as Director or as member constituted
- A Local Board shall advise the Central Board on such matters as may be generally or Board on such matters as may be generally or (5) The appointment, nomination or election specifically referred to it and shall perform such as Director or member of a Local Board of any duties as the Board may by regulations duties as the Board may by regulations, person who is a member of the Indian Legisla deleg ite to it

- (a) is a salaried government official or a salaried official of a State in India, or
 - (b) is, or at any time has been, adjudicated an insolvent, or has suspended payment or has compounded with his creditors, or
 - (c) is found lunatic or becomes of unsoun mind, or
 - (d) is an officer or employee of any banl
 - (e) is a director of any bank, other than bank which is a society registered or deeme to be registered under the Co operative Societie Act, 1912, or any other law for the time bein in force in British India relating to co operativ societies
 - (2) No two persons who are partners of th same mercantile firm, or are directors of the sam private company, or one of whom is the genera agent of or holds a power of procuration from th other, or from a mercantile firm of which th other is a partner, may be Directors or member of the same Local Board at the same time
 - Nothing in clause (a), clause (d) or claus of section 8
 - (1) The Governor General in Council may remove from office the Governor, or a Deput Governor or any nominated or elected Director

Provided that in the case of a Director nomi nated or elected under clause (b) or clause (c) o sub section (1) of section 8 this power shall b exercised only on a resolution passed by the Central Board in that behalf by a majority consisting of not less than nine Directors

- A Director nominated or elected under clause (b) or clause (c) of sub section (1) of section 8, and any member of a Local Board shall cease less than five thousand rupees, or if he ceases to hold unencumbered shares of that value, and any such Director shall cease to hold office if without leave from the Governor-General in Council he absents himself from the consecu tive meetings of the Central Board convened under sub section (1) of section 13
- The Governor-General in Council shall re move from office any Director, and the Central Board shall remove from office any member of a Local Board, if such Director or member becomes subject to any of the disqualifications specified in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 10
- A Director or member of a Local Board to the shareholders on the foregoing sub sections shall not be eligible for of a Local Board until the expiry of the term for which his appointment was made
 - ture or of a local Legislature shall be void

appointment nomination of election he cease to be such member and if any D rector or mem ber of Loc i Board! elect d or nominated as a member of a y such Legislature h shall cea e to be a Director or member f th Local Bo rd as from the date of such election or namin a the case may be

- (a) A Director may resign his office to the Gove nor General in Counc l and a member of Loc I Board may resign his office to the Ce t al Board and on the acceptance of the resignat of the office shall become vacant
- (1) If the Governor or a Deputy Governor by infi mity or otherwise is rende d incapable of executing hi duties or i ab nt on le ve or otherwise in circumsta ces not involvin the vacation of his appoi tment the G vernor General in Counc I may feer con ideratin fith recommend tins made by the Centr l Bord in this beh if appoint another p rson to officiate for him and such pers n may notwith standing anythin contailed in clu (d) of sub-scton (1) of section 10 be an officer of the Bank
- () If an elected Director is for any r ason un
- (3) Where any casual cancy in the office of any m mber of a Local Bo td occurs otherwis may be more or a local 150 to occurs otherwis | (1) The following povisions shall apply to than by the occurrent of a war ney in the office the first estitution of the central Boad and fa Director lected by the Local Boad the central Board may nominate the reton 18 the Central Board may continued in section 18 the central Board accordance with that bed emed to be duly constituted in accordance with that Act

.

- (4) Wher any casual vacan v occurs in the office of a Director other than the vaca cles G vernor or Dep ty Governors hall be appoint provided for in sub-ection (1) the vacancy shall be filled in the c e of a n minated Dir c billion by nomination and in the cas of an lected Director by electin held in the mane provided in section 9 for the lection of Directors
- re ulti g vaca cy, if ny in the Local Bo rd d any vacancy in the office of an el ct d member any vacancy in the one of the been filled by hold off u till the r.s or saors shill have member compared one r sub-sect n (3) shall duly elected sp vided in sub-section (4) be filled by election held a nearly a may be in the mann r p ovid d in sect n 9 for the election of members of a Local Bo rd (5) A per on nommated or lected under this

unless within two months of the d to of his for him shall preside at meetings of the Centr I Board and in the ev nt of an equility of

G ral M t g -(1) A g neral meeting (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the annual g neral m et g) shall be held annually at a plac wh re there is n office of th B nk witi in puse we rethere is no mee of the B ha with in six week from the date on which the annual accounts of the B ha are closed and a general meeting my be convened by the Centr I Board at any other time

Provided that the annual general meeting shall ot be held on two consecuti e occasions at any one place

- () The sha cholders present t a general meeting shill be entitled to discuss the annual counts the report of the C utral B a d on the working of the Bank throu hout the year and the audito report on the annual balance sheet and accounts
- t nd tany g neral m t ng and each shareholder wh ha b n regite ed on any r gister fo a pe lod of n t le s than ix months ending with th dat of th me tig holdi g five ote and n a p ll being hold r so giste ed hall shares shall hav on ote and n a p ll being demanded e ch harehold r so giste ed hall have one vote for ach fiv ah res but subject to able to the content of the local Board | have one voice.

 Board the cleek memb a of the Local Board | have one voice.

 The content of the ar which he rep ents may elect one of m xmmm of the voice and of the ar which he rep ents may elect one of m xmmm of the voice and of the ar which he rep ents may elect one of m xmmm of the voice and of the x rice duty proxy appoint of neath occording to the purposes of that meetin the sub titule so | fr that purpo su h proxy belt x limited a handle for rettill d to vot at the elect in and not be g n officer or employee of the subset.
 - (1) The following povisions shall apply to the first constitution of the Centr 1 Boa d and
 - () The first Gov mor and the first Deputy ed by the Governor Ge eral in Council on his own init tive and shall rec ve such salaries and allow no s as he my determine
 - (3) The first 1ght D1 ecto s repre enting the Po ided that before such election is mad the n min tod by the Governor Gene al in Council n the sax served respect by by thos. registers and the Di ectors o nom n ted hold offi u til the r.s cc ssors sh il have he n
- (4) On the expiry of each su ce i e p riod of twel e months aft the nomin tion of Di ectors and ranb-section (3) two Directo ash il be elect (5) A per on nominated or lected under that and raub-section (3) two Directo ash il be elect section to fill a casual a can y hall subject ed in the manne provided i sect no 9 until all to the provise contained in sub-sect in (4) hold ome of or the u expired portion of the billier of the contained in sub-sect in (4) hold ome of the unit and the section of the provise of the contained in sub-sect in (4) hold office of the unit and the section of the provise of the section of the provise of the section of the provise of the section of the provise of the section of the sec () Any the c Directo may require the shill be taded as if they comprise one register Gov more to convene a meting of the Cent alloudy

 Board tany time and the Go up that light had a soon as may be after the comme convent.
 - with one e meeting accordingly

 (3) The Go error or in his b ence the D pluy Gove nor authorized by the Governor authorized by the Governor many the Governor authorized by the Governor many the Corner than the provision of section 9 and the provision of section 9 and the

to carry on and transact the several linds of business hereinafter specified, namely -

(1) the accepting of money on deposit without interest from, and the collection of money for, the Secretury of State in Council, the Governor-General in Council Local Govern ments, States in India, local authorities, banks and any other persons,

2) (a) the purchase, and and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes, drawn on and payable in India and arising out of bona fide commercial or trade transactions bearing two or more good signatures, one of which shall be that of a scheduled bank, and maturing within ninety days from the date of such purchase or rediscount, exclusive of days of grace.

(b) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes, drawn and payable in India and bearing two or more good signatures, one of which shall be that of a scheduled bank, or a provincial co operative bank, and drawn or issued for the purpose of financing seasonal agricultural operations or the marketing of crops, and maturing within nine months from the date of such purchase or rediscount, exclusive of days of grace,

(c) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes drawn and payable in India and bearing the signature of a scheduled bank, and issued or drawn for the purpose of holding or trading in securities of the Government of India or a Local Government, or such securities of States in India as may be specified in this behalf by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board, and maturing within ninety days from the date of such purchase or redis count, exclusive of days of grace.

(3) (a) the purchase from and sale to scheduled banks of sterling in amounts of not less than the equivalent of one lalh of rupees,

(b) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange (including treasury bills) drawn in or on any place in the United Kingdom and maturing within ninety days from the date of purchase, provided that no such purchase, sale or rediscount shall be made in India except with a scheduled bank, and

the keeping of balances with banks in the United Kingdom,

(4) the making to States in India, local authorities, scheduled banks and provincial co operative banks of loans and advances, repayable on demand or on the expiry of fixed periods not exceeding ninety days, against the security of-

(a) stocks, funds and securities (other than immovable property) in which a trustee is authorized to invest trust money by any Act of Parliament or by any law for the time being in force in British India.

the same,

Business—The Bank shall be authorized or a pro incial co operative bank, supported by documents of title to goods which have been transferred, assigned, or pledged to any such bank as security for a cash credit or overdraft granted for bona fide commercial or trade transactions, or for the purpose of financing sersonal agricultural operations or the marketing of crops.

> (5) the making to the Governor General in Council and to such Local Governments as may have the custody and management of their own provincial revenues of advances repayable In each case not later than three months from the date of the making of the advance.

(6) the issue of demand drafts made payable at its own offices or agencies and the making, issue and circulation of bank post bills,

(7) the purchase and sale of Government securities of the United Kingdom maturing within ten years from the date of such purchase,

(8) the purchase and sale of securities of the Government of India or of a Local Government of any maturity or of such securities of a local authority in British India or of such States in India as may be specified in this behalf by the Governor General in Council on the recom-mendation of the Central Board

Provided that securities fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Government of India, a Local Government, a local authority or a State in India shall be deemed for the purposes of this clause to be securities of such Government, authority or State

Provided further that the amount of such securities held at any time in the Banking Department shall be so regulated that—

(a) the total value of such securities shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the share capital of the Bank, the Reserve Fund and three fifths of the liabilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits.

(b) the value of such securities maturing after one year shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the share capital of the Bank, the Reserve Fund and two-fifths of the liabilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits, and

(c) the value of such securities maturing after ten years shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the share capital of the Bank and the Reserve Fund and one fifth of the habilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits,

(9) The custody of monies, securities and other articles of value, and the collection of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or divi dends, of any such securities,

(10) the sale and realisation of all property, whether movable or immovable, which may in any way come into the possession of the (b) gold or silver or documents of title to Bank in satisfaction, or part satisfaction, of lany of its chims,

- (11) the acting as agent for the Secretary of co promi sery note does not bear the signature State in Own if the common of nearla for one life of a scheduled bank or a provincial co operative for the life of the common of the following kinds of business namely --
- (a) the purchase and sale of gold or silver (b) the purchase sale transfer and custody of bills of exchange security s of shares in any company
- (c) th collection of the proceeds whether prin ipal interest or di idends of a v securities or abares
- (d) the remittence f such proceeds at the r k of the p incinal by bills of exchange payable either in India or elsewhe
 - (e) the managem at of public debt
- (1) the purchase and ale of gold coin and hullion
- (13) the opening of an account with or the making of an ag ney agreement with and the acting as a c t or cor espond t of a bank in acting as s e t or cor espond tof a bank which is the paigh len ency uthority of any country under the l w for the time belg in f r e in that country or any inte national hand. formed by such banks and the avesting of the funds of the Bank in the shares of any such international bank.
- (14) the bor owing of money for a period not ex eding ne month to the purpo s of the business of the B nk and the giving of ecurity for mon v so borrowed

Provided that n money hall be borrowed und thi clause from a y per on in India other th n a schedule b nk or 1 om y pe on other th n a schedule b nk or f om ype on outs d Indi other th n a bank which is the p incip I curren y autho ity of any count y nd the law fo the tim b in in force in th t

Provided further that the total amount of such be rowings from person in Indi shall not tany time e ced the amount of the shire e pital of the Bank.

(15) the m king and iss e of bank notes subject to the p ovision of this Act and

ally the d ing of ll s ch matters and things may be i cld nt l to or conse quential upon the ex ise of its powe s

When in the opinion of the Cent al Board or, where the pow is nd functions of the Central Board under this e tion have been del gated to a committee of the Central Board or to the Go ernor in the opinion of such c mmitte or of the Gove nor as the cise may be a special occasion he arien making it nece any or redient that action should be taken under repeties that action should be taken under this ection for the purpo e of regular in credit in the Inter ts of Indian trade commerc du try of articulus the Eask may not withst and g any limitation contained in sub lau e () and (b) of clau e (2) or sub-clause (a) or (b) of cl us (3) or clause (4) of s ction 1 —

(1) purchase sell or discount any of the bill with the Bank.
of e h ge or promissory notes specified in Provided that nothing in this sub section unbelauss (a) or (b) or discount (a) or sub-claus (b) or clause (5) of that section though such bill or a y Local Government from earlying on

- on chase or sell sterling in amon to of () pu chase or sell sterling to sciou to on lakh of runees or
- (3) make loans or advances repayable on dema d or on the expiry of fixed p riods not exc edin ni ety days a si st the tariou forms

f security an eifed in cluss (4) of that section Provided that a committee of the Board or the rroyace that committee of the Board of the Governor shall not save in c ses of pe lal urgency authorized action under this section without pri r consultation with the Central Board and that in all c ses action so authorized shall be reported to the members of the Central

Bo d forthwith Frbddn Ban -Sav as otherwic provided in se tions 17 18 and 45 the Bank m av not

- (1) engage in trade or otherwise have a direct interest in any comme lal ind strl l or ther undertaking xeept uch intere tas it may in any way acquire in the course of the satisfact on f ny fits claims provided that all uch interest shall be dispo ed of at the earl est possible moment
- (2) purchase its own hares or the shares to any other bako of any company og ant loans mon the security of any such al ares
- (3) advance money or m rts sept or oth r wise on the s carty f immov ble property or docum at of the relati thereto or become th owner of immovable p operty xcept o
- f as is necessary for it own busines pre mises and reskiences for its officers and servants (4) make loans or adv ces
- (5) draw or accept bills payable otherwise
- than on demand (6) llow interest on deposits or current accounts

Ce tral Bnk gFnton

Tile Bank shall undertake to accept monies for ac unt of the Sec etary of State in Council and the Gov mor General in Council and such Local Governments as may have the custody and management i their own provincial r venues and such State in India as m y be approved of a d notified by th Governor Gener I in Council in the Gazette of India and to make payments up to the amount standing to the credit of th ir counts respectively and t carry out their exchang remittance and other b naing operations i cluding the managment of the public debt

(1) The Governor Gene al in Counc 1 and su h Loc 1 Government as may have th cu tody nd ma agement of the rown p ovinci l or only his ma agement of the fown p owner; remess shall entent the Bank o auth could tions as may be arreed upon with all their money remittance exchange and banking transactions in India and in particular shall deposit free of interest it their each blance

may hold at such places such balances as they may require

- (2) The Governor General in Council and each Local Government shall entrust the Bank on such conditions as may be agreed upon, with the management of the public debt and with the issue of any new loans
- (3) In the event of any failure to reach agreement on the conditions referred to in this section the Governor-General in Council shall decide what the conditions shall be
- (4) Any agreement made under this section to which the Governor-General in Council or any Local Government is a party shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before the Central Legislature and in the case of a Local Government before its local Legislature also

Bank Notes -(1) The Bank shall have the sole right to issue bank notes in British India, and may, for a period which shall be fixed by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board, issue currency notes of the Government of India supplied to it by the Governor-General in Council, and the provisions of this Act applicable to bank notes shall, unless a contrary intention appears, apply to all currency notes of the Government of India issued either by the Governor-General in Council or by the Bank in like manner as if such currency notes were bank notes, and references in this Act to bank notes shall be seded, and thereafter the general superinten construed accordingly

(2) On and from the date on which this Chapter comes into force the Governor General in Council shall not issue any currency notes

Issue Department —(1) The issue of bank notes shall be conducted by the Bank in an Issue Department which shall be separated and kept wholly distinct from the Banking Department, and the assets of the Issue Department shall not be subject to any liability other than action and of the action taken to be laid before the liabilities of the Issue Department as hereinafter defined in section 34

(2) The Issue Department shall not issue bank notes to the Banking Department or to any other person except in exchange for other bank notes or for such coin, bullion or securities Bank or, as expressly authorized by this Act, as are permitted by this Act to form part of the the Governor General in Council shall draw, Reserve

Bank notes shall be of the denominational values of five rupees, ten rupees, fifty rupees, one hundred rupees, five hundred rupees, one thousand rupees and ten thousand rupees, unless otherwise directed by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board

The design, form and material of bank notes shall be such as may be approved by the Governor-General in Council after consideration of the recommendations made by the Central Board

 Subject to the provisions of sub section (2), every bank note shall be legal tender at any place in British India in payment or on account for the amount expressed therein, and shall be guaranteed by the Governor-General in Council.

that with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification, any series of bank notes of any denomination shall cease to be legal tender save at an office or agency of the Bank

The Bank shall not re issue bank notes which are torn, defaced or excessively soiled

Notwithstanding anything contained in any enactment or rule of law to the contrary, no person shall of right be entitled to recover from the Governor-General in Council or the Bank the value of any lost, stolen, mutilated or imperfect currency note of the Government of India or bank note

Provided that the Bank may, with the pre vious sanction of the Governor-Generalin Council, prescribe the circumstances in and the conditions and limitations subject to which the value of such currency notes or bank notes may be refunded as of grace and the rules made under this proviso shall be laid on the table of both Houses of the Central Legislature

The Bank shall not be liable to the payment of any stamp duty under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in respect of bank notes issued by it

- If in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council the Bank fails to carry out any of the obligations imposed on it by or under this Act, he may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare the Central Board to be superdence and direction of the affairs of the Bank shall be entrusted to such agency as the Governor General in Council may determine, and such agency may exercise the powers and do all acts and things which may be exercised or done by the Central Board under this Act
- (2) When action is taken under this section the Governor-General in Council shall cause a full report of the circumstances leading to such opportunity and in any case within three months from the issue of the notification superseding the Board

No person in British India other than the accept, make or issue any bill of exchange, hundi, promissory note or engagement for the payment of money payable to bearer on demand or borrow, owe or take up any sum or sums of money on the bills, hundis or notes payable to bearer on demand of any such person

Provided that cheques or drafts, including hundis, payable to bearer on demand or other wise may be drawn on a person's account with a banker, shroff or agent

- (1) Any person contravening the provisions of section 31 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to the amount of the bill, hundi, note or engagement in respect whereof the offence is committed
- No prosecution under this section shall be instituted except on complaint made by the Bank

As to of the last Department

- (1) The assets of the Issue Department shall consist of gold coin gold bullion sterling accurities rupee coin and rupee securities to such aggregate mount as is not it is than the total of th liabilitie of the Issue Department as breingfler defined.
- () Of the total amount of the assets not less than two fifths shall consist of gold coin gold bullion or sterling securities

Provided that the amount of gold coin and gold bullion shall not t any time be less than forty crores of rupees in value

- (8) The remainder of the assets shall be held in rupee coin Government of India rupee securities of any maturity and such bills exchanged and asset eligible for purchase by the Bank under sub-clause (a) or sub-clause (b) of clause () of section 17 or under clause (1) of section 18
- Provided the the amount held in Govern ment of I did rupes securities shall not at any time exceed one fourth of the tot I amount of the a sets or fifty cores of rupes whichever amount is geater a with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, such amount plus a sum of ten core of rupess
- (4) For the purposes of this section gold coin and gold bullion shall be valued at 8 47512 grains of fine gold per rupee rupee coin shall be valued at its face v lue, and a curities shall be v lued at the market rate for the time being obtaining
- (5) Of the gold coin and gold bullion held as sets not 1 s than sevent en twentieths shall be held in British India, and all gold coin a d gold bullion held as ass ts shall be held in the entack of the Lunk or its agencies.

Provided that gold belonging to the Bank which is in any other bank or in any mint or tressury r in transit may be reckeded as part of the assets

- (6) For the purposes of this section the standing securities which was back as y toft the assets shall be securities of y of the foll wing kind payable in the currency of the United Kingdom n miy—
 - (a) balan s at the credit of the Issue Dep riment with the Bank of England
- (b) bills of exchange bearing two or more good signatures a d drawn on and payabl at any place in the United Kingdom and having m turity not exceeding ninety days
- (c) government a curiti of the United Kingdom maturing within five years:

Provided that for a period of two y ars from the date on which this Chapt r comes into force ny f such last mentio ed securities may be securitie m turing after fiv years and the Bank may at any time belo e the expiry of that period dispo of such securities not withstanding nything contained in section 17

- Lishilities fithe I t e D p riment -(1) The lishilities of the I sue Department shall be a mount of the currency notes of the Government of India and bank notes for the time helps in exclusion.
- () For the purposes of this section and currency note of the Government of India or bank in to which has not been presented for payment within forty years from the last day of April following the date of its issue shall be deemed not to be in circuit iton and the value thereof shall notwithstanding anything can be proposed to the control of the proposed of the payment of the control of the Joycen or General in Council or the Banking Department as the case may be but any such note if subsequently presented for payment shall be paid by the Banking Department and any such payment in the case of a correctly onte of the Governor General in Council debited to the Governor General in Council
- On the date on which this Chapter comes into fre the Issue Department shall take over from the Governor Generalin Council the tability for all the currency notes of the Government of India for the time being in circulation and the Covernor General in Council shall transfer stell great the Council shall transfer stell great the Council shall transfer stell great the Council shall transfer stell great the Council shall transfer stell great the Council shall transfer stell great stell great the Council shall transfer stell great the Council shall great stell great stell great the Council shall great the Council shall great the Council shall be transferred in such proportion as to comply with the requirements of section 33

Provided that the total amount of the gold coin gold buillon and sterling securities so tranferred shall not be less the non-half of the whole amount transferred and that the amount of tupes coin so transferred shill not exceed fifty cores of rupes.

Provided further that the whole of the gold coin and gold buillon held by th Governor G neral in Council in the gold standard reser e and the paper currency reserve at the time of transfer shall be so transferred

(i) After the close of any financial year which are winden to woult of rupes chin held in the assets as shown in a y of the we kly accounts of the I sue Dep Timent for that yea prescribed in der sub section (i) of section is of the total year and the section (ii) of section in the section which we have the section in that account whichever may be the gre ter Bank my deliver to the fower in General in Council rupe coin up to the am um of such in the section of rupes against p yment of let I tender value in the form of bank notes gold or securiti 3

Provided that if th D also desires and if the amount of gold on g ld bullion and sterling securit s in th s t described and the secret of the secret on the first the secret on the first the secret on the first the secret on the secret on the secret on the secret on the secret of th

After the close of any intancial year in which the maximum amount of rupee coin held in the assets, as so shown, is less than flity crores of rupees or one sixth of the total amount shall deliver to the Banl rupee coin up to the amount of such deficiency, but not without its consent exceeding five crores of rupees, against payment of legal tender value

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions, the Bank may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for periods not exceeding thirty days In the first justance, which may, with the like sanction, be extended from time to time by periods not exceeding fifteen days, hold as assets gold coin, gold bullion or sterling securi ties of less aggregate amount than that required by sub section (2) of section 33 and, whilst the holding is so reduced, the proviso to that sub section shall cease to be operative

Provided that the gold coin and gold bullion held as such assets shall not be reduced below the amount specified in the proviso to sub section (2) of section 33 so long as any sterling securities remain held as such assets

In respect of any period during which the holding of gold coin, gold bullion and sterling securities is reduced under sub section (1), the Bank shall pay to the Governor-General in Council a tax upon the amount by which such holding is reduced below the minimum "pre scribed by sub section (2) of section 33, and such tax shall be payable at the bank rate for the time being in force, with an addition of one per cent per annum when such holding exceeds thirty-two and a half per cent of the total amount of the assets and of a further one and a half per cent per annum in respect of every further decrease, of two and a half per cent or part of such decrease

Provided that the tax shall not in any event be payable at a rate less than six per cent per annum

The Governor General in Council shall under take not to reissue any rupee coin delivered under section 36 nor to put into circulation any rupees, except through the Bank and as provided in that section, and the Bank shall undertake not to dispose of rupee coin otherwise than for the purposes of circulation or by delivery to the Governor-General in Council under that section

- (1) The Bank shall issue rupee coin on demand in exchange for bank notes and currency notes of the Government of India, and shall issue currency notes or bank notes on demand in exchange for coin which is legal tender under the Indian Coinage Act, 1906
- (2) The Bank shall, in exchange for currency notes or bank notes of five rupees or upwards, supply currency notes or bank notes of lower value or other coms which are legal tender under the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, in such quantities as may, in the opinion of the Bank, be required for circulation, and the Governor General in Council shall supply such coins to the Bank on i after the date to which it relates

them to the public of the assets, as so shown whichever may be Obligation to sell sterling —The Bank shall the greater the Governor-General in Council sell, to any person who makes a demand in that behalf at its office in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras or Rangoon and pays the pur chase price in legal tender currency, sterling for immediate delivery in London, at a rate

at any time fails to supply such coins, the Bank

shall be released from its obligations to supply

nine sixty-fourths of a penny for a rupee Provided that no person shall be entitled to demand to buy an amount of sterling less than ten thousand pounds

not below one shilling and five pence and forty

Obligation to buy sterling —The Bank shall buy, from any person who makes a demand in that behalf at its office in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras or Rangoon, sterling for immediate delivery in London, at a rate not higher than one shilling and six pence and three sixteenths of a penny for a rupee...

Provided that no person shall be entitled to demand to sell an amount of sterling less than ten thousand pounds

Provided further that no person shall be entitled to receive payment unless the Bank is satisfied that payment of the sterling in Lon don has been made

Cash reserves of scheduled banks—(1) Every bank included in the Second Schedule shall maintain with the Bank a balance the amount of which shall not at the close of business on any day be less than five per cent of the demand habilities and two per cent of the time liabilities of such bank in India as shown in the return referred to in sub section (2)

Explanation —For the purposes of this section liabilities shall not include the paid-up capital or the reserves, or any credit balance in the profits and loss account of the bank of the amount of any loan taken from the Reserve Bank

- (2) Every scheduled bank shall send to the Governor General in Council and to the Bank a return signed by two responsible officers of such bank showing-
- (a) the amounts of its demand and time liabilities, respectively, in India,
- (b) the total amount held in India in cur rency notes of the Government of India and bank notes,
- (c) the amounts held in India in rupee coin and subsidiary coin, respectively,
- (d) the amounts of advances made and of bills discounted in India, respectively and
 - (e) the balance held at the Bank,

at the close of business on each Friday if Friday is a public holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, at the close of business on the preceding working day, and such return shall be sent not later than two working days

sub-section is impracticable in the case of any banking husiness cheduled bank by r ason of the geographic i polition of the bank and its branches the Bank may require such bink to furnish in Hen of a weekly return a monthly return to be dispatched not later than fourteen days after the end of the month to which it rel tes giving the details specified in this sub-se the in respect of uch bank at the close of bulness for the month

(3) If at the close of bu incas on any day before the day fixed for the ne t return, the balance held at the Bank by any scheduled bank is below the r i im m prescribed i sub section (1) such scheduled ba & shall be liable to p y to the Bank in respect f each such day pe al interest at a rate three per cent above. Age m t with the Impe 1 Bak—
the bank rate on the am unt by which the (1) 1b Lank hall enter into an a reement
balance with the Bank ills short of the with the Imperil Rank of Indis with shall be prescribed minimum a d if on the day fixed for the next return such b Im els still bel w in Con ell and shill be expre sed to comb into the pre circled minimum as dieds sed by this force on it date on which it is Chapter comes return the rates of penal interest shall be into f ree and to remain in forc for fift en increased to a rate file per cent above the bank by ers and thereafter until termi aded aft r to in respect of that day and sach sub e if a years notice on either side and shill quest dy on which the balance held at the further contain the provisions set forth in the lank at the clos of buines a that day is below the prescribed minimum.

Provided that the accessment shall be condifor the next return such b lan e is still bel w

(4) Any scheduled bank falling to compay with the provision of sub-section () stall be liable to pay to the 0 error General in Council or to the Bank as tiles way be or to each and the sub-section of the a penalty of ne hundred rupees for each day during which the failure continues

() The penalties imposed by sub-sections (3) and (6) shall be pay bit on dem and made by the man of the penalties of the pena direction to b mad only upon application made in this behalf to the Court by the Governor Ge er l in Council in the case of a failure to make a return u der ub-section (...) to the Governor G neral in Council or by the Bank with the pre lous san tion of the Governor General in Council in other cases

(6) The Governor G peral in Council shall by notifi tion in the Gazette of India direct the i clusi n in th Second Schedule of any bank not already so included which carries on busine s of banking in British India and whi h-

() has paid up capital and reser es of an aggregat value of not less than five lakhs f rupees and

(b) I a company as defined in clau e () i ct on of the I dian Companies Act 1913

Provided that where the Bank is satisfied than five lakes of rupees or which goes into that the furnishing of a weekly return under this illudication or otherwise ceases to carry on

The R ak shall compile and shall cause to be published each week a consolidated at temert showing the agreegate of the amounts under each clause of sub-rection () of section 4-exhibited in the r turns received from sche duled banks under that section

The B nk may require any provincial cooperativ bank with which it has any transac tin und r sectin 17 to furni h th referred to in sub-section () of section 4 nd if it does so the provisions of sub-sections (4) and (5) of section 4 shall apply so far as m y be to such co-operative bank as if it were a scheduled bank

subject to the approving the Governor General in Council and shall be expressed to come into

tional on the mainte ance of a sound fluencial position by the Imperial Bank and the if i the opinion of the Central Board the Imperial Lank has falled either to fulfil the conditions of ti e Ag coment r to maintain a sound financial position the Ce tr I Board shall make a recom mendation to the Gov mor Ge eral [Council and the Governor Ge e al in Council after m king such further enquiry as he thinks fit may issue instructions to the Imperi i Bank with r ference eith r to the greement or to any matter which in his opini n in ol es the se rity of the Government i onl sor the as to of the Issue Departme t in the cu tody I the of the issue peparture the sure of the Imperial Bank and in the event of the Imperial Bank and regarding such instructions may declare the agreement to be terminated

() The agreement referred to in sub-section (1) shall as soon as may be after it is made be laid before the Central Legislature

Gner I Pr + 1

The Governor General in Council shall tran fer to the Bank rupes securities of the value of fl e erores of rupe s to be allocated by the Bank to the Reserve F nd

After maki g provision for bad and doubtful debts d preciation in sets, contributions to staff a d supe an uati n funds and such other or ting not a same u unity provided for by but is and after pyme tout of the net annual profits of a cumulati o dividend at such rat not exe eding five per ent per annual section of the I dian Companies Act 1913 I succinal notice using my per cas per annum of a corporating nor a company incorporated by on the share spit I as the dovernor General or under any law in forc in any place outside in Council may far, the time of the I succept Shitles India. a d shall by a lik notification direct the x is a port in of the surplus hall be allocated ad shall by a lik notification direct the x is a chargement an additional dired do to the cluston from that Schedule of any cheduled in the Pourth Schedule on the scale at forth K th aggreg to avail x 1 whos p it buy is surplus shi like need to be because of the country of the schedule of the country of the schedule of the country of the schedule of the k th aggr g to valu I whos p ki up aurplus sh li be paid to the Governor General pital and re erve becomes at any time less in Council

Fund is less than the share capital, not less than fifty lakhs of rupees of the surplus, or the whole of the surplus if less than that amount shall be allocated to the Reserve I und.

Limitation on Dividend

With a view to limit temporarily the rate at which dividend on the share capital of the Reserve Bank of India may be paid by the Bank to the shareholders, an Ordinance was issued on June 30, 1913, suspending the provisions of section 17 of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934 and of the Fourth Schedule of that Act and providing that "the aggregate of the rates at which proment of the cumulative dividend and the additional dividend payable to shareholders of the Bank under the said provisions is made shall not, so long as this Ordinance remains in force, exceed four per cent per annum on the share capital of the Bank, and the Balance of the surplus of the net annual profits of the Bank shalf be paid to the Central Government"

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Income tax Act, 1922, or any other enactment for the time being in force relating to income tax or super-tax, the Bank shall not be liable to pay income-tax or super-tax on any of its income, profits or gains Provided that nothing in this section shall

affect the liability of any shareholder in respect of income tax or super-tax

relevant provision of that Act relating to the levy and refund of income tax any dividend paid under section 47 of this Act shall be deemed to be "Interest on Securities" The Bank shall make public from time to

(2) For the purposes of section 18 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, and of any other

time the standard rate at which it is prepared to buy or re discount bills of exchange or other commercial paper eligible for purchase under Not less than two auditors shall be (1)

elected and their remuneration fixed at the annual general meeting. The auditors may be shareholders, but no Director or other officer of the Bank shall be eligible during his continuance in office Any auditor shall be eligible for re election on quitting office

(2) The first auditors of the Bank may be appointed by the Central Board before the first annual general meeting and, if so appointed, shall hold office only until that meeting. All audi tors elected under this section shall severally be, and continue to act as, auditors until the first annual general meeting after their respective Elections

Provided that any casual vacancy in the office of any auditor elected under this section may be filled by the Central Board

Without prejudice to anything contained in section 50, the Governor General in Council may at any time appoint the Auditor General or such auditors as he thinks fit to examine and report upon the accounts of the Bank

Every auditor shall be supplied with a copy of the annual balance sheet, and it shall be his duty to examine the same, together with the thereto, accounts and vouchers relating and every auditor shall have a list delivered to him of all books Lept by the Bank, and shall at British India in the business of banking, and

in Council if appointed by him employ accountants or other persons to assist him in investigating such accounts, and may, in relation to such accounts, examine any Director or officer of the Bank (3) The auditors shall make a report to the

shareholders or to the Governor General in

and may, at the expense of the Bank if appointed

hy it or at the expense of the Governor General

TATALOG SHEETO MOUDOUD DO accounts and other documents of the Bank,

Council, as the case may be, upon the annual balance sheet and accounts and in every such report they shall state whether, in their opinion, the balance sheet is a full and fair balancesheet containing all necessary particulars and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, and, in case they have called for any explana

tion or information from the Central Board, whether it has been given and whether it is satisfactory Any such report made to the shareholders shall be read together with the report of the Central Board, at the annual general meeting The Bank shall prepare and Returns --- (1) transmit to the Governor General in Council

a weekly account of the Issue Department and

of the Banking Department in the form set out

in the Fifth Schedule or in such other form

as the Governor-General in Council may, by

notification in the Gazette of India, prescribe

The Governor General in Council shill cause these accounts to be published weekly in the

Gazette of India The Bank shall also, within two months from the date on which the annual accounts of the Bank are closed, transmit to the Governor General in Council a copy of the annual accounts signed by the Governor, the Deputy Governors and the Chief Accounting Officer of the Bank, and certified by the auditors, together with a report by the Central Board on the working of the Bank throughout the year, and the

Governor-General in Council shall cause such accounts and report to be published in the

Gazette of India The Bank shall also, within two months from the date on which the annual accounts of the Bank are closed, transmit to the Governor General in Council a statement showing the name, address and occupation of, and the number of shares held by, each shareholder of the Bank

Agricultural Credit Department —The Bank shall create a special Agricultural Credit Depart ment the functions of which shall be

(a) to maintain an expert staff to study all questions of agricultural credit and be available for consultation by the Governor-General in Council, Local Governments, provincial co operative banks, and other banking organisa

tions (b)to coordinate the operations of the Bank in connection with agricultural credit and its relations with provincial co operative banks and any other banks or organisations engaged in the business of agricultural credit (a) the extension of the provisions of this Act relating to scheduled banks to persons and firms, not being scheduled banks, engaged in (b) the improvement of the machinery for by him by more than one per cent for each dealing with agricultural finance and methods year after the commencement of this Act sub for effecting a closer connection between agri | i.e to a maximum of twenty five per cent cultural enterprise nd the operations of the Bank

(1) the Bank shall t the earliest pr cticable d te and in any case within the e years from the date on which this Chapte comes into force make to the Gov rno G ne al in Council a report with propo als if it thinks fit for legislation on the following m tters namely -

() Wh n th B nk is of opinion that the international monetary position has become sufficiently ele r d st ble t mak it possible to determ ne what will be suit ble as a perma n nt basis for the Indian monetary system nd to fram pe manent measures for a monetary standard it shall report its views to the Governor General in Council

(1) The Local Board of any area may tany require any shareholder who is regi tered on the register for that are to furnish to th Local Bo rd within a specifi d time not being less th n thirty days a de I ration in form the Centr l Board may by regulations prescribe giving particular of li shares on th said register of which h is the owner

Board m y amend the reg ster accordingly

(3) If any per n quired to make a de clar tion u d r ub ect on (1) f ils t m ke such d claration within the specified t me th Loc l Board may mak an entry agai st hi ame in the register r cordin such i flure a d direct ng th t he shall have no right to vot ith und r s ctl n 9 or ection 14 by rea on of the sh r s r viste ed in his nam on th t regi te

(4) Whoever makes a false statement in ny d el r tion furnished by him under sub ction (1) sh li be deemed to have committed uy fience of giving false vid to defined in th section 101 of the Indi n P nal Code nd shall be buni hable under the second p rag aph of

section 193 of that Code

(5) Nothing c ntal ed in any declaration furnished under sub-section (1) shell operate to aff ct th B nk with notice of any trust a d no notice of a y trust exp essed implied or constructive shall be e t red on the register o be receiv ble by the Bank,

der se til n 9 the powe s of a Loc I Bo rd inform in which made this section shall be excused by the 0. the provision of an official

Central Bo d in r pect of ny are for which

a Loc 1 Boa d has not bee constituted (1) A thing i the I di n Comp nies Act 1913 shall pply toth Bak and the Bnk h ll not be pla ed in liquidat on v by order ral in Co neil and in su h Ba

f the Governor G

e as he m y d e t

() In such vent the Re erve Fund and sur pl s s t if any of the Bank shall be divided b tw en th Governor Gener I in Council the har holds si th p portion of eventy five per cent and twe ty five per cent r an cti elv

(1) The Central Board may with the pre viou sanction of the Gov rnor Gen ral Council make regulations consistent with this Act to provide for all matt ra for which pro vision is neces any or convenient for the purpos

of givin effect to the provi ions of this Act (2) In particular and without prejudic to the generality of the foregoin provision such egulations may provide for all or any of the

followin m tters namely -

(a) the holding and conduct of elections under this Act including provisions for the holding of any lections according to the prin ciple of proportional representation by me ns of the single transferable vote

(b) the final decision of doubts or disput a regarding the qualifications of andidates for elect on o regarding the Validity of elections (c) the maintenanc of the h the m nner in which and the conditi ns subject to which shares may be held and transferred and generally all matters relating to the right

and duties of shareholders () If it ppe s f om such declaration that (d) the manner in which general meetings ny shareholde is not the own r of any he sightly be convened the p occdure to be follow d which are registered in his n m the Local thereat nd the man r i which votes may be

exe cised

(e) the m nn r in which notices may be served on behalf of the Bank upon shar holders or other person (f) the mann r in which the bn iness of the

C ntr I Board sh Il be tr nsa ted and the pro edure to b followed t meetings thereof the conduct of busine s of Local Boards

nd the del gation to such Boards of powers nd funct ons

(h) the d legation of powers and functions of the Centr 1 Board to the Governor or to D puty Governors Di e tors or officers of the B nk

(i) the form tion of Committees of the C at al Board the del gation of powers and function of the Cent al Board to uch Committ s a d the conduct of busin ss in such Committ es

(f) the const tution and management of staff and supe annuat on funds for the offic is and servants of the Bank

(t) the manner and form in which contracts

(I) the provision of an official cal of the Bank and the manner and flect of its u c

(m) the manner and form in which the balance she t of the Bank shall be drawn up and in which the ccounts shall be maint ined () the remuneration of Di ectors of the

the relations of the schedul d b nks with the Bank and the return to be submitted by the scheduled bank to the Bank

(p) the regulation of clearing house for the scheduled banks

scheduler and twe by five per c. it.

(2) the circum tances in which and the conditions and the the conditions and limit thous subject to which are the conditions and limit thous subject to which has vit or ny lot stolen mutilated or ne sharehold ender this set in shall not limit of course or note of the Government exceed the p id up value of the shares held off disc or be knote may be refunded and

O 1.1.CD TOTAL AUNIUS STREET ****** this section shall be available to the public on par ment

In the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, for section 11 the following section shall be substituted,

namely Gold coins, coined at His Majesty's Royal Mint in England or at any mint established in pursuance of a proclamation of His Majesty as a branch of His Majesty's Royal Mint, shall not be legal tender in British India in payment or on account, but such coins shall be received by the Reserve Bank of India at its offices, branches and agencies in India at the bullion value of such coins calculated at the rate of 8 47512 grains troy of fine gold per rupee "

The Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923, the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act, 1923, the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act, 1925, and the Currency Act, 1927 are hereby repealed

In sub section (3) of section 11 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, after the word "Royal" the words "Reserve Bank' shall be inserted

The Reserve Bank began work with the opening of the fin incial year 1935 36 The Bank made a net profit of Rs 53,42,100 for the year ended December 31, 1936

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30th, 1944

The report of the Central Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank of India for the year ended June 30, 1944 states that after payment of expense of administration and provision for sundry liabilities and contingencies, the net profit amounts to Rs 10,26 57 810 7 11 Of this amount, a sum of Rs 20,00,000 will be utilised for payment to shareholders of a dividend at the rate of four per cent, the maximum dividend permissible under the Ordinance issued by the Government of India on June 30, 1943, leaving a surplus of Rs 10,06,57,810 7 11 for payment to the Central Government The net profit is higher than in the previous year by Rs 2 57 crores owing to a marked increase in the interestbearing assets of the Bank, and constitutes 1963 65 for Rs 15 erores was made on July a fresh record

The total number of shareholders declined further during the year from 49,402 to 48,292 The number of shares on the register of the Calcutta area remained practically unchanged while those on that of the Bombay area con tinued to increase

Notes and Coins

It was announced on November 22, 1943 that Bank Notes bearing the signature of Mr (now Sir) Chintaman D Deshmukh would be issued shortly, and the notes actually issued during the year were of the denomination of Rs 2, Rs 5, Rs 10 and Rs 100 No alterations were made in respect of the pattern, size or

ichtureless and the sellers, dnotation for tell graphic transfers for merchant business remaine unaffected at 1sh 5 31-32d The net purchase of sterling by the Bank, during the year ende June 30, amounted to £101,193,921 4-10 a compared with £97,739,341-80 in the precedin year Repayments made by the Secretar, of State on account of recoverable war expen difure and purchases made on behalf of Hi Majesty s and Allied Governments, after deduct ing the sterling requirements of the Centra Government and the Government of Burma, lef a new credit in favour of India of £162,685,000 at the end of the year as against £235,975,000 at the end of the previous year

Exchange Control

Remittances of foreign exchange continued to be restricted. With the ensing of the U.S. dollar position, American firms were allowed to remit their profits in full and amounts blocked on account of the infringements of the import control regulations mere. Restrictions on remittances in certain other currencies were also relaxed to a limited extent To prevent unauthorised travelling, the Government of India on July 17, 1943 issued a notification prohibiting any person from proceeding outside India without a written permit issued by the Reserve Bank, but the restriction did not apply to persons proceeding to countries adjoining India or to Irag, Arabia, British East Africa and the United Kingdom

Government Loans

A number of new loans, in addition to ruper counterparts of 31 per cent undated paper and special issues of some of the existing loans, were floated during the year under review The Post Office Ten year Defence Savings Certificates were replaced from October 1 1943 by the more attractive Twelve Year National Savings Certificates, particularly to appeal to the small investor

A further issue of the three per cent Loui 3 1943 From the same date the Fourth Defence Loan, 3 per cent 1953-55, was issued This loan was eventually closed on March 31, Larly in August, Government innounced that to assist in the funding of the liabilities connected with the acquisition of the 21 per cent and 3 per cent undated sterling stocks, rupee counterparts of the 31 per cent undated paper would be created upto the aggregate value of these two loans and would be sold Bank through the Reserve In October. Government floated the 3 per cent Loan 1966-68 for Rs 25 crores and in January 1944 they created a special issue of Rs 50 crores of this loan Later in the year, the 3 per cent Victory Loan repayable at par on September 1 1957 was assued from April 1 In June year As a measure of additional protection against counterfeiting, the Central Government directed that the design of the quaternary four anna coin struck at the Mints with effect in the previous 12 months, and Rs 932 49 crores since the beginning of the war. The total holdings as on June 30, 1944 amounted to Rg 1.002 07 crores

's its Bonds in denomination of Rs 10 and facilities offered lithe by a cheduled bank Rs 100 repayable on a ster January 15 1919 or m d available writ effect from January m d available writ effect from January 15 1944 The Bond holders will receive half | B kmg legs lat m 15 1934 The Hond holders will receive han yarly priz 5 the total cot of which to Covern in it will be equivale to a rate of interest of ab ut two per c ut per an um. The total mount raised d rig the countin yer through all in w is see and s les of lo in on tap came to Rs 282 80 crore

tap came to Rs 282 80 crore
It was not toed in the I type rs report II to provide the form of part of whose remnueration takes to in Sept near 134 Th s me four provincial governments of Bomby X draw principles of the company of any pre son a varie and a contract with the company f r is m n cement fo a remaindance of the company of any pre son a varie of the company of any pre son a varie with the company f r is m n cement fo a peri decreed five years at a time and also improve the company of any pre son a varie with the company f r is m n cement fo a peri decreed five years at a time and also improve the company of any pre son a varie of the company f r is m n cement fo a peri decreed five years at a time and also improve the company of any the son the company of the company of any the son the company of any the son the company of the company of any the son the company of the company of any the son the company of the company of any the son the company of the company of any the son the company of C atral Gov ram at from a date prior t the in gur tion of pro incist uto omy on A II ta gu 1 193

Shdld Bnk

The numbe of banks lack def it et checked to the Rev Bank of India A second to the Rev Bank of India A second the property of

to inclusion we's infer count it in a critics advace [m Na 67 or The year und re see with acd a continuous cross to Ra 8 s 33 crore. The vilue of the tot i d m nl d tim liability is the tot i d m nl d tim liability is troven a nume in 13 steadily 6 clinical with the tot i d m nl d tim liability is troven a nume in 13 steadily 6 clinical in 14 steady 14 clinical in 14 steady 15 cross 16 steady 16 clinical in 14 steady nd scott bas 11 4/ fores of sine of the 1 t yar Th p pot on of ad anc and bills discount dt dep it als inc ed from 5 5 per ce t at the end of the lat ya to 9 45 p cent on June 30 1944

Government have fixed July 1 1944 as the d te on whi h the Inii n Comp nies (Amend a te on with a the init a comp nies (Amena ment) Act 1014 will come into force. The am dm ats prohibit a bank from employing a 1 ana ing a ent or any person whose remu a ration or part of whose remuneration takes

he to f the issue dep riment of the Re er Rank of India which has ber in evidence ince the be innin of the war was maintained ince the be innin of the war was maintained durin th y runder re lew tho h t a lowe pa the total il ig from Rs 45 16 crorest I 943 40 croes On the litblilies id notes in circulati n howed a r latt elv mall r increase of Rs 193 89 crores to IR 321 3 main rincrease of his 190 so crofes to 16 331 a cr 4 ainst an increase of Ps.35 5 core durin the previous ecounting ye r Of the aset gold oin and buillion rem ined unchang dat 18 44 41 crores at the statutory unchang a at its 44 at crores at the struttory rt of valuation namely Rs 13 10 per tols St ill ec ritles adva cel f m Es 67 9 eropes to Rs 8 8 83 crore The value of rupe s curiti s which stood at Rs 118 41 crores on June 30 1913 steadily a clined to Rs 55 33 crores by the and October mainly

a posts with the lank the total of the balance is bet of the bankin de p time t sis how d large rise from R 93 M crore to R3 30 60 cores On the liabilities at the the deposits of the Ce trail Go rument incre sed nearly light fold from R 84 crores at the diss I is ye r t 1865 c cores the most property of the R 1865 c cores the core is the contract of I is ye r t 1865 c cores the most property of the R 1865 c cores the R 18 s g tR_141 30 co es t th cl e of the lating the policy of ad anc. and the lating the policy of ad anc. and the lating the policy of ad anc. and the lating the policy of ad anc. and the lating the policy of the policy of the form and of the lating the policy of the pol

likely to be as catestrophic as in such years as 1896 97 and 1899 1900 It is a well known fact that 6,000,000 acres of additional lands have come under irrigation in the last 20 years Twenty-five years ago in this countrythe second largest producer of raw cotton in the world—long staple varieties of cotton were ilmost unknown The position at the outbreak of the present war was that the Indian textile industry was meeting a considerable portion of its long staple requirements from indigenous production The improvement in the quality of the crop was accompanied by an increase in the average yield per acie of the order of 30 per cent during the same period The record of jute his not, however, been one of uninterrup ted progress. The steeper fall in the prices of raw jute during the world depression, accompanied by a cut in acreage, was estimated to have reduced the income of the average jute grower by about two thirds. The plight of the cultivator no doubt improved later but the difficulties of the jute manufacturing industry resulted in a fall in the consumption of raw jute and this necessitated a large measure of State control in regard to the area under this crop The progress of sugarcane cultivation was limited solely by the capacity of the internal consumption of sugar to increase The estimated production of cone in 1924-25 was less than 30 million tons, but by 1936 37 it had exceeded 67 million tons This turned out to be far in excess of the effective demand and the manu facturing industry was in a state of over-production. As a result, the production of cane came down to the low level of 36 million tons in 1938 39, but it improved to 48 million tons in the next year. A large proportion of the total area under sugarcane in India is devoted to the improved Coimbatore varieties with a yield per acre higher than that of other varieties by more than 30 per cent The one agricultural commodity fortunes were not appreciably affected by the world depression was groundnut. A quadrup ling of the area and a proportionate increase in output in the course of two decides is a record which is not shired by any other crop This phenomenal increase in acreage is explained as due to the highly remunerative nature of the The greater part of the increased production was exported, in the result groundhut had steadily displaced the other oilseeds from the export trade of India and moreover by 1939 India had become first among the groundnut exporting countries of the world

This story of continued progress has to be exporting countries of the world

This story of continued progress has to be sprung up to utilize the products of the blat varied somewhat in relation to the production furnaces and mills. The real growth of the

India is pre eminently an agricultural country

If we look back on the course of agriculture

over a long period of years, we shall note a striking development towards stability. In the

days that are past, the outturn of the soil was

subjected to periodic shocks from famines

arising from the failure of the rains, when the export trade in these staples dwindled to small

produced a great change, and though no doubt

in future heavy losses may be incurred from the weakness of the monsoons, they are never

But the spread of irrigation has

though a silent and steady progress towards industrialisation has been going on during the

last quarter of a century

proportions

as between 1920 21 and 1940 41 The tendence to substitute other crops for rice was greatly accentuated by the availability of an abund in supply of cheaper varieties of imported rice. The results of research have been applied with much greater success in the case of wheat About a third of the total area under whea has been brought under improved crop and if the course of 20 years the total output of when has increased from 6,000,000 tons in 1920 2 to 8,000,000 tons in 1940 41 The cost of production in India, however, remained very high in comparison with the other wheat producing countries of the world and the India wheat grower was hit so hard by the fill in the world prices of wheat during the depression that in his interest a protective duty had to be imposed on imports of wheat The experience of the other cereals, puti cularly millets, was more or less similar to that The millet crops are concentrated in areas of very poor rainfall and it is in such areas that any improvement in cultivation is of peculing difficulty Thus while India's economy is essentially agricultural, she ranks as one of the eight greatest industrial countries of the world pace of industrial development since the early twenties of this century has been greatly accele rated by the policy of active assistance pursued by the State both by way of granting tariff protection and of giving preference to the products of Indian industry in purchasing Government requirements. The prospect of continued Government help and the anticipation of handsome profits encouraged a rapid flow of private capital into industry New capital invest ed in joint stock enterprise alone in the inter war period was something like Rs 150 clores Among the major industries, the largest is the cotton textile industry which has its home in Bombry City, with important subsidiary centres at Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Nagpur period intervening between the two wars san such a good progress that the share of imports in the cloth requirements of the country decreased from about four-fifths to much less than a fifth In the same period, the number of mills increased from 227 to 355, the number of spindles from 6 2 millions to 8 4 millions and the number of looms from 109,000 to 168,000 The output of varn more than doubled in weight and the output of piecegoods nearly trebled in length Raw jute is a virtual monopoly of Bengal and the jute mills are concentrated in and near Calcutta The industry had to face numerous

The output of rice has obsti

nately refused to improve in spite of the bes efforts of the Agricultural Department Abou

41 million acres of rice land were brought unde

improved varieties but this has no perceptibl

effect on the total production, actually, th output declined by something like 10 per cent

of foodgrains

show a fair degree of improvement The metallurgical industry is of more recent growth and is greatly fostered by State encoura-The principal centre is Jamshedpur gement the sent of the works of the Inta Iron and Steel

difficulties during the past 25 years, but in the period taken as a whole the industry did

827 Trade

dultry took place in the last two decades and tof raw materials in exports has fallen to 28 per it is rema kable that the industry recorded the cent and the exports of manufactures has risen it is rema kabl that the industry recorded in most rapid proversed at in the world depress on Between the year 193 33 when the remiser collection of output figures start d and the year 1940-41 the steel ingot production of the country increased from jess than 6 lakins tons to more than 1 3 million tons Durin the same period the o tput of finished steel jumped up from 259 000 tons to 9 5 000 tons

The hi tory of the su ar industry in this puntry ally began with the grant of protection country ally began with the grant of protection to the industry. The output of sucar which was only about 60 000 ton in 193 33 has now sen to over million tons. The p per i dustry ould have languished in th decade following the last war but for the p of ction granted to it in 19 5. The cem f indu try staged a urpri in recovery in the thirties on the basis

of a mutual agreement

Amo the comparatively n w industries ne pai is soap matches and chemicals At the outbreak of the present war the position was that two third of the country require ments of paints and almost the whole of the upply of soap cam from local production where as at the end of the last w r only a very m t in eith r cale This small p tion was The ce sation of imp ts d e to war conditions ga e a fill p to the chemical i dustry

The most import t outcome of the policy of indu triall tion ws a sgnift ant clan e in the composition of India impot trade impots of finith d goods ecount d for 84 per c t of the tot 1 v lue of the import of India din Burma in 19 0 1 By 1936 3 the espondin percentage had declined to 5 values the fall as f om Ps 4 crores to in I dip or espondin 4 crores to 9 rores An e en mor striki g d velop ment on the import s d as the teady incr ase th share of i dust lal raw mate lals from pr nt t 16 per cent D ing a period

which the til I finnerts declin d by
rly two-thids the I e of mport of
i trial in seed by mo tin 10 per cent
fhe e tenden si b en gr tly a centuated
by the w and th postion in 1941 4 was th t manuf ct red rticles form d but 55 p c nt of the total mp t whil the ha e of industri l aw m terial h d i en t the hi h figu of

ent

I dis in e el dem nd fo forein r w I di 3 in e ei dem bu io forci n r w i'. i'. e' n'. i'. n'. n'. n'. n'. e' de '. e' c' n'. e' n'. i'. the h nd bet en 19 0 i nd 1933 37 the p oporti n of i tat i r w material i total reports inc e ed from 45 per cet i 53 p n Duri the sane peri d th shar of manuf t rect pood in th i tal exports d clined

nt Duri manuf † manul tred good in the tracesports a causer, from 38 pc ent to bje cet owing clip; to a tep fill the all of experts of often digit man fat re. Thus it we did app are it the first better the order to the first better the analysin the delimination was reflected unally in the delimination was reflected unally in the delimination was reflected. ndustric cat rin mostly to the interni dem nd fo finish d goods rather than i the tabil hm t of new id tres merely for th purpo e of processing the a * mate il that wr. being xp ted a such With the out

life k of the p ent wa h ever the outlook und rgo vital ch Thi is well illustrat d 13 th f ct tl t the I oportio

to 47 per cent

These chan es in the composition of trade were accomp led by even more remarkable chan es in its direction In 19 0 1 61 per cent of the imports were de ived from th United Kingdom but in 1936 37 only 38 per c.nt. cvne from thu country Only a small c.nt. came from that country Only a small portion of the trade lost by the United Kin dom was captured by the other Empire counties who e share incre sed from five per cent to only 11 per cent durin the same period while foreign countries particularly Japan Germany and the USA improved their position from 34 per cent to 51 per cent After the outbreak and the USA impro ed their position from 31 per cent to 51 per cent. After the outbreak of the pre cent, ar the share of the United but the other kunpier countries not only filled the cp thus cre ted but also improved their position further at the expense of the foreign countries the share of the two I tter group in Indias impo is in 1941.4 being 40 per cent

and 39 per cent respectively

The main changes noticeable in the direction of export trade were an increase of the share of th United Kin dom from per c nt to a per cent between 19 0 1 and 1937 37 a decrease in the sh, re of the rest of the Lunpire from 1 per cent to 14 per cent and a relati e stability in regard to the foreign countries The wa has been accompanied by a slight decline in the share of the United Kingdom a p onounced decline in the case of forein countrie and a ri from 1 to 30 in the percentage

hare of the Empire countries

An inter stin consequence of these shifts in the direction of trad was the introjuction of an element of bilateralism in India's tade with the Lmpire as a whole In 19 0- 1 the Empire took only 43 per cent of India's exports b t si pplied 66 per cent of h r imports but by be a philed oper cent of a rimports but or 1936 7 the poportin h d very n rly b is cel the moselves t 46 and 49 per c t respect ley Thi moment as further accele ated by the present war and in 1941 4 th Empire share of Ind as exports a well

th Empire 38 is to a man a separate as impot was 61 pr cent
Of qual impot nee with the remarkable cha es that took pl ce in the omposition and dire tion of trade; re the developm ints con c rning India b lance of trade Only on rar occasi ns did India a total imports exceed her occas) is the mone total imports exceed ner xports as for i stance durin the ye rs 10 0 1 and 10 i turing the succ ding years the merci and ie b lance of trade remained in her f our and the size of the b lance was large e 0 h to pe mit a con ide ble import it i of gold and sil e en aft rime ting the country s of gold and sile en aft rime ting tine country s t mi o'lly ton. This continu d upto 19 0 31 but the t ad d pression whi h h d b com v y sev re by thit im resulted in steepe fall in the price of India exports than in the prices of ler imports and as a con.e quence the merchandis b lane of trad dwindled to almo t nothin This would have dwinded to sume t notum a line we in many of the told will in reg rd to India e term I paym its bt followin the step ris in the paym its bt followin the step ris in the paym its bt of the period India h dee me a not the process of this precious metal. The ball nee of transa the instance of the period in the lice had they of transa ti as in tre u lich had thur turn di I dlas favo rl m ly made up fo th declin in the mer handi b lance of t d

operations of the Allied forces against Japan, particularly following the establishment of the South East Asia Command in 1943, has led to this country being called upon increasingly to draw on her resources of manpower and materials for war purposes. The progressively mounting defence expenditure and the steady increase in disbursements on behalf of the Allied countries on account of supplies and services are indications of the magnitude of India's war effort and the stiam on her financial and physical resources. These disbursements include both

on account of supplies and services are indications of the magnitude of India's war effort and the stiam on her financial and physical resources. These disbursements include both the war expenditure recoverable from His Majesty's Government and the cost of supplies to the forces of the United States under reverse lease lend. Government outlay both on revenue and capital accounts in the four years 1940-41 to 1913-44 amounted to Rs. 1,712 crores of which the amount recoverable from His Majesty's Government totalled Rs. 966 crores. Under the stimulus of the war, employment and wages, both industrial and agricultural, continued to increase. The year under review witnessed a further large expansion in note circulation, although at a

The annual

moderate rate than in 1942 43

rate of increase during the 1943 44 declined to 37 per cent as compared with 69 per cent in 1942 43, which was the highest recorded figure either in this war or the last. The total amount of notes legal tender in India stood at 894 84 crores at the end of 1943 44 ns compared with Rs 655 11 crores at the end of the previous year, and the average circulation for the year was Rs 777 17 crores as against 513 44 crores in 1942 43 The active circulation increased from Rs 643 58 crores it the end of 1942 43 to Rs 882 49 crores at Of the total absorption the close of 1943-44 of Rs 710 13 crores of notes since September 1, 1939, when the active circulation of notes in India stood at Rs 172 36 croies, the year under review accounted for Rs 238 91 crores or 34 per cent Cheque clearings recorded in unprecedented increase of 56 8 per cent compared with a lise of 49 1 per cent in demand deposits and as a result the ratio of cheque cleuings to demand deposits, which had been progressively declin ing from 16 7 in 1939 40 to 9 1 in 1942 43, showed a slight rise to 9 5 in 1943 44

was threatened by runaway prices was countered by resolute measures of physical and financial controls with the object of restoring the price level to a wartime norm. The Leonomic Adviser's index number of wholesale prices rose to the record level of 241.7 in June 1943 and tended to move downward and fluctuated narrowly between 240.8 and 235.7 during the rest of this year. Bombay's working class cost of laying index number advanced from 208 to 247, it the end of December 1943 and stood it 226 in March 1944. The price of gold touched

and reached Rs 141 8 on March 29, 1944 following the news of the Japanese movements on the borders of Assam

The most serious problem affecting the

country during the year was that of food Series of measures including the institution of statutory price control over the major food grains and the introduction of lationing in all towns with a population of over 75,000 were taken to counteract the food situation which was particularly acute in Bengal, Bihar, Travan core, Cochin and Malabar In Bengal famine core, Cochin and Malabar conditions prevailed for some Simulteneously, measures were taken to regulate the distribution and prices of essential goods, to increase production and check speculation. The two notable measures taken in this connec tion were the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) and the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance It is claimed that the former order has been successful in reducing

cloth prices by 30 to 40 per cent and in increasing supplies to consumers, while the latter has helped to check the rise in the general price level which has remained stabilised since June 1943.

With a view to reducing the purchasing power of the masses, sustained efforts were made during the year to attract idle money into Government loans. Further measures were taken to speed up the assessment and collection of taxes, and in 1944 45 budget, measures were introduced for the payment of income and excess profits tax at quarterly, instead of yearly, intervals In addition, from August 1943 onwards, the

Reserve Bank commenced selling gold in order

Trade —The

direction

to absorb surplus funds

οf

Balance

composition of foreign trade on private account continued to be determined mainly by the exigencies of the war, but the quantum has declined from pre war levels owing to handicaps in the form of shortage of trinsport, and of and counter-blockades instituted blockades by the belligerents The favourable develop ments in the progress of the wir during the year under review led to a marked improvement in the trading opportunities of the Allied nations, but the increasing demands on shipping to supply the invasion armies limited the expan sion of trade on private account The disruption of national economy, which

This review marks another waitime year of statistical black out which renders the task of undertaking an eliborate review impossible. The review is bised on the provisional figures published in Accounts relating to the sea borne trade and navigation of British India which is being issued in an abridged form.

The table below carries forward by another

rest of the verr Bombus's working class cost of hing index number advanced from 208 to 247 it the end of December 1943 and stood to 226 in March 1944. The price of gold touched the record level of Rs 96 4 per tola during the verr, declined to Rs 65 4 in July and closed the verr at Rs 73 12 on March 31, 1944 as the figures for the trade in merchandise of India (excluding Burma, on a post separation to the very at the comparison of the trade in merchandise of India (excluding Burma, on a post separation to the very at the comparison of the trade in merchandise of India (excluding Burma, on a post separation of India (excluding Burma, on a post separation of India (excluding Burma, on a post separation of India (excluding Burma, on a post separation of India (excluding Burma, on a post separation of India (excluding Bur

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between India and the United States on the other hand rose by 25 per cent, the increase being entirely due to a rise in exports, the level of imports remaining approximately the same While this increase in exports without a corres ponding rise in imports must in part be accounted for by the rise in rupee prices at a time when the prices of imported goods remained compara tively stable, it is probably also due to the fact that a considerable portion of cargoes arriving in India from the United States consist of war materials and goods supplied on lend-lease terms for which no payment is made and which are, therefore, excluded from the balance of There is thus more freight space available for commercial exports than for commercial, constituent categories -

and adore auriou aim? Rives one terms or umbo on private account for which payment is actual made by India The noticeable increase India's imports from Iran and Egypt is due larger purchases of petroleum products a raw cotton respectively

Composition of Trade—The following ta shows the changes in the composition of Indi imports and exports according to the me commodity groups during the last three ye and compares them with the pre-war ye 1938 39 Although the exclusion of tra on Government account detracts from t value of these figures, they serve as a compative guide to the distribution of trade of

	1938-39		1941–42		1942-43		1943-44	
	Rs		Rs IM	PORTS	Rs		Rs	
	crores	per cent	crores	per cent	crores	per cent	crores	per ce
Food	24 00	15 7	27 84	16 1	7 62	6 9	8 13	6
Raw Materials	33 18	21 7	50 05	28 9	51 95	47 0	63 94	53
Manufactured Arti- cles	92 79	60 8	93 65	54 1	49 52	44 8	45 12	38
		EXPORTS						
Food	39 43	23 3	60 44	23 9	48 61	25 0	48 14	22 9
Raw Materials	76 28	45 1	73 04	28 9	45 21	23 2	53 72	25 6
Manufactured Arti- cles	50 72	30 0	115 08	45 5	98 33	50 5	105 89	50 4

In the year under review, the value of imports of raw materials continued to increase while manufactured articles decreased Exports of both raw materials and manufactured articles registered increases The category 'Food registered increases The category 'Food includes 'drink and tobacco', and both imports and exports under this head remained at I

practically the same level as in the previous The large imports of wheat made to meet the food shortage in the country were on Government account and are not shown regard to exports under 'Food' the increase in the value of tea shipments more than compen sated for the reduction in grains and pulses

II—IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

A further cut in quantity, but a slight improve ment in value was the feature of the import trade of British India in 1943-44 The course of trade was influenced by the need for conserving the shipping space and using the dollar balances for buying the absolutely necessary goods and by the ability of the overseas suppliers to meet the demands The import trade control was consequently tightened further in the year | cent of the value of total imports

Out of Rs 119 crores of imported under review material in 1943 44, imports of oils amounted to Rs 36 crores, cotton and cotton goods Rs 19 crores, machinery Rs 11 crores, dyes Rs 8 crores, chemicals Rs 5 crores, wool, raw and manufactured, Rs 4 crores and metals and ores Rs 4 crores These seven items accounted for importance Rs 20 crores. for imports of Rs 87 crores representing 73 per

into British India —	IMPORTS		(In tho a ds of stres)			
	1941 4	194 -43	1013 44	on tot 1		
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The downward tren i b gun with the grantln,
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vards valued at R9 9 lakhs The decline in imports of cotton piecegoods; was share I by all the three principal entegories of pices, only Imports of preventth vert reduced to a nominal figure of Rs 4,674 in 1913 14 as against Rs 1,27,014 in 1912 13 and R9 1,05 lokhs in 1941 42 Arrivals of white goods amounted to a little over Rs 7 lallis as compared with Rs 2 laths in 1912 13 and Re 1,12 lakhe in 1941 42 Coloured, printed or dyed goods declined from Re 16 laths in 1912 13 to Re 17 lally in the following year. while their value for 1011-12 amounted to Rs 2 28 Dkh3 Among greys, dhoties, saries, and scarves, jaconets and mulls, and long cloth shirting and sheetings practically ceased to come from abroad following the stoppings of trade with Japan . In the case of white goods dhoties, saries, nainsooks and checks could not be had from abroad. The declines were wide sprend, but there was neutescarcity of dhoties The willable supply of cloth for and saries home consumption declined substantially during the year and had its adverse effect on the per

at 13 75 yards for 1042 43 as compared with 17 47 yards in 1038 39

Imports of hosters, including knitted fabrics were reduced to Rs 19,253 as against Rs 84 596 in 1942 43 and Rs 10 lakhs in 1941 42. The United Kingdom was the main supplier

capita consumption of cloth which was estimated

Raw Cotton (Rs 17,53 lakhs)—Imports of foreign cotton in 1943 41 totalled 420,100 bales valued at Rs 17,53 lakhs as compared with 490,600 bales valued at Rs 15,42 lakhs in 1942 43 and 770,100 bales valued at Rs 15,34 lakhs in 1941-42 The decline in quantity was more than counterbalanced by the rise in the prices

With a view to avoiding scramble between buyers for foreign cotton and to ensure a steady flow of supply, the Government of India introduced, in consultation with the Egyptian Government, a system of controlled buying The scheme regulated not only the purchases, but also provided for illocations to the various mills on the basis of their actual requirements and quantities available in Egypt Purchases of high quality types were made by the Co ordinating Committee in a pool from which allocations were made to India from time to Though no quantitative figures were available about imports owing to black out for security reasons, the trade estimates for the cotton year ended August 31, 1944 placed imports of Egyptian cotton at 235,000 bales representing a cut of 27 per cent over the preceding year, while those of Soudanese and East African varieties were estimated at 80,000 bales and 120,000 bales being 120 per cent and 40 per cent higher than the previous season

Wool, Raw and Manufactured (Rs 4,47 Lakhs)—The combined imports of raw and manufactured wool were vilued at Rs 4,47 lakhs in 1943 44 is compared with Rs 3,78 lakhs in the preceding year and Rs 4,70 lakhs in 1941-42. The recovery was entirely attributible to the sharp increase in imports of raw wool which were valued at Rs 4,02 lakhs as against Rs 2,96 lakhs in the previous year and Rs 2,77 lakhs in 1941 42. On the other hand,

laths in 1911 it. The ewere valued at Pa 62 laths in 1911 it. Woollen shaws and Johls which used to occupy an important place in the trade disappeared from the list with the exit of Japan from the field. As usual, Australia was the main supplier of ray wool and was able to maintain the quantity almost at the previous cuts level of 194 million 1b, while the import trade in Goollen precessed was shared between New Yealand and the United

Silk, Raw and Manufactured (Rs 62,041)—The trade in this line, like the artificial silk, was virtually paralysed by the extension of the war to the far fast, the main source of supply of these goods. The total value of silk, raw and manufactured, amounted to Rs 62,041 as compared with Rs 3 lakhs in 1942 43 and Rs 149 lakhs in 1941 42 Imports of raw sill which had declined sharply from 16 million lbs to 20,000 lb in quantity and from Rs 81 lakhs to Rs 2 takhs in value in 1942 43, were reduced further to Rs 25 427 in the year under review. The whole supply was received from China Import of sill various repretedly nil as compared with Ps 59,000 in 1942-43 and Rs 17 lakhs in 1941-12. On the other hand, imports of sill piecegoods were able to register a small recovery in value from Rs 13,540 in 1942 43 to Rs 29,420 in 1943 44 after the last year s fall from Rs 33,34,430 in 1941-42.

The outbreak of the wir ignist Japan brought to the forefront the importance of the Indigenous silk industry for the Allied war effort with the result that the output of India silk 10se from 15 lakhs lbs to 25 lakhs lbs

Iron and Steel (Rs 2,03 lakks)—Imports of iron and steel dropped further during the veri under review. Their value in 1941 was Rs 6,30 lakks. Imports shrank to Rs 2,81 lakks in the following veri and were reduced still further to Rs 2,03 lakks in 1943 44. In terms of quantity, the imports were 128,600 tons in 1941 42, 48 600 tons in 1942 43 and 46,800 tons in 1943 44. Of these, protected iron and steel accounted for 58,100 tons, 22,900 tons and 8,600 tons respectively. The highest imports for the past 25 years were recorded in 1928 29 when they amounted to 1,170 000 tons valued at Rs 20,24 lakks.

Imports of bars and beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework steel were the worst to be affected Steel bars were valued at Rs 3,13,211 in 1943 44 as against Rs 7,85,555 in 1942 43 and Rs 22,88,594 in 1941 42 Beams and allied steel imported in the year under review were valued at only Rs 3,259 as compared with Rs 1,33,118 in the preceding year and Rs 2,21,526 in 1941 42 Pipes and fittings, however, behaved better Their imports were valued at Rs 5,75,044 as against Rs 5,75,613 in 1942 43 and Rs 7,31,081 in 1941-42 The value of imported sheets and plates was sharply reduced by 94 per cent from Rs 64 lakhs in 1942-43 to Rs 4 lakhs in 1943 44 compared with as much as Rs 1,04 lakhs in 1941-42

The continuous decline could be traced to the stricter control over imports instituted towards the end of December 1940 in order to ensure that unreasonable demand for steel on states continued during the version of the output was ab orb d one ain 1; lefence req irement. The prices of pig from oundry to 1 and to 4 were raised i November 1943 from Ps. 94 and Ps. 88 to 1t. 194 and R. 08 per ton r spe tively Tie di trib iti n of iron a date I was completely nd the of Go ernment during the Je r und r re lew

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I haly the forths of the mp ts u de tiths group w from the United Li gdoom deed dt oab ut one thid as I amount of while the bulk file balan was shipped by the 0 4 millin ext in 194 43 as compared with 1 3 million cwts 1: 1941 4 sought a furthe

III -EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

Export trade of Briti h India during 1943 44; review Out of this jute manuf ctures shared w influenced by the ne'd to con olidate the labout one forth of the trade cotton man home forth and by the shiping space. Naturally, if ctures see ounted for a little over one fifth of commoditie in about a puly at home rest tered to the contract of the country commodite in short s puty at bothe registered the soundaries of millionized and a decimen in sorts while articles like jute millionized and the property of the state of the previous years export flux as After jute raw cotton seeds and hides not kind deciming by 1 4 per cent to 188 crores in than d and underset. B tween them 194 43 th value of export trade more I up by absorbed 18 per cent of the trad Rs 11 crores to 18.9 crores in the stat under the state of the trade is the state of the state of the trade is the state of the trade is the state of the trade is the state of the trade is the state of the trade is the state of the trade is the state of the trade is the state of the trade is the state of the trade is the state of the trade is the state of the trade is the state of the trade is the state of the trade is the state of the state of the trade is the state of the trade is the state of the trade is the state of the trade is the state of the trade is the state of the state

EXPORTS

II- il more ale of mores

			(In thousa	nds of rupees)
	1941 4	194 43	1913 44	Perc tage on total exports of merchandise in 1943 44
Jt : new and weste Jute manufactures Cotton, raw and waste Cotton manufactures Tea Tea Leather Metals and ores Hides and Skins raw Tobacco Fruits nd Skins raw Tobacco Fruits nd vegetables Olia also Guns Resins nd Lac Olia Guns Resins nd Lac Olia Resident of the Cotton Fruits of the Cotton Fruits nd Lac Olia Fruits nd Lac Olia Fruits nd Lac Olia Fruits nd Lac Olia Fruits nd Lac Olia Fruits nd Lac Olia Fruits nd Lac Olia Fruits nd Lac Olia Fruits nd Lac Olia Fruits nd Lac Olia Fruits nd Lac Olia Fruits nd Lac Olia Fruits nd Lac Skin Lac Fruits nd Lac Fruit	10 41 3 53 80 54 10 53 80 54 10 53 56 74 10 53 56 74 10 53 56 74 10 53 56 74 10 54 74 15 54 10 54 10 54 10 54 10 54 10 55 10 56 10 57 10 58	0 01 57 3 6 30 50 6 30 50 50 6 30 50 50 7 10 6 3	83 1 4 48 707 4 48 707 4 48 707 4 48 707 4 75 8 9 75 9 8 9 1 1 4 5 9 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4 : 87 : 88 8 114 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

¹ Raw and M f turd (R 5 8) Fed with 619 3 tons with Rs 3841 kh 1 kh 1 kh 1 km 2 pred with 619 4 tons with Rs 3841 kh 1 kh 1 kh 1 km 2 pred with 619 4 tons whiled at Rs 573 km 2 pred with 619 4 tons whiled at Rs 573 km 2 pred with 619 km 2 pr

h ports of jute m n f ctur in I ding t ist. The 1943 44 jute son ended Jun 30 w s and 3 m moi ted t 634 49 tons valued at not ble for the e import nt incid nts n mely $\rm R$ 49 46 lakes in the year under r sl w as com (1) the large American order for 0 c ores of

vards welching 918 000 tons representing an approximate cut of 31 per cent. In the previous season's production level. The decline was mainly in respect of hissians and the manufacturing activity was hit all round by coal shortage which forced the Indian Jute Mills', association to enforce measures for reducing the output.

Exports of jute manufactures were smaller than last year but considering the output, the clearances were satisfactory. Sulpments of lussians declined from 1528 million yards to 1,095 million yards while those of sackings shrank from 68 million yards to 102 million yards. India's big overseas customers during the year were the USA. Argentine and the

United Kingdom

The output of raw jute during the year was 69 5 lakhs bales being about 20 5 lakhs bales less than the preceding season. The decline was attributable to the better return from food A notable feather of the serson was that the flow of raw jute from the mofussil centres to Calcutta did not show the bulge that normally appears in the last quarter of the calender year owing to transport difficulties The total supply available for the season was 114.8 laklis bales including the above figures for the current output and 44 3 lally bules being the carry over from the preceding season Out of this, inte mills consumed 51 I likhs bales though their purchases totalled 58 likhs biles or 83 per of the new crop. Exports totalled 9.7 Likhs bales, while the miscellaneous consumption was placed at 10 lakhs bules so as to bring the total absorption for the season to 71 1 lakhs Thus the serson came to an end with an estimated carryover of 42 7 laklis bales

Prices of both raw jute and jute manufactures were influenced by the fixation of collings first by the Indian Jute Mills Association and later on by Government On the whole, they were higher than in the previous year Manufactured jute prices had small variations than the raw jute prices with the result that the average ratio between the two was higher in the season The average index number for under review raw jute prices rose from 122 in March 1943 to 129 in July and then declined to 108 by October, and closed at 129, the highest level for the year, in March 1944 The index number for jute manufactures moved within a narrow range re gistering an advance of 10 points during the vear

which was wound up at 200

Cotton, Raw, (Rs 6,36 lakhs)—A further decline in the export trade in raw cotton was registered during the veir 1943 44 for which the shipments totalled only 281,500 biles as compared with 301,000 bales in the preceding veri and as much as 1,437,500 biles in 1941-42. The value, however, showed substantial improvement, for it amounted to Rs.636 lakhs in the year under review compared with Rs 3,64 lakhs in 1942-43 and Rs 15,94 lakhs in 1941-42 62 per cent of the output was of staple length of 7/8 inch and above as against 60 per cent in 1942 43 and only 36 per cent in 1940 41

The net under cotton crop in 1943 44 season was officially estimated at 20,398,000 acres compared with 19,203,000 acres in the preceding

Hydraibad State brought substantially area under cotton cultivation but the was partially nullified by the heary corta of area under cotton in the rest of the growing areas owing to the grow more campaign

The genson's supply of Indian cotton ing the carry over from the preceding sea 3 709,000 bales, amounted to 8,802,000. Out of this, the Indian cotton textile in consumed 4 125 000 bales, exports to frountries totalled 300,000 bales, and the collineous consumption in the country placed at the now proverbial figure of 3 bales, leaving an estimated carry of 4,027,000 bales at the end of the season cording to the Indian Central Cotton Complowed at 1,711,000 bales.

Lorward trading in Indian cotton came standstill on May 17, 1943. On that day July contract touched Rs 673 per cane brisk speculative buying and as inflation with the result that the decision of the La Member to give a few days for squarm the transactions brought down the contra Rs 568 Triding wis resumed on Octob with several safeguards including the rig Government to buy it the floor prices in t of Rs 400 for the Indian cotton contract to regulation cotton at the ceiling prices Rs 550 as the ceiling for the same con-The January contract opened at Rs 471, aded to Rs 480, sigged to Rs 436 in the week of November and then made a succe bid for Rs 485 in January The March and contract started downward journey there and the end of the serson saw the market s gling around the floor prices following the int crop movement

Cotton Manufactures (Rs 42,48 lakh Exports of cotton varn and manufactures which had improved from Rs 35,96 lakh 1941-42 to Rs 46,19 lakhs in the follower, shrank in 1943 44 to Rs 42,48 lakhs terms of quantity, exports in the year in review totalled 461 9 million vards as 3819 1 million yards in 1942 43 and 772 5 mill vards in 1941-42 Shipments of cotton, twife yarn, were valued at Rs 3,15, lakhs in the under review compared with Rs 3,82 lakh the preceding year and Rs 7,30 lakhs in 1941 Shipments of cotton piecegoods, which advanced from Rs 26,48 lakhs to Rs 38 lakhs, settled down to Rs 36,49 lakhs in very under review

The Indian cotton textile industry wor during the year under Government cont. The year was one of the downward trend prices and was notable for record produce in spite of the occasional interruption of activation of the control on June 17, 1943, the control prices were reduced by nearly 40 per country but the consumer did not get much benefit of reduction and the good portion of the industrial output was passed on to the black market

Towa ds the end of the y ar the Covernment of India were engaged in working out a detailed s heme for regulating e port trade in cotton p ecegoods Th propo d ch m aim d at limiting the shipments to 00 mill on ya d to be e rmarked to the var o s overs as mark t on the basis f their re pective offt ke in the p ceding two y rs

p cedimg two y rs

T (Rs 3754 Lakh)—E ports of tea
which h d d clined from 38 million lbs value d
at Rs 395 k has in 1941 4 to 3 million ib
alued t Rs 31,641 khs in 194 43 cc v red
th gro nd 1 th follow y cr who th
hip e t tot fled 400 ml lon lbs allo d
ER 3.564 khs constituting a freen co The imp ovem nt over th 194 43 figu es w f perc ti quant ty nd 18 per cent in val The bulk of the ports w re for the Unt d kingdom

The total podict of tean 1943 we estimated at 54 million lb as comprd with 564 million lbs in the pding a The output mill on lbs in the p dim, a The output f tea in Northern Ind declined from 4 5 4 million yards to 45 3 million yard while the filt in the outp t of t n South I d w neeligible bel g o l) f on 93 million lbs to 89 million lbs The m in difficulty under which the i d st y work d in th y a der review ros out of h rtag of co l los of dequat t anspo t facil tie r d ction in labour supply and bs no of adequat man ge ial p reonn !

In contr st with the havy peculatic act vity is tea witnessed in the picedistry the conditions in the markets where markets with the markets where markets with the markets with following the op r t n of loc I co trols n almost il ther tall markets md downwr markets A r it the price downw rd t nd The av rage

p ic for tea fo intern I consumption.
Rs 0 10 4 a compared with s much s Rs 1 0 In the p eccling yer. The cont ct with the Bill h Mi istry of Food ag in operat d in the Jer under re iew. The pi mad a tot! llowance of d 24 over a g rdens ver g pri for the three years before the outbr k of the

Food Grai d FI ur (R 2.31 Lakh)

- Af rithe h p etb k in the port r d
under this he d w s er r ded in th) a u de
re i wowing toth conti u d edf r con r hing
supriles fo d mest regui m ts Exports supplies fo d mest requi m ts Exports v lid t Rs 1041 i kn m rest v Rs 0931 khs in th followig 5 nd w e redu ed to Rs 31 l kh i 1943 44 No det il abo t the q ntity f hipm nts nd bont the claifcation a vallable since the Jublicati n of thos tati ties h s been di-ontinued by th Government f India with eff et from D cembe 194

1942 43 as gainst 56 000 tons in 1941 4 The val e of export of linseed w s Rs 1 11 lakhs in 1943-44 as a amst hs 3 10 lakhs in 194 43 and Rs 4 00 l kh in 1941 4

The final crop forecast for gro indust revealed ne none crop to recast for from dant revealed an acrea. fil pe cent in the acreage and of 16 prc nt in the out in The are was estimed to 8 531 000 ace yielding 3 3 3 000 tons in the y derre we compred with 7 697 000 acres patch to 8 8 000 tons in the pedit There was very go d demand for expo ts yer received yery go a demand for expots while his bowed an improving to finor the uso per cent in val e nd amounted to Rs 8 is kins n 1943 44 a gamt Rs 513 i kins in 1941 4 Th ii ble fi ures in respe t of quantity a e not for the ser und rrevi w but f 194 43 a d 1941 4 they were 58 000 ton and 395 000 tons respects ely

Casto r pe s d and ses mum also displayed th downw rd movem nt Th area und r r pe and must d in 1943 44 was 5 484 000 r pe and must d in 1943 H was 5 3-3-100 m ce syl ldi g 55 500 ton rep s nting a drop of v n a d 11 per cent re pectively f om the pecedi s j r f which the offici test mates we e 5 90 1000 ce nd 1 0 0 000 to s Ship nents during the ye r we val d t Ship nents during the ye r we val d t Ship f 1 his ga t Rs 65 lakhs in th pr edi g j rand Rs 461 kh in 1844 t The quantity nt boad i 194 43 was 35 000 tons ag in t 34 000 t in th preceding yea

34 000 t in th preceding yea
Th a u der am m d clined from
4 46 000 res to 4 306 000 acre while the
yield low d sm llf ll from 45 000 tons to
455 000 tons Exports wer valued at R 1
Labh n 1943 44 against Rs 5 Lakhs in 194 43 a d Rs 14 l khs o ly in 1941 4 qu ntity shipped in 194 43 w 0 200 0 200 tons bel 5 1 600 tons mo than the shipment in

the previo some most than the stephane. The first op fo cast fo c t resed pla d the output at 140 000 tons compared with 147 000 ton in 194 43 white e po is decil d f m Rs 60 l kh in 194 43 to Rs 53 lakhs in the ye runder re i wa comp r d with Rs 7 lakhs in 1941 4 The qu ntity shipped was 29 000 tons in 194 43 a d 0 000 tons in 1041 4

Hid and Sk (R 849 Lakh) —The downwa d te de cy not d in the previous ye rebecam mere pronoun ed in 1943 44 in espect f the quantity of exports n d r this head b t the v l stow d a sm ll rise from Rs 8 14 l khs i 194 43 t R 8 49 lakh in the following 100 N in St. No. 1 St. No.

and 40 500 four v liced at its 10 see seems 11 seems 12 s

Metals, metallic ores and quarry products (Rs 6,40 Inlies) - The heavy demands made on the domestic output by the Allied war effort had its natural repercussion on the export trade in this group. The total shipments were valued at Rs 6,40 lakhs in the sear under review compared with its 6,73 lakhs in the preceding veir and Rs 10,14 lakhs in the year before little more than one third of the tride was in respect of non-metallic mining and quarry products excluding coal which accounted for Rs 201 luklis in 191, 11 ns against Rs 280 lakhs in 1912 t and Rs 3,13 likhs in 1941 t2. The bulk of the chipments consisted of mica which was heavily in demand from the U.S. A. Its exports were valued at Rs. 2,80 lakhs in the vear under review as against Rs. 2,71 lakhs in 1942 43 and 3.05 lab hs in 1941 42

order of value

I xports of metals were valued at Rs liths in 1943 44 as against Rs 1,60 laki 1942 #3 and Rs 4,10 lakhs in 1941 #2 large portion consisted of iron and steel minufactures thereof. Their combined y was downwards and stood re pectively at 1,05 lakhs. Rs. 1,45 lakhs and Rs. 3.75 lakhs and Rs. 3.75 lakhs and Rs. 3.75 lakhs. Lyports of pl., iron, which had declined by 1 than 50 per cent from 521,500 tons value Rs 2 69 fakhs in 1941 42 to 242,100 tons va it Rs 1,25 lakh- dropped further during veir under review to 186,300 tons value Rs 98 Lifths only On the other hand, ext of iron and steel manufactures dropped by per cent from 6 100 tons in 1942 is to 2,100 tons in the following year compared 40 200 tons in 1941 42 The export trad Metallic ores and scrap iron stood second in other metals showed a small improvement f der of value. Their exports were valued at Rs. 15 lakhs as against Rs. 47 lakhs in 1941

Other Articles - The following is a summary of the course of trade in the more impor of the remaining uticles of export -

	1941-42	1942 43	1043 41
-	Re in Inkhs	Rs in lakhs	Rs in lakl
Cashen Kernels	2,09	98	1,5
Cardamoms	10	46	1
Turmeric	16	22	ļ
Coffee	1 40	52	1 7
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,85	1,38	5
Groundnut oil	1 193	42	
Myrobalans	23	(22	1
Sorp	1 35	26	1
Bones and bonemeal manure	18	21	1
Raw Wool	2,60	1,20	1,7
Woollen manufacturers -	-,	{ ~,="	-7
Carpets and rugs	71	30	5
Other articles	8	l iï	
Lac	1,02	2,80	2.3
Rubber, raw	1,73	2,66	2,3
waterway & att	• •		

Motor Vehicles in British India and The Indian States.

The number of motor vehicles on Indian; roads, which had increased steadily until on January 1 1939, there were 177,188 vehicles in British India and the Indian States, has since The actual figure of motor vehicles in operation throughout the country on March 31, 29,760 1940, was 174,077

This decline is undoubtedly the result of wir time conditions Since the outbreak of war the motor import trade has been seriously affected shipments from the United Kingdom being held up, while deliveries of vehicles from the United States of America are affected by dollar exchange difficulties Furthermore, the price of petrol has risen appreciably since the outbreak of war and this has doubtless driven a number of older vehicles off the roads

The total number of vehicles in British India on March 31, 1940 was 141,577 out of which 89,253 were private curs, 5535 taxis, 23,851 buses 14,336 lorries and 8,602 motor cycles

The general decline in the number of me vehicles in operation was not, however, dis buted evenly throughout the provinces while in Bomb ty the number declined from 31,736 to 27,880, in Bengal it rose from 28,375 This province had the largest num! Madris, which had of vehicles in operation third largest number, remained practical stationary with a total of 21,585. The Unit Provinces fell sharply from 17,110 to 14,6 while the Punjab rose from 12,950 to 13,372

Motor Vehicles in Indian States

Complete figures showing the number of m vehicles in Indian States are not available States vary in size from 19 sq miles, to Sta like Hyderabad with an area of 82,698 sq m (as large as Italy) Hyderabad State still her the list of motor vehicles but its total dropp sharply from 8,232 to 5,739 Travancore, the other hand rose from 3,000 to 5,307 must be emphasised that these figures are official and not necessarily complete

The following tables show the number of motor vehicles of all classes in operation in the different norices of British India and in the Indian States as on March 31 1940—

<u> </u>	Crs	Taxis	Buses	Lorries	M/Cycles	Total
Assam Ajmer Merwara Bengal Bihar Bombay	3 110 3 0 95 5 810 17 604	1 -147 -390 1 0 †	614 1 0 1 87 7 3 43	(a)1 390 8 3 97 650 3 890	10 86 1 167 18 1 638	5 4 8 1 0 1 9 60 8 3 SHO
Central Provinces (c) COORS Delhi Madras Y W F P	4 08 119 1 8 0 14 008 1 513	10 130 396 148	09 8 353 4_08 93	(b) 68 173 15 0 4 1	8 0 8 66 1 403 160	1 01 4 1 8 3 4
Oriasa Punj b Sind United Provinces	715 5 9 6 3 96 9 449	(6) 3 0 34 369	343 5 33 6 7 3 031	65 960 90 90 (a)1 0 0	111 831 46 3	1,34 13 37 4 919 14 603
Total British India	89 53	5 535	381	14 336	¥ 60	141,5
Indian States Alwar Rahawalpur Bhaynagar Bu di B rod	3 117 33 37 671	0 31 4	38 43 1 1 860	15 3 1 6	8 19 18 1	15 11 3 0 6 1 74
Bikaner Bhopal () Cochin Gwallo (c) Go dal	9 393 08 1 16 110	51 94 74 75	56 7 154 6 3 7	41 4 19 10	19 100 63 19	408 533 1 130 00 41
Holkar (I dore) Hyderab d Jaipur () Jodhp r Kolh pur	1 409 3 974 776 68 14	10 386 6 9 15	18 388 341 133 18	9 631 3 01 63	65 360 30 49 13	1 00 5 39 1 46 1 160 5 3
Kutch Kapurthala Keonjhar My ore	00 49 48 3 187	93	50 60 10 5 3	39 390	60 5 7 486	310 116 104 4 OJ
Porb od r P tial Pudukkottal Rajpipla Rampur	67 666 451 133 9	3 8 5 5	30 156 69 0	1 10 18 14	9 11 10 6 3	16 986 54 18 13
Rajkot I ewa () Saw nt di Ara co Udalpur Oth r States esti ated	103 10 3 051 33 1 130	83 0 1 4 304 9 100	18 94 130 1 89 1 8	8 1 1 631 38 1 5	16 16 8 53 13 145	307 4 1 1 8
Total I dia	108 6	7 443	9 940	1 033	10 885	174 0
Burma	11 08	617	300	3 4	68	18 80G
(a) Includes n een a r m	um maaila al	dalaa				

⁽c) Includes pass or cum goods chicles
(d) Includes pass or cum goods chicles
(d) Interfarme liable Some figures rel to 1920
(d) These aret x is left reformed and 12 mb y T xis in other reform a 1 clud d in beselved to the control of the control

Index Numbers of Prices.

1801 1931 are available in the last of the four series is a continuation let Numbers of Indian Prices, and by Director-General of ligence and Statistics, Calcutta I the unweighted index numbers of export, (2) the unweighted index numbers of export, (2) the unweighted index numbers of 11 articles of import, (3) eighted index numbers for 39 rt and import and (4) the

g table contains these index numbers since the year 1925 —

	(Pı	nce in 1873 =100)		
!	Exported articles 28 (unwelghted)	Imported articles 11 (unweighted)	General Index No for all (39) articles (unweighted)	Weighted Index No (100 articles)
,	233 225 209 212 216 177 125 120 118 117 128 127 183 128	211 195 185 171 170 157 134 139 128 122 122 142 142 142 137	227 216 202 201 203 171 127 126 121 119 127 125 136 132	265 260 258 261 254 213 157 149 136 149 150 155 147 157
nthly	158*	183*	164	Not available
)	Not available	Not available	181	**
* Provisional				
ole of cial In hes a lcutta	India, the Direct itelligence and Sta wholesale price	tistics, Madras re index Karachi, w nts of by the Go	hich was being comj vernment of Sind,	y, Cawnpore and ndex number fo poled and published

Bombay

Calcutta

ited Provinces and Madras also from June 1942

g table gives these index numbers since 1925 -

nce undex numbers for Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Cawnpore and Madras

Madras Karachi (Week ended Cawnpore

(July	(July	(July	(1913=100)	21st August
1914 = 100)	1914=100)	1914 = 100)	(1010-100)	1939=100)
159	1 163 I	151		. 1000-1007
148	149	140		ì
148] 147]	137		i
145	146	137		1
141	145	133		
116	126	108	c	ĺ
96	109	95	Ĭ	
91	109	99		
87	98	97		
89	95	96	_	
91	99	99		1
91	96	102	117	}
102	106	108	92	Í
95	101	104	85	1
108	109	108	101	l .
120	1118	116	100	119
139	137	120	104	137
185	219	Ť	175	192
307	256† (ten mon-	•	304	270† (five mon
	thly average)			thly average)

+ Discontinued

sh up decline in wholesale prices which con 100 was 368 in December 1943 The cost of living tioned during 1930 and 1931 This downward index numbers for falkot Judhiana Robtak trend although somewhat checked in 193 con and Mult n with 1931 35 prices equated to tinued durin 1933 and 1934 when the prices 100 were 3 0 344 3 1 and 3 5 respectively rea hed their lowest lev ! The pri es lowe er | for \ose ber 1043 showed som impro ement duri g the next two years and registered a sharp rise during 1957 The prices rent tered a perceptibl fall in the during 1939

With the outbre L of the w r th wholerale irles be a to soar Til t nl nes nith ed till Decer ber 1933 i t tie e ft tiere was a gradual fall till June 1910 when they ag in h ed a parti i reco ery which co tinue i till h ed a parti i reco ery which co tinue i tui h middle of 1911 From J ne on ri ti brices no e very ridly till about it en lo th y r 1943 Th Bonby whisal pice irlx number r hed it li, hest level (* in J ne 1943 and tood to tin d wie the surles w s dl

in th ir respe ti Gaett fot i htty and them on the question to fr tail dai is le and d talled at ti the n nthly state 1 ts f r tail d al pri es of certain important c m litt dillon to these towever . . Pr i cial tov ram nts to publit clas totu ingina kommor vu n mere imas ine centra overenim in smomia ubacrease um bers e beling publi had regularly e ry lect lation to fulliste tite collectio of it it ites in inth f e the f lio i g creaters f r Lombay ref ding to industries in pursuance of this Ahma d ind a mad Shoij r b the Lab or irrecomm adation the Government of Inlia and bether the control pound and regularly e by jet in amount to jumine the contents of at in the control and and shoft of the bether the control and shoft of the control and shoft of the control and shoft of the control and the control and shoft of the control and the control and shoft of the control and the control and the control and the control and the control and the control and the control and the control and the control and the control and the control and the control and control and the control and rnm t s rvants t fit pi c s in the pid g rnm t s rvant United P o i ces are at p

Pf w r D so w s re med, a mag area and miring mean squares for three distinct classes has adopt of f then w e le bet g luly plus of or s in Indi r c city urhan and rural to J n 1934-100 Th r wised index number in purs ance of this r cm dation the control of the results of the to J h 1931-100 The Yused Index number stood at 47 in D ember 1943 it average f 1943 being 31 The Ahmed badco to fil ing id n mber with be a August 1922 to July 197-100 tood t J in D mber 1944 while the Sholsput co if il i j g ind namb with

About the end of the ye r 1909 there began a fit dex number with 1931 35 prices equated to

The catastrophic fall in retail prices which commenced at the end of 19 9 continued dur The prices red tered a perceptibl fall in the ing 1930 and 1931 in 193 prices roled at a following, year but they soon recovered and slightly it wer level than in 1931 in 1933 regist ed a further rise in C leutta and Bombay and 1936 the downward tend ney of prices. continued This downward ten iency w a some what checked during 1935 and 1936 prices showed a definite ris in 1937 remained t re or last is in 193 - 39 ap i resi t red e ntin ous in rked incr a es diri g suc eeding four ye rs

The inad quacyasal off g ner lung it bility of Indian price stati tic h be n th of comment ty m my committees and com n 1 slons f e quiry in luding tf In ilan 1 co min 1 q lry Com litte of 10 the Royal Commit 1 u on Indi n Labour and also It the arise w s dl tin d provided to the stress w s dl tin d provided to the stress w s dl tin d to the stress w s dl tin d provided to the stress which we stress which we stress which we stress with the s The elev ath In tu tries it to free leli at My ore in December 1033 tof li log ind x numbr su h nder that the Central Government to ndertake

the Court f Lnquiry constitut d in Auge t 1940 u d r the Trade Di putes A t 19 9 under the Ch irman i ip of th II n ble bir B A Rau to investig to the question of dearness allowance living index figures for three distinct classes o ram t of India a h mo of India utilind a tentative s h m for tip pr ration nd maintenance of c of livin, in x nu nb s for important eatest an Britth 1 indi 2 he scope of the S h me has b en limited to tie prepar tion fewer fewer search incabalogue co i fill g ind namb with S h me has ben limited to tie prepar tion f b F bru y 19 7 to Jan y 19 8 - 100 stone for i d t i lail b ur A p i 1 pot t of to T in D e mb r 1943 The b spur co t of tie Director Cost of Living Index Schem law y 19 2 - 10 to the second was 181 i Dece br 194; hile the Jubbul para lade on the sme base was 187 The till person ted to as 11 lm Dweightet Madra out of lit g iden numbe with base transfer out of lit g iden numbe with base transfer out of lit g in findex J i y 1035 to Ju = 1938-100 was 180 in numbe is not available to being published December 1943 The Labore c st of living by the Director Co i of Living Index Scheme

Bombay Stamp Duties.

Important Note	Rs 1,200, R 1 n 2, exc Rs 1,200, no
tency war measure, the majority	exc Rs 1,600. R 1 a 8 exc Rs 1,600
amp Duties shown below were	
by the Government of Bombay st January 1944, to a surcharge of	
This surcharge has not been in	exc Rs 7,500, not exc Rs 10,000, Rs 8
the rites shewn below because	
emergency measure, it is hoped	
 l be withdrawn shortly but users owing tables must until that time 	
1 50 per cent to the calculated	not exc Rs 30,000, Rs 27, and for ever
as shown by these tables, except	
se of the following documents, account from the surcharge —	of Rs 30,000, Rs ? Where parable at more than one year after
Achange, Cheques, Promissory	date or sight, same duty as a Bond
ils of Lading, Letters of Credit,	Rs :
Insurance, Provies, Receipts	Bill of Lading Bond (not otherwise provided for)—
Rs a	Not exceeding Rs 10
of Debt ex Rs 20 . 0 1	Lic Rs 10 but not exc Rs 50 0
elaration . 2 0) 11to 1ts do bdonou cao 1to 100
Memo of Agreement—	Exc Rs 100 but not exc Rs 200 1 1 Exc Rs 200 but not exc Rs 300 2
ig to the sale of a bill	Exc Rs 300 but not exc Rs 400 3
ting to the purchase or	Exc Rs 400 but not exc Rs 500 3 1!
t Security at the time of	Exc Rs 500 but not exc Rs 600 4 4 Exc Rs 600 but not exc Rs 700 5 4
e or ale, as the case may t to a maximum of Rs. 20,	Exc Rs 700 but not exc Rs 800 6 (
erv Rs 10,000 or part	Exc Rs 800 but not exc Rs 900 6 1f
ng to the purchase or sale	Exc Rs 900 but not exc Rs 1,000 7 8
rips, stocks, bonds, deben-	For every Rs 500 or part, beyond Rs 1,000 312
nture stocks or any other security of a like nature	Bond, Administration, Customs, Security
incorporate Company of	or Mortgage Deed—For amount not
corporate—two annas for	exceeding Rs 1,000, same duty as a Bond
500 or part thereof of the security at the time of	In any other case 10 0
e or sale as the case may	Cancellation 5 0
herwise provided for 1 0	Certificate of Sale (a) Where the purchase money does not
herwise provided for 1 0 execution of a power—	eve Rs 10 0 4
is 15 0	(b) Where the purchase money exc
ty, moveable or immove	Rs 10 but does not exceed Rs 25 0 8 (c) In any other case—
30 0	The same duty as is leviable on a con-
e company has no share	
	vey ance for a consideration equal to the
	veyance for a consideration equal to the amount of the purchase money only
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ceed Bs 2,500 25 0 ne nominal share capital	veyance for a consideration equal to the amount of the purchase money only Certificate or other Document relating to Shares, scrip or stock in or of any incorporated Company or body corporate 0 2
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fo a con ider tion equ I to the amount of such advance as set I ith in t e lea e

Duniowy Swilly Dunes. lease is granted for a Rs a every Rs 2,500 or part thereof of Rs ? ind where no rent is the value of the security at time of its purchase or sale, as the s is leviable on a concase may be 3) under the Bombay (66) 10 Government Securityindment) Act, 1932 Subject to a maximum of Rs 20, time to time, from 2 as for every Rs 10,000, or part at ration equal to the the time of purchase or sale as the case may be Note of Protest by a Ship's Master h fine or premium as lease ase as granted for money Parinership-Where the capital does not to rent reserved exceed Rs 500 0 eviable on a convey as under the Bombay In any other case 20 Dissolution of 10 0 32, as amended from Policy of Insurance for a consideration (1) Sea-Where Sea—Where premium does not exceed rates of 2a, or 1 percent of does not mount of advance as lease in addition to the 1 amount insured uld have been payable In any other case for Rs 1,500 or part no advance had been thereof 1 (2) For time—For every Rs 1,000 a any case when an partingured, not exc 6 months ease is stamped with 12 Exceeding 6 and not exceeding stamp required for 4 months lease in pursuance of If drawn in duplicate, for each part - \mathbf{nt} 18 subsequently Half the above rates, for Sea and aty on such lease shall Time t annas (3) Fire-When the sum insured docs lease is granted for a not exceed Rs 5,000 ddition to rent reserved 0 3 In any other case s is leviable on a con In respect of each receipt for any 3) under the Bombay payment of a premium 1932, on Act any ndment) renewal of an original policy—One-half of the duty payable in respect of the original policy in addition to n time to time for a qual to the amount of emium as set forth in the amount, if any chargeable under ddition to the duty ave been payable on Act 53 (Receipt) Railway accident, valid for a single journey only (4) Accident fine or premium had hy ered any case when an 1 In any other case-for the maximum erse is stamped with amount which may become payable stamp required for in the case of any single accident or lease in pursuance of sickness where such amount does not exceed Rs 1,000, and also where amount exc Rs 1,000, for every is subsequently nt duty on such lease l eight annas Rs 1,000 or part l Shares (5) Lafe, or other Insurance, not specin fically provided for-0 For or every Rs 250 sum not exceeding m of a Company-If articles of Association 30 0 Exceeding Rs 250 but not exceednpanied ing Rs 500 For every sum insured not exceed-15 repayable not more ing Rs 1,000 and also for every Rs 1 000 or part the from the date of for every sum secured 200 If drawn in duplicate for each part 2 200 or part thereof half the above rates Insurance by way of indemnity 2 200 0 against liability to pay damages on account of accidents to is repayable more than ut not more than 18 workmen employed by or under date of the instrument 0 4 the insurer or against liability 100 or part thereof 100 to pay compensation under the 02 0 Workmen's Compensation Act Forevery Rs 100 or nating the purchase of 1923 part payable aspremium n 1 Lc in value Rs 20 O 4 In case of a re-insurance by one Com-scrip, stock, bond, sture stock or other rity of a like nature lue Rs 20, not being jecurity—2 annas for than 1 anna, or more than 1 Re.

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Rs a P we of Attorneyand the purpose is one other than For the sol purpose of procuring th charitable or religious) for the sum equ 1 registration of one or more docum nte to the amount o value of the property In relation to a single transaction Po ided that-vi re an o for dustting execution of on -settled a instrument of settlement, or talns any more such documents provision for the revocation of settle When required in suits or proc edi g ment the amount or value of the property settl d sh ll for th purpo es of duty be determined as if no such under the Presidency Small Causes Court Act 188 n Authorising 1 person or more t provision were contained in the in a singl transaction other than that n mentioned above R voc ti f S til m t -The same duty A ithori ing not mo e than 5 p reo as a Bo d tbut in its application to the cities of Bombay Ahmedabad Poon Sur t Sholapur and other urb n s. to act join ly and se erally i than I transaction or generally Authorising more than 5 b t not area the same duty as a o veyance under the Bombav Fi ance 1ct 193 as than 10 persons to act When given fo onsid ration author si g the Attorney to il immo able property—The s m onsid ration a d am aded from time to time if the p o p rtv s t api t i Immovest le and ti e purpos is o e oti e than cha ital i as a Con yance to the amo t of th conside ation r li lous) to a sum equal to the amount alu of the prop to conc rn d s ny other cas fo each person t forth i th n tume t of re authori ed tion b t n t exce d Pr mi ory Not sten ru p (a) if n payable on d mandwarrant to bearer last d u d r th (i) When the amo nt or value do s Indi n Compa les A t -One and a half times ti e duty p yable on a conveyance 1 not exceed Rs 50 for a con ideratio equal to the omi al (ii) When the amo nt o v lue m unt of th at res p cifed in the \mathbf{R} Obtalog pt x ceed Rs 1 000 warrant (iii) In a yother a c
(b) Wh n p y ble oth rwle the demand—The samed ty of xchanger the same a 4 hpp g O der rind of he e-Wie d ty with which lease i harge ble does not ex eed Rs 5-Th dity with which Strad e a oit such L as is cha geable p sbl otherw eth no de n In any oth ca. nef s 1 th ea-1 ann s for every P test byth Maste of a Sh b n1 P ozy Rs 100 or part thereof of th value of 2 the ha es Re e pt for v 1 exe Rs 20 1 Tr hif tof d be t res bei g marketable e ititi whethe th deb tu is june of mortg ged p pertylish to duty rnot exe pt d be t s po id d f r by sect on 8-1 ann foreve y ks 100 or p rt th reof of th face m unt of the debentur p opert was mortg g d d e ceed Rs 1 000-the me duty bond for the m unt ide tion s t forth ! th Bo d Mortg ge-d d or Policy of I r e-If duty o uch d not Renern (b) I nyath 0 Relea -that is to say any instruent whereby a perso enounce a clim edR 10-Th daty with wich pon oth r perso or against my p ciff ip ope ty-In a y oth 10 () If th amount or val cof the claim y property und rette Admini G ral Act 18 4 9 tion 31 does not exc d Rs 1000—Th s me duty s a Bond f r uch amount or lu a stforth in th Rele e - f any t u t prop rty with id r tion fr m on tr st e to anoth r tut or fom a tru tee t (b) In nyoth r Ð fici v-Fi e rupe Re pondent Bond-Th a me duty Bo d for the amount of th ! secured Security B nd-(a) When th o nt tr n f f t secured do not ced Rs 1000— The med ty a a B nd f the mount cued (5) In any othe ff by way f the -The m duty as a conveyance u d the Bomboy Fl c Act 193 mended 10 0 S ttlement-The me duty as a Bond from tim to time f a co sid where th settlement I made for qual to th mou t ttl con derati n where the settlement's index to gi us or ha ltable purpose (but in it applie the to the itles f Bombay Ah m d bad Poo a Shel pur Surat and other urban a the m d ty as a frti trns r Trust D cl ation of- a me d ty as B ad for a sum equal to the am unt or v lue of the p operty cone rn d but eya ce under the Bombay F not exc di g Act 193 as amended from tim to time Re ocatio f-Ditto but not exceeding 10

Warr nt for Goods

if the property set apart is immoveable

The Press.

at the end of the same despaper was started in Callishman in January 1780, and a third has elapsed ng period certainly, a period y the life of a single newspremacy is not much longer, i at Plassey, only twenty r Bombay followed Cal-Madras did not lag much he first Bombay newspaper nbay Herald, followed next bay Courier, a paper now he Times of India with imated in 1861 In Bombay press may be said to have sh occupation of the Island as the case in Calcutta In sh were on sufferance before combay they were absolute, and it is somewhat strange an should have thought of er during all those hundred ars before the actual advent

aper was called The Bengal etter known from the name Hicky's Gazette or Journal ioneers had to suffer for his though the fault was entirely ade his paper a medium of andal, and he and his journal public view in 1782 Several public view in 1782 Several llowed Hicky's, though they copy its bad example id a career of over half a 1833 it was merged into the which came into existence and both are now represented ally News with which they i in 1866 No fewer than ed in as many years, the 1780, and one of these, The arted in February 1784, under age of Government, flourishes al gazette of the Bengal

cate of European merchants menced the publication of last, a dally paper which was Tory opinion in India and the Press generally in the ration and restraint The

Press in India is an essentitution and was introduced sh of organising the adminusly taken in hand by the In 1773 was passed the ating the Governor-General-reme Court in Bengal and at the end of the same decimal the control of the same decimal that the end of the out trial and on short notice, whilst several more were censured and had to apologise At the commencement of the rule of Wellesley Government promulgated stringent rules for the public press and instituted an official censor to whom everything was to be submitted before publication, the penalty for offending against which came into existence these rules to be immediate deportation ter in 1785, but then the regulations continued in force till the regulations continued in force till the time of the Marquis of Hastings who in 1818 abolished the censorship and substituted mi'der rules.

> This change proved beneficial to the status of the press, for henceforward self-respecting and able men began slowly but steadily to join the ranks of journalism, which had till then been considered a low profession Buckingham, one of the ablest and best known of Anglo-Indian journalists of those days availed himself of this comparative freedom to criticise the authorities, and under the short administration of Adam, a civilian who tem-porarily occupied Hastings' place, he was deported ' ported under rules specially passed But Lord Amherst and still more Lord William Bentinck were persons of broad and liberal views, and under them the press was left prac tically free, though there existed certain regulations which were not enforced, though Lord lations which were not enforced, though Lord Clare, who was Governor of Bombay from 1831 to 1835, once strongly but in vain urged the latter to enforce them Metcalfe, who succeeded for a brief period Bentinck, removed even these regulations, and brought about what is called the emancipation of the press in India in 1835, which was the beginning of a new era in the history of the Indian press Among papers that came into being, was the Bombay Times which was started towards the close of 1838 by the leading merchants of Bombay, and which in 1861 changed its name to the Times of India The Bombay Gazette founded in 1791, ceased publication in 1914 founded in 1791, ceased publication in 1914

The liberal spirit in which Lord Hastings the interact spirit in which Lord Hastings had begun to deal with the press led not only to the improvement in the tone and status of the Anglo Indian press, but also to the rise of the Native or Indian Press The first newspaper in any Indian language was the Samachar Durban started by the famous Serampore Missionaries Ward, Carey and Marshman in 1818 in Bengali, and it received encourage ment from Hastings who allowed it to circulate through the post office at one-fourth the usual rates. This was followed in 1822 by a narrow parties properly nature paper. o the Press generally in the ration and restraint. The al was altered to The Englishs Stocqueler in 1836.

mencement the press was by the authorities who was laid the foundation of the Native Indian Press which at the present day is by far the largest part of the press in India, numbering over 650 papers

rated in June 1857 on account of the licen e of a very f w papers and owing still m re to paper the first issue b ing lated June and the fears of its circulating int illgence with h 18 Prior to and in the lays of the Mutiny might be regionaled to oublic interests. The the most famous paper in a ortical region in the lays of the Mutiny of the most famous paper in a ortical region. might be prejudicial to public interests. The the most famous paper in Act was p seed only for a year at the end of which the press was once more free
On Indi passing to the Crown in 1858 an

From 1835 to the Muliny the press spread The number of the form r did not show a great to other cities like Delth Agra Gwallor and ri o in the nat generation but the tise in confined to the Presidency towns During Fanous journalite like Robert kall ht J m r the Muliny list freedom had to be temporarily Maclean and Hurris Mook ril d uri had in controlled by the G gring Act which Canoling this generation. The Cit Hand Muliny lowers w s originally publi hed in Fimi as a weekly was the Mofuseride originally published at Secret but afterwards at Agra and then at On Indi passing to the Crown in 1855 and Ambals after a lively exit one to a few ra of prosperity and pr gre opened for the years in Simi the Civil at Milliary Gart is wise country in which the press participated control and incorporated the Milliary Gart is beginning of the processing papers at the and in 18 other control and incorporated the Milliary Gart is beginning of this product in 18 and 5 half efrom Simila to Labor and the Carte began papers and the circulation of all was very small to be published daily

INDIAN PRESS LAW

in Conneil and the licences were issued or other specified classes of published matter refuled at the discretion of Government. Act including any words or signs tending to seduce XI of 1835 repealed the old Regulations and soldiers or sailors from their all giance or duty merely required registration of the printer and to bring into latred or contempt the British made a f w minor requirements Registration of Books Act and except for an intimidate publicaer ants or private individual Act which was in force for one year during the Mutiny there was no further legislation directly flecting the Press until 18 8 when the Verna cular Press Act was passed That Act was repealed during the Vicerovalty of Lord Ripon From th t date until 1907 Government made no attempt to lat riere lirectly with the liberty of the Press the growth of sedition being dealt with in other ways by the passing in 1898 of section 1 4A of the Penal Code in its present form which had been origi ally enacted in 18 0 and by the introduction into the Penal Code of section 153A and into the Criminal Procedure Code of section 108 There were a certain number of prosecutions under those sections up to 1907 but the dissemin tion of sedition through the Pre s conti ued In 1908 th hewspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act w s passed which dealt with papers inciting to murder or to acts of viole ce This A t falled to have the desir d effect

be kept within the limits of legitimate discus ion likabilities as the printer and publisher

Refore 1835 all printing of books and p peri. The Act deals not only with incitements was sut ject to licence by the Governor General to murder and acts of violence but also with That Act Governm nt any Native Prince or any sec was replaced in 1807 by the present Press and tion of His M jesty a subjects in Indi or to

> Repeal of Press Legislation -By th autumn of 1917 the Government of India had begun to consider the desirability of modifying at least one section of the Press Act to which great exception had been taken on account of the wide powers that it gave Finally after more than once consulting Local Governments a Committee was appointed in February 19 1 after a debate in the Legi lative issembly to e amine the Press and Registration f Books Act 1867 and the Indian Press Act 1910 and r port wh t modifications were required in the existing law That Committee made an un animous report in July 19 1 recommending -

- (1) The Press Act should be repeal d
- (2) The Newspapers Incitements to Offences Act should be repealed
- (3) The Press and Registrati n of Books Act nd the Post Office Act should be amended where necessary to meet the conclusion noted The indian Press Act 1910 was measure below () The none of the editor should of wider scope the main object of which was be inscribed on every issue of a newspaper and to ens r th t the Indian pres generally sh uld the editor sh uld be subject to the a me

responsibilities, and views. (h) To do all such other things as d civil ring under the Press and may be conducive or incidental to the attain-Act should be a major! i Majority Act, (c) local retain the power of conious leasiets, subject to ess or any other person to protest before a con t ure of such document, in Government ordering the called upon to prove the the documents Sections 13 to 15 of the retained Customs be eing empowered to seize within the meaning of P C subject to review on Jovernment and challenge sted in the courts, (r) any ie orders of Government local High Court, (f) the prescribed in Sections 12, tion of both Government and the President of Press and Registration of reduced to six months, (g) the Editors' Conference

to these recommendations

ction 16 of the Press Act

in the Press and Registra-

Eastern Newspaper ant development in con pers in India took place in in and Lastern Newspaper The Society's principal

s —(a) To act is i centra!

Press of India, Burma and comote and safeguard the members as affected by the es, Governments, the Law id local bodies and associas commercial or formed for (c) To collect information ing a practical interest for municate the same to them, eration in all matters affect erests of members, (e) To ferences of its members to nne action on matters of f) To make rules to govern embers in specified matters for the infringement thereof, ins of determining whether capacity nfringement, (g) To maintain arint in India which should annual t interchange of information and 1945

ment of the aforesaid objects Editors' Conference - During 1940 a Con ference of Lilitors was called by Mr K Srink vasan of The Hindu to consider the Government of India's restrictions on the Press under the Defence of India Act in connection with the Con', gress satyagraha movement The Conference was held at Delhi and formed itself into a body representing the I ditors of Indian newspapers is a result of its representations the Government of India decided to withdraw the restrictions on the Press under the Defence of India Act and to set up in each province a Press Advisory Com mittee which Provincial Press Advisers should consult in connection with articles about which there was doubt A Committee was also set up at Delhi to act in conjunction with the Chief Press Adviser These Committees are intended to act as a sort of liaison between the Press and Government and are appointed with the sanc-

subsequently adopted a constitution with the following aims and objects —(a) To preserve the high traditions and standards of journalism (b) To serve and safeguard the interests of the press in regard to the publication of news and fair comment (c) To secure all facilities and privileges to the press for the due discharge of its res ponsibilities (d) To represent the press in India in its relations with the public and public institutions and particularly in its relations to Government to set up Committees who would act as liaison between the Government and the (e) To establish and develop press as a whole contacts with Association with similar objects in other countries

The All India Newspaper Editors' Conference

Early in July, 1943, Sir Sultan Ahmed announced his plans for the reorganisation of the Infor mation and Broadcasting Department general idea behind the reorganisation was to make the Information Burcau, the National War Front, the Counter-Propaganda Directorate, the Broadcasting Office and the Press Advisory Branch an integral part of the Information and Broadcasting Department, instead of attached offices as they formerly were Public men and publicists were to be associated in an advisory

The Newspaper Editors' Conference had its sessions in Madras and Calcutta, rests of members and should presided over by Mr S A Brelvi, in 1944

The Indian National Congress

Fi stly the fusion into one n tional whol of all the different d di cord at ele ment that o stitute the popul tion of Indla

Secondly th gradual regeneration along all lite mental moral so ial a d poh tical of the n tion thus evol ed

Ti irdia the consolid tion of u ion between uni st or injurious to the latt r country

With these obj cts in view the Cong ess pur s ed n u eventf ic reer u til 1907 it u d ubtedly x cised a gre t i flue ce in i duc lng a spirit of nati nal u ity a ngstth di erse peoples f I dis i focussing the chief polit call

The object of ref rm of the like yet m of admi letra tion and by promoting a ton lu ity foste in d devel pig d gunt.1 p public spirit d devel plig d ganti s te u c s of th country

rough a of to country

for an years foil win, 1907 flots were foil to Corge)

d to le I the plit but th w with til In 1916 a reu it d to gres n the sort med Soon after the deciration of the Luck ow under the pride cy of B but n blca present w r the Congress withdrew its Mini test to radium of old idpured B g liber between the resulting the sort med and the little state of the sort median o

For a c mplete history of the movement re while the Liberals moved slightly towards the presented by the Indian Natic all Congress left with the result that for there appeared in the lateral state of the to be a commoness of purpose between the Indian Lear Bool. The Cong s was founded Liberals and Co gressmen. At its 10 8 session is 188 by Mr All in Octavian Himue a retired it e Congress while addering to Independence member of the Indian Li Il Service. It is first session in Bombay at Chrit us so that for the do fil 9 7 thm s were tendigetowards yea. The In dam ntal principles of the last tinated by the Congress in laid down we e... di te g nt of Dominion Status or an assurance discussion at the Round Table C of renc t be discussion at the Round I able U ni rene to convened in England between representatives of bogl nd B titsh Indi and the Indian Stat s Here was the parting of the ways The Liberals went their way and the Congress The Liberals went their way and the Congress its own In fulfilment of the ultimatum issued at its previous easion the C ngress at its 19 9 session de lared itself for complete Independe ce or Purna Sw raj Througiout England d India by se urighted odd independe ce or Purna Swraj Throughout fication fauch of the co ditio as my the year 1930 the Congres was engaged in a th y ar 1930 the Congre s was engaged in a deflance of the l wo of the land which it was hoped would help India to attain complet independence Early next year the Congres suspended of il disobedience by virtue of an agreeme t arrived at with the Government

As a result of this Mr Gandhi on behalf of th Co gres went to Lo don to t k p rt peoples 11 dia 1 focussing the chief political of the Cogres went to Lo don to tkp rt rieva ce nd in providig a trianing g und in the Round Table Conference. While he ws f india politicis But in 1907 th extree any things took a turn for the worse in the its cli lify of the Deca and the Ce trial co tiry, and matters reached a crisis with the Prolic who had for som time the ded duri be the five N w Yer In 193 the Govern the ctroloft. Ider generation recorded im the stall it effort to making it impossible the c troi of it lider genr tion toosed a in the taun tenot to m king it impossible in wre kig the but 1 of the Congress for the Congress to carry on its subreview acti and priduct a split the storn in the visites and ucceed if fly i fix obj t The of the Congress to carry on the subreview acti the king of swar used dand all forms of Congress read in defities tens. Try i id do not the writerial utile cuntry were suces using the confidence of the control of the control of the confidence of the c the Indian Natio al p ted I f ct as w ll as in law the Cong as The colect of the investment of the people of civil disobedience movement which had read to day of a system of Government simily to ed the Congress III all was withdrawn. In the Unique of a system of Government simil r to ed the Congress III sall was withdrawn. In the has adopted by the self ey rubu, member autumn of that), ar Mr Gandhiretired from the I the initials Empire and a p rt cip if a by to gree sith shi he r mait at p citc hm in the tight and spon ib litt of the event tight effect of the Gan and n lund g Empire n eq 1 trm with tho m mbes at to too the coroline are the constitutions. In the color to the constitution of the color to the color of th fo m re than two year in ight p ovince und r tte 193 c nstitution (bee past issues if the 11 d le Book i ra history i the non co-ope tio nd the civil disobedience my me ts and fo the parliamenta y acti tite astitution (See past issues I the Book I r a history I the non

Il In 1910 a reason of the Ambien Piesens with the present of the Ambien Piesens with the Ambien Piesens of th ti nof Mr G mdl and hil te a te last section and in the section of the mass type but ladeped ee the g l i l d l the last collected t individuals carefully hose no by lodlowing two years th Congress med sh t 1.500 repress nt the Congress leaders ar said the extremit left described as a climb d wn to have the nart in the campaign

igress was presented with an turn to parliamentary work in scheme drafted by the British brought to India by Sir Stafford was not availed of The Coned to mother period of barren fference that during this period lge in any anti government or, rather did it protest that its reation of a National Govern t and thereby it was prevented the defence of India vigorously

uspended hostilities did not, The failure of the Crippin its wake a wave of dis-stration and bitterness which r or later to burst out into And it did Mr Gandhi of "Quit India," explaining should transfer all political Mr Gandhi e power to Indians, reserving y to take measures for the ce of this demand the All Committee authorised Mr t the Vicerov and, failing unch a mass civil disobedience orce the demand

of the session of the AICC ill prominent Congress leaders ustody and detained under the a Rules Their arrest was itrywide disturbances marked ge, arson and looting Govern, measures to put down the assumed the dimensions of an by the end of the year comparaen restored

Ir Gandhi undertook a 21 day against Government's refusal the members of the Congress ee or enable him to examine ges of violence levelled at the thred the fast in detention, sughout remaining firm in us release and of facilities to meet him In less thin a opment brought Mr Gandhi he world again Mrs Gandhi, he world again he world again

i in the same place as her

retim to heart attacks and

ebruary 1944 Friends and ebruary 1944 Friends and owed to be present by her attend her funeral

· Gandhi had a severe attack sed unconditionally "solely ds" As a free more ds" As a free man he did o recover his normal health aths of his release he made Committee m British authority and to the developments veither responded favourably, "The Com once again shrank into his

r 1941 the satyagrahi prisoners the Congress to consider a new proposal framed. Government whereupon the by Lord Waxell, the Microx, in consultation spended. Early in the summer with His Majesty's Government.

The Wavell Plan sought to set up an interin Government at the centre composed of the people's representatives on the basis of parity between caste Hindus and Muslims but providing for representation to minorities such as the Sikhs and the scheduled castes. The projected central machinery was to function within the framework of the present constitution for the duration of the war without prejudicing the duration of the war without prejudicing the claims of any party in regard to the shape of the future Indian constitution. A conference called by the Viceroy to consider the scheme ended in failure

Meanwhile Britain went to the poles and the war time national coalition Cabinet was replaced by a full fledged labour Government with an overwhelming unjority in Parliament The new Labour Government lifted the ban on the Congress in the various Indian provinces, ordered general elections in India and sum moned I ord Wayell to I ondon for fresh consultations

CONGRESS DURING WAR

Shortly after the declaration of war Mr. Gandhi made a public statement, in his individual capacity, immediately after an interview with the Vicerov Therein he reverled that he had told Vicerov His Excellence that his sympathies were with England and brance from the purely humanita-rian standpoint and that he could not could not rian contemplate the destruction of London not just now thinking of India's deliverance," he said, "it will come, but what will it be worth if England and France fall or if they come out victorious over Germany ruined and humbled?"

This statement created quite a favourable impression in India as well as in Britain, but the Congress Working Committee which met about a week later chose to make India's support to Britain in war conditional on a declaration by Britain that the latter's policy towards this country involved the recognition of Indian independence The resolution said inter alia

"As a first step to dissociate themselves from the policy of the British Government, the Committee called upon the Congress members of the Central Legislative Assembly to refrain from attending the next session. Since then from attending the next session. Since then the British Government have declared India as a beligerent country, promulgated ordinances, passed the Government of India Act Amending Bill and taken other far reaching measures which affect the Indian people vitally and circumscribe and limit the powers and activities of the Provincial Governments

"This has been done without the consent of the Indian people, whose declared wishes in such matters have been deliberately ignored by the British Government The Working Committee must take the gravest view of these

"The Congress has repeatedly declared its entire disapproval of the ideology and practice ongressmen outside juls to of Fascism and Nazism and their glorification of constructive work in the war and violence and the suppression of the ill members of the Congress human spirit. It has condemned the aggression eet were set free to enable in which they have repeatedly indulged and their sweeping away of well established principles and recognised standards of civ lised b haviour [It has een in Fascism and Nazism th I tensification of the principle of Imperalim as a state of the principle of Imperalim as a state of the principle of the properties of the properties of the principle of the p

round pad sympatines with no who result it.

The Congress has further 1 id down that the congress are the property of the congress and the congress are the congress of the co

If co op r tion is desired in a worthy cause this cann the obtained by compulsion and imposition and the Committe can ot agree to the carrying out by the Indian people of orders issued by an external suthority. Co operation must be between equal by mutu 1 con ent for a caus which both consider to be worthy

The peopl f Indl b ve in the recent ps tinced great risks and will gly mad great sacrifices to se ure their own freedom as establi b a free d morratic State in Indla and establi b a free d morratic State in Indla and cracy said? colon. but Indla cann t associate the recent said of colon but Indla cann t associate the recent said to be freedom when the very f c dom is d nied to her and such limited freedom as in possesses is taken

If the war is to def d the stt s quo of impe laits possess a 8 Colonie vested interests d privileges then indi can have nothing tod withit If howeve the lawels democr or nd a world of d based in domorney thin must be a considered when the late of

But the is an inherent and in r dicable conflict between democracy for India of cable whe e and Impe lailsman d Fascism If G the Brit in fights for humintenance and extensin f d mocracy then sh must nee sastily and Impe lailsmin in rown posts ions and establi in internal than the rown of the continuation of the right to firm the rown constitution through a Co stituent Assembly without xternal inteference and the right to guide their own policy

A fre demoer its India will gladly associate there if with the f ti n form t ald fence gainst aggression and for economi co-op rati We will wo k f the Lablishm nt of a rej would red based on feed m and of moreacy utilising the wold knowledge and resource the progress of advance m tofhumanity

The crisis that ha vertaken Eur pe is the B it to be t

till those conflicts and contradictions are removed and a new equilibrium is establi hed. That equilibrium can only be based on the ending of the dominatio and exploitation of one country by another nd ther rg nis tion of economic ret ti ns on a just basis for the c mmon good of all

India is the crux of the problem for India has been the outstanding example of modern Imperialism and no re fashioning of the world can succeed which ignores this vital problem With her wast resources ahe must hay an important part in ny sheme of world reo ganisation

Th Working Committee here noted that ay Rulers of Indian States have offered he restricts and resources and expressed their test of support the cause of d morray harvors and expressed their test to support the cause of d morray harvors of democracy and the Committee would suggest that their first concern should be the introduction of democracy within their own States in which today u diluted auto ere yricins.

The B it it he Government in India are more responsible for this autoe sey than even the Rulers them elves as has been made painfully it was pression of dem cay and of the new w id order for wile he de as British ! Im doe gighting in Europe As they (the Working Committee) view past events! Europe Afric Trees to occur ences in India th y fall to find my att mpt to adv noe the eau of democ acy or self-determint in or any evidence that the press to read a ready of the self-determined and the pression of the British and the pression of the British in the self-determined the pression of the British in the self-determined the pression of the British of the British and

ct dupon. The true measure of democracy is the end is of imperials to the control of the control

In view honever of the gr vity of the casion the Committee desire to take no casion the Committee desire to take no casion the Committee desire to take no the full electidation of the Stene at at ke the real objectives aimed at and the position of I dia in the present and in the fure But the decision cannot long be del yed as Indi is being committed from dy to day to a policy t which she i not a p rty a d of which she dissprove

The Working Committee therefore invite the Bittah G v rument the cleak ein unequivo I terms what thi war ima a in regard to dem eracy a d Imperi lism and the new of t that is nvis ged in pa ticular how the rums a g ling to pply to india and to be given lima a g ling to pply to india and to be given the clinical tion of Imp rialism and the rum of India a saf nation who e policy will be guided in a cordance with the wishes of her people?

The Indian National Congress,

application in the present, t that will povern action to the future

ommittee wish to declare ple have no quarrel with or the Japanese people , but they have a deep ystems which deny freedom ince and aggression to a victory of one people a dictated peace, but to a normal for all the people in world freed from the ace and Imperialist

months of the declaration s withdrew its Ministrics in which they had held ged parliamentary phase s came to an end after a and a half years. The en in the wilderness

, 1940—The annual ses was held at Ramgarh in a Abul Kalam Azid pre en no session of the Indian nee then and the Maulana longress President

1 was adopted by the Ram ed inter alia

ereby declares again that iplete independence can be le of India Indian freedom he orbit of Imperialism and any other status within the is wholly inapplicable to ping with the dignity of a ild bind India in many ways d economic structure e can properly shape their d determine their relations es of the world, through a y elected on the basis of

further of opinion that, e ready, as it ever has been, ort to secure communal inent solution is possible instituent assembly, where cognised minorities will be reement, as far as possible representatives of various ty groups, or by arbitration eached on any point Any finality India's constitu Any in independence, democracy nd the Congress repudiates India or to split up her ongress has always aimed ere the fullest freedom and elopment are guaranteed to invidual, and social injustice er social order

tion about the feture. The Concress cannot admit the right of nurent to the ending of the rules of Indian States or of ferel a seated introduction to the ending of introduction to the way of Indian feed on the like in the feed introduction in the people whether in the States or the prosinces and all other interest must be subordinated to their sople that the dediration with interest must be subordinated to their sople that the dediration with interest must be subordinated to their sople that the dediration in the present, it that will powern action solved unless the decaration of the freedom of India from foreign rule is unequivocally made. of Indictron foreign rule is uniquivocally made foreign interests if they are not in conflict with the interests of the Indian people will be protected! (For full text of the resolution see past 1 mes of The Indian Feat Book)

The Congress in 1940-41 - The with a that followed the Bamgarh session of the Congress were occupied in intensive preparation for a were occupied in intensive preparation for a direct action movement under the published of Mr. Gardill side has side with capressions of hope has Mr. Gardill and other Congress haders that such a struggle might be avoided. Mr. Gardill a notion of "preparation" was no usual on the constructive plan, that is, hand spinning removal of untouchability and promotion of Hindu-Muslim unity.

As for communal units, Mr. Gandhi stoutly resisted the Muslim League demand for Paki tan but declared that, although, as a man of non violence, he could not resist the proposed partition with force he could never be a willing party to the proposed viviscetion of the country. He wrote that whole soil rebels against the iden that Hinduism and Islam represent two iden that Hinduism and Islam represent two antagonistic cultures and doctrines. In assent to such a doctrine is for me dealed of God of the Quran is also the God of the Gita, and that we are all, no matter by what name designated children of the same God. I must rebel against the idea that millions of Indians who were Hindus the other day changed their nationality on adopting Islam as their religion."

A Big Jump - 1 few weeks later took a sudden turn for the worse. The invasion of the Low Countries, the capitulation of Belgium and the collapse of I rance produced in India a new feeling in favour of Britain There was clear evidence of a desire on the part of the collapse of the collapse of the part of the collapse of the collaps of many Congress lenders actively to help in the war in spite of Mr Gandhi's known convictions on the subject

By now the feeling had grown among Indians that the war had come closer to this country and that the danger of external aggression and internal disorder were not remote possibilities. This realisation crused a revolution in the minds of most Congressmen who had not the courage to adhere steadfastly to Mr Gandhi and his non violence in any eventuality. The Congress Working Committee virtually abandoned Mr Gandhi and offered to co operate in the war effort provided a fully representative National Government was formed at the centre Apart from the ideological separation from Mr Gandhi, this offer constituted a big jump for the Congress—from non participation in any war to active help in the prosecution of this war

Poona Offer -The resolution said, among 1 other things

The Working Committee are more than ever convinced that the acknowledgment by Gr at Dritain of U complete independence of india is the only of the problematic of the complete independence of opinion that such an unequivocal declaration should be immediately made and that as an immediate step in giving effect to it a provisi as a immediate step in giving effect to it a provisi as it is not to the control of t

The Working Committee are of opinion that unless the afor exist declaration is made und a vational do ermment accordingly I med the Centre without a day all efforts at the content of the

A gut Offr—Then came the famous tatement by the Viceroy known as the British O rame t A gust fler (For full text patiues I The Indu 1 Bool) it

Last October His Majesty's Go ent gain made it clear that Domini n Status was their obj cti ef r India. They dded that U we re r dy to authorie the rapassion of the war of the control of the representative of the representative of the representative of the proposed the establishment of a C nsuitati e Committee. In order to facilitate harmonicous on per tione was observed that the representative of the representativ

Hi M i ty's Go ernm t do ot feel that they should a ylo g postpo e the exp n l of the Govern rGene l C u cil and the et blishm ntof body which will mo e clos ly ascalat I dian nublic opini n with the con duct of th wr by the Ce t l G v rmm nt

They (His Majesty's Government) have autho i d me accordingly to invite a certal number of repre ntati e Indians to join my E cuti eC un ii

They h we uth i ed m further to establi h W r Ad isory Council whi h would meet t regular i terval nd which would contain r presentativ s of the Indian State and of other inte ests in the national life of Indians a whole

It goe without ying that the ye ald not contemple the a ster of their rese I report that ye are the ster of their rese I report that ye are the ster of their rese I report that yet on the year of th

With reg rd to the machinery for bilding will in the Birth (nomnowath f 'vation a new rd titutional scheme when the time cmes the rhas been ery strong in tence that the framing of that cheme should be primarily the rp an littliy of India. The primarily the rp and titution of India the registration of the chain consonic and political tructure of India I

It i clear that a moment when the Common wealth is engaged in a struggle for existence is not one in wilh fundamental constitution is used can be decisively resolved.

But Ilis M jesty's Covernment authoric me to declare it they will mot r dly sant to the setting up after the concil ion of the w r will tile less possible delay of a body representatie of the principal lements in Indias authoral life in rider to d vi th framework authorial life in rider to d vi the framework authorial life in rider to vi the framework and in their power to hast in declar in on all rile in the iters to tile utmost d gree

Congr R sect n—Th Congress how ever rejected the Viceroy's offer as being wholly of peed not only to the principle f democracy acd imed by th Briti h Government in their war aims but also to the best interests of India

In order to meet the League objections it the Conscress idea of a N to 1 Government M C Haj gopal h riar made wit 1 s come to be k own as a sporting ofter. He said in answer to Mr Amery a difficulty as to the construction of the said in answer to Mr Amery a difficulty as to the Haj and the Congress of Severnment appears to a Provisional and 1 Governmen the Hag formed at once if the Congress to agree to the M silm League b ing the Congress to agree to the M silm League b ing it wited to nomine the her imme Minister and it is the consider b at Mr there is since lity in the consider b at Mr there is since lity in the difficulty fiel by Him M jety's Government it she lide m to by what I off r hothing how ever em out of this sporting if r

C vil D bedi ce —When this last ges tur was inn red the Congres meekly returned to the congress of the congress of the congress of the congress of the congress of the congress of the congress committee h id : Romb y in the middl of Septemb 1940 The AIC of passed a resi tion confirming the August resolution; fitted by the congress of the congress to the congress of

About a fortal ht fter this Mr Gandhi unfold d his pl n of individu l civil disobedience restrict d to a limit d flumber of satyagrahi

M Gandil ch e as hi first astragrahl M Vinob Bl ve wh had been doing vill go uplift w it. The satyagr h f r the time bel g was to be confined to Mr Lhav Accordi g to hi a Mr Vinob Bhave s to ut on a marchi g i ur from village to village pre chiag non participation in war on g ounds of non violence

The Indian National Congress.

eedom for a couple of days but the third day and sentenced to or doing an act prejudicial under India Ordinance

ne known that Pandit Jawaharlal be the second satyagrahi but I formally defy the law he was sect of certain speeches made by ier, and sentenced to four years

d a series of arrests of persons Gandhi. They included most of of the Congless Working st of the Premiers and Ministers ongress Governments and a large inhers of the Central Legislature ament Congressmen all over the

Satyagrahi Prisoners—The of political inaction engendered by movement, the restlessness of e absence of any, gesture from the reconviction that the country's being adversely affected, ever so continuance of leaders in prison, t demands of non congress leaders ment to release the prisoners to-of 1941 The Government of that "confident in the deterrices of the promise of the prisoners to-of the prisoners to-of the prisoners to-of the prisoners to-of the prisoners to-of the prisoners to-of the prisoners because of the prisoners were been only in character can be set free" bulk of satyagrahi prisoners were

itements issued by the Congress lit Nehru and others soon after to became apparent that once of India and the prosecution victory if Indians were given of of affairs and if steps were e foundations of Indian freedom wever, no inclination to shelve itical issue during the war, and was made by more than one adia would participate "only and not as slaves"

am.—The Congress Working at Bardoli and made an import-Congress policy Civil disobe pended, Mr Gandhi was again the door was left open for nego to British Government for a policy of the congress of the con

was passed reiterating their is the war is set forth in their d on September 14, 1939, wherein I the Nazi and Fascist aggression heir willingness to help the cluse democracy, provided the objective were clearly stated and acted is was possible it present. If emocracy were those objectives, necessarily include the ending of the recognition of the independ

Another resolution relieved Mr Gandhi of the responsibility land upon him by the AICC in September 1940, whil reiter ting that the policy of non-violence adopted under his guidance for the attainment of 'swaraj,' and which had proved so successful in leading to miss awakening and otherwise would be adhered to by the Congress, (For details see 'past issues of the Indian Year Bool)

Japan's Entry into War—If Japan's entry into the war brought the war nearer to India and engendered a more realistic approach on the part of Indian leaders to the defence of their country and to political affairs, the early gains of Japan in Malaya, the Netherlands, Last Indies and Burma impelled the British authorities to consider whether the time had not arrived for settling the political problems in India If only to promote unity of purpose and co-ordinated endeavour in this country in order effectively to meet Japanese invasion of India It is also widely believed in India that Russia, China and the United States of America brought their influence to bear upon the British authorities in this behalf

Cripps Visit—Shortly thereafter the Prime Minister made a statement in Parliament announcing that Sir Stafford Cripps, the Socialist leader who had recently returned to England from his diplomatic successes at Moscow and had been made the Lord Pirvy Scal in a reconstituted War Cabinet, would go to India immediately on a special mission Mr Churchill (see last year's issue) and

"The War Cabinet have agreed unitedly upon conclusions for the present and future action, which, if accepted by India as a whole, would avoid alternative dangers, either that the resistance of a powerful minority might impose an indefinite veto upon the wishes of the majority or that a majority decision might be taken which would be resisted to a point destructive of internal harmony and fatal to the setting up of a new constitution

War Cabinet's Offer—Sir Stafford Cripps flew to India in a few days and held consultations with representatives of the Congress, the Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha, the Princes' Chamber, and a number of other political and sectional organisations. Here is the text of the offer which he brought to India in the name of the British Cabinet.

"His Majesty's Government having considered the analeties expressed in this country and in India as to the fulfilment of promises made in regard to the future of India, have decided to lay down in precise and clear terms the steps which they propose shall be taken for the earliest possible realisation of self-government in India. The object is the creation of a new Indian Union which shall constitute a Dominion associated with the United Kingdom and other Dominions by a common allegiance to the Crown but equal to them in every respect, in no way subordinate in any aspect of its domestic or external affairs

"His Majestv's Government, therefore, make the following Declaration —

"(a) Immediately upon cessation of hostilities steps shall be taken to set up in India in manner described hereafter an elected body charged with the task of framing a new Constitution for India

- Constitution making body
- (c) His Majesty s Government undertake to acc pt and implem nt forthwith the C nstitution so fr med subject only to -
- (t) Theri It of ty Provinc of Br ti.h India that is not pr pared to accept the new Co 1 thut tion to ret it it pr sent on titutional position provi ion b in n de for it subs quent acces ion if it so decides
- With such no ac eding P ovi ces hould so de ir Hi Majesty s Government will they so de ir be p pared to ag ee upon a new Constit tion givi th n th a me f ll tatus as the Indian Unio and arrived at by a p ocedure analo ous to that here I id down
- (n) The signin of a Tre ty which shall be negoti ted bet een His Maj ty a Government the and Con titutio m king body Tre ty will cov r ll ne essarv m tters a i lng out of th complet transfir of r ponsibility from Briti h to Indian hands it will m be provision in accord ne with undertakings gi en by His Maje ty s Gover ment for the prot tion of racial and r l iou minorities but will not imi ose any restr tion on the power of the I dian Union to decid in f ture its rei ti nship t oth r Member St ts of the British Common yealth
- Wh ther or n tan Indian St t elects t adher to the to titution it will be necess ry to negotiat a re it n of its Tre ty arran m nt sof rastlis may be quired in the new situation
- (d) The Cor titution making body sh il b composed a follows nless the l aders of India opinion in th I incipal communities a re up n form bef re the end f hostilities -
- Implediately upon the riself being and of Provincial Elections which will be necessary to the end of hostilities the entiremembership is the Lower Houses of Provincial Levi ! t s a single lectoral offer p occed t the election of the Con the tion making bod by the st nof p pot in all repe tation. This new body shill be in number bout 1/10th of the number of the 1 ctoral coll ge
- Indi n t tes hall b invited to app untre in the ame proportio to their ntativ tot I popul ti n in the ca of Briti h Indi a wloic and with the san pow ra as Briti h I di n members
- (e) D ing the critical pe led which have faced I dia nd until the n w Constitution can be fremed III Majesty Go erm t mut in vitally be ritler spo ibility fr nd ret in the constitution direction of the det of I dia a part of their world war eff rt, b t the task of to the full ti nilitary mor l and

- (b) Provi ion hall be made a set out) to give their active and con tructive help in the below for p riicip tion of Indian States in the discharge of a task which is vit I and es ential f r tl future freedom of India
 - I announcing the scieme Sir Stafford made it clear that it wonly a propo als bmitted to the le ders of Indi n opinion by the War C I in t the le ders or much opinion by the max. I mand that its publication was not it e publication of a de laration by His Majesty a Governm at lut only a d 1 ation whi h it ey would be p e pared to n ke if it met with sum iently gen rai and favourable accept ce from the variou sec tions of Indi n people
 - After potracted negot tins in which researchits so the puncip I Indian o b ni sations met in addition to Sir Stafford the Commander in Chief and Col Louis Johnson, the personal represent the in India of Pesident R os elt the Cong sar ject d the cheme The Hi du Mahasabha had alre dy rel cted it (see chapt o Blindu Mahasabha) and the M lim L ague followed uit (see ch pter on Muslim I e gue) hile oti er organisati na exp e ed di appro al in mo e or less strong l ngung (ce chapter on the Indian National Lib al Fed ration)
 - The Congres Workl Committee which held what was perhap the lon st session in its hit ry pased a rejution (for full text see it y r isu) of which the following is a summary -
 - The Prt h W r C li ts new p operals r late p incip ll; to the future upon the cereation of hostilities
 - The Committee while recognising that self dt nin tio for the people of India is acc pted in pi lple i that un et in fut ir re ret that thi is fetter d and i um lbed and c rtain provi ion have be n introduc d which grayely imp ril the de elopment of a free nd united n tion and the tabli hment of a democrati d the tabli hment of a democrati con titution maki g b dy
 - i o cn tituted in the people sight the leterular the letterular th freed mm ; well be one an illust
 - The complete ignoring of the ni et millions of the people of the Indie in States and their treat ment a commodities at the disposal of the ment a ommodities at the disposal of their realers is neg the of both deneg tio of both democracy and s if tin Such 5t tes m y in many raters is neg tio or both democracy and su determint in Such but tes my in many we are become barriers to tie gowth of Indian feedom enclayes where the possibility of mintal foreign med fees has be stat d t be a lik ly co ting c a d a per petu i m ce to th freedom t the peopl ada per tates as will of the r tot India
- T ceptan e beforehand of the no el p in it is cession for a provinc al. of level to be occasion for a provinc al. of level to be occasion for a provinc an apple of di o d lik, ly to generate provinc, trouble I the p ovinces which may well lead to furth I difficulties in the way of the lead to furth I difficulties in the way of the lead to furth I difficulties in the way of the lead to furth I difficulties in the way of the lead to furth I difficulties to the work of the lead to furth I difficulties in the way of the lead to furth I difficulties and the lead to furth I difficulties and the lead to further and the lead to fu org [to it full it in lilitary mor l and l in the literacy in

ever larger federations, would be injurious to all concerned and exceedingly painful to contemplate

"Nevertheless the Committee cannot think in terms of compelling the people in any territo rial unit to remain in an Indian Union against their declared and established will recognising this principle, the Committee feel that every effort should be made to create conditions which would help the different units in developing a common and co operative national life

"The acceptance of the principle inevitably involves that no changes should be made which result in fresh problems being created and compulsion being exercised on other substantial groups within that area Each territorial unit groups within that area Each territorial unit should have the fullest possible autonomy within the Umon, consistently with a strong national state. The proposal now made on the part of the British War Cabinet encourages and will lead to attempts at separation at the very inception of a union and thus create triction just when the utmost co operation and goodwill are most needed. This proposal has been presumably made to meet a communal demand, but it will have other consequences also and lead politically reactionary and obs curantist groups among different communities to create trouble and divert public attention from the vital issues before the country

"Any proposal concerning the future of India must demand attention and scrutiny, but in to day's grave crisis, it is the present that counts, and even proposals for the future are important in so far as they affect the present Committee have necessarily ittached ittached greatest importance to this aspect of the question, and on this ultimately depends what advice they should give to those who look to them for guidance For this present the British War Cabinet's proposals are vague and altogether incomplete, and it would appear that no vital changes in the present structure are contemplated

"It has been made clear that the defence of India will in any event remain under British control At any time defence is a vital subject during war time it is all important and covers almost every sphere of life and administration To take away defence from the sphere of responsibility at this stage is to reduce that responsibility to a farce and a nullity and to make it perfectly clear that India is not going to be free in any way and her Government is not going to function as a free and independent Government during the pendency of the war

"The Committee would repeat that an essen tial and fundamental prerequisite for the issumption of responsibility by the Indian people in the present is their realisation as a fac that they are free and are in charge of maintaining and defending their freedom. What is most wanted is the enthusiastic response of the people which cannot be evoked without the fullest trust in them and the devolution of responsibility on by 92 votes to 17 The latter resolution ran

that unity, especially in the modern world when them in the matter of defence. It is only people's minds inevitably think in terms of thus that even at this grave eleventh hour it may be possible to galvanise the people of India to rise to the height of the occasion

> "It is manifest that the present Government of India, as well as its provincial agencies are lacking in competence, and are incapable of shouldering the burden of India's defence. It is only the people of India through their popular representatives who may shoulder this burden worthily But that can only be done by present freedom, and full responsibility being cast upon

> "The Committee, therefore, is unable to ac cept the proposals put forward on behalf of the British War Cabinet"

> Sir Stafford Cripps then announced that the draft declaration of the British Government had been withdrawn and that the position reverted to what it was before he came out to India, "though not quite perhaps to that position"

> In spite of the failure of the effort of Sir Staf ford Cripps and the bitter tone of the final remarks in the controversy, responsible Indian leaders resterated their determination to defend the country against aggression

> Madras Surprise — Just at this time, on the eve of the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, called at Allahabad at the end of April 1942, the Madras Congress Legislature Party, under the guidance of Mr Rajagopalachari presed a resolution recommending to the A I C C to "acknowledge the Muslim League's claim for separation should the same be persisted in when the time comes for framing the future constitution of India "and to " invite the Muslim League for consultation for the purpose of arriving at an agreement and securing the installation of a National Government to meet the present emergency "

> The meeting also passed a resolution voicing "the general feeling in this part of the country that there should be at this critical juncture a popular Government in this province doing its utmost to secure the requisite conditions for the people to play their part. The party is of the people to play their part. The party is of the opinion further that to facilitate united and ef fective action in this regard by such a popular Government, the Muslim League should be invited to participate in it."

> The party requested the A I C C to permit the party to take steps to this end, notwithstanding the general all India policy followed by the Congress

> These resolutions met with a storm of protest from Congress leaders outside Madras, but were welcomed by some moderate leaders and by Muslim League circles

> The Madras resolution acknowledging the Muslim League's claim to separation came up for consideration before a meeting of the A I C C at Allahabad in April 1942, but was defeated by 120 votes against 15, while a counter resolution, moved by Pandit Jagat Narain, opposing

The A I C C is of opinion the tary proposal to di integrate India by giting liberty to any component State or territorial unit to ceede from the Indian Union or Federation will be highly detrim that I to the best interest of or ordered a archy. It is a misne will be highly detrim that I to the best interest to consider the two states of the logical control of the propose the discrete of In its ordered discribing an archy of the propose is and the country as a whole and the Congress and the country as a whole and the Congress and the country as a whole and the Congress and the country as a whole and the Congress and the country as a whole and the Congress and the country as a whole and the Congress and the country as a whole and the Congress and the country as a whole and the Congress and the country as a whole and the Congress are the country as a whole and the Congress are the country as a whole and the country as a whole an therefo cannot ree to any such propos l

When the bold line ug ested by 1 im proved unacceptable to the bulk of Co greenen he had to resign his memberal in of the Congre We king Committee a d his lead rel n f the Madr a Legislatu e C noresa parta

Evil to of Q t Ind —The weeks that follow d the Allahab d meeting of that follow d the Allahab d meeting of the All India Congress Committee witnessed a pleth r of writin s by Mr Gandhi in his weekly organ Harpan advocating, the policies outil ed in the reduction adopted at Allahabad d rei tig Mr Kaj gooj nacharis p op g ndat settle with the Mu.lim Lesgue on the last of dividing I dia. The Sot h Indian; leader for his part c led on and mosium in favour f maki g pe ard g tearing d th reb) facilitating the establish Mr Ji n h d th reby Government which he ment of a various; Government will be a different was ese that not only for the vell bein of India but all of or the object of eff c tively d fending the contry ag inst Japanese agerres ion

It became apparent f m Mr Gandhl s writings nd utte ances that he ws growing more and more restless and bitt r towards Brit in for the l tr f i al to concede the Congress demand Tow ds th enl of Ap il Mr Candhl conceived an id which late c yst liled into what has come to be known at the Quit Ind demand He u ged the with deal of the British for mindle not only yet in the state of the British and the state of the British Empired I and the British I and I a

that h! VI wa on the mo al bast of B Italia, a wa h d und in an later time was he had not been a later time with a later British power I wholly withd awn from Indi

1 nm convinced th t we are living today in a state convinced th it we are living today in a state of ordered a archy 1k i a missome to call such r le as is established in India a rule in h promotes the elfare of In lia Therefore this ordered disciplined anarchy should go and if there is completel wise sea in India a a re ult I vo ld risk it for I believe th t 2 years of continuous effort at edu atinc India alon the lines of non violence will not have go e in rada and people vill e olve real popul r order out of chaos

Mr Gandhi took care to avoid givin the of Britain was the out ome of pro Japanese entiment He we to Of our th peopl mu that on any account a onth Jap nese to get rid of the B lit h power That were a remedy worse than the di ease But in this strug le wome than the diesse But in this strig le e ery risk has to be rin in order to cure our selves of the biggest die e a die e tich a sapped our minhood and almost made us feel as if we mu t for ever be sta es. It is an fferable thing The cost of the cure in flerable thing. The cost of the cure I know will be heavy. No price i too heavy to pay f r the dell rane. It is true it it the olt in I I ave p escuted is a heroic solution beyo d the ken of E glishmen. But being a true fri nd of Brit in and China and Ru is a true fri nd of Brit in and China and Ru is a limit not suppres the solution which I believe to be eminently pa til al nd probably the only one in order to save the itu tion and in der to convert the war into a power for good in te d of be g what it is a pe I to hum nit;

I am more interested than the B it i h in keepi g the Jap nese out For Britain d feat in I dian wate s m y mean only the los of Indi but if Japan wins India lose

eve ything It is an unwarranted claim Britain and Am rica are making the

with the Unit a Nations 1 of ferrity opera ti ns ag inst a gress! powers it being common cause that India will hav n thing to do with y of the Fascist powers and India would b morally bound to help the U ited Nations.

If I h v a y hand in gu ding the imagined nation i Governm at ther ould be no furth assi ta ce s the toleration of th Unit d A tions on the Indian soil und well-define i dill ns Asturally th will be no prohibi will be no prohibi an tiere be a yr al unity becaus all parties it a against any Indian givi g hi own personal help by way of being a recruit or/and of giving "All this may not come to pass" he confinancial at It should be understood that tinued "I do not mind It is worth fighting the Indian army has been disbanded with the for, it is worth staking all that the nation has withdrawal of British power Again if I have any say in the councils of the national Govern ment, all its power, prestige and resources would be used towards bringing about world peace But of course after the formation of the national and passed a lengthy resolution embodying Government my voice may be a voice in the Mr Gandhi's ideas. The resolution ran wilderness and nationalist India may go war-

Answering the criticism that the withdrawal of Britain might lead to Japanese occupation of India Mr Gandhi wrote "Abrupt with drawal of the Allied troops might result in Japan's occupation of India and China's sure fall I had not the remotest idea of any such catastrophe resulting from my action fore I feel that if in spite of the acceptance of my proposal, it is deemed necessary by the India is thus necessary not only in the interest Allies to remain in India to prevent Japanese of India but also for the safety of the world and occupation, they should do so subject to such for the ending of Nazism, Fascism, militarism conditions as may be prescribed by the national and other forms of Imperialism, and the aggressary not only in the interest of India but also for the safety of the world and other forms of Imperialism, and the aggressary not only in the interest of the safety of the safety of the world and other forms of Imperialism. Government that may be set up after the British sion of one nation over another I am unable to state that the withdrawal non violent effort will make India proof against Japanese or any other aggression I am not able even to claim that the whole of India is non-violent in the sense required circumstances it would be hypocritical on my part to insist on the immediate withdrawal of the Allied troops as an indispensable part of my proposal. It is sufficient for me to declare that so far as India is concerned, she does not need troops to defend herself, having But India must not by no quarrel with Japan any act of hers short of national suicide let China down or put the Alhed powers in jeop irdy So long therefore as India lacks faith in the capacity of non-violence to protect her against aggression from without, the demand for the withdrawal of the Alhed troops during the pendency of the war would itself be an act of violence, if the controllers of the troops hold it to be necessary for their defence to keep them in India for that purpose and that alone

Summarising the implications of his pro posals Mr Gandhi wrote early in July -

India becomes free of all financial obliga 1 tion to Britain,

2 The annual drain to Great Britain stops automatically.

All taxation ceases except what the replacing Government imposes retains,

The deadweight of an all powerful autho rity keeping under subjection the tallest in the land is lifted at once,

In short, India begins a new chapter in her national life, as I shall hope will affect the fortunes of the war with nonviolence as her predominant sanction This non-violence will no longer take the shape of non-co-operation and the like It will express itself in her am-bassadors going to the Axis powers not to beg for peace but to show them the futility of war for achieving an honour-This can only be done if and able end when Britain sheds the gains of perhaps the most organized and successful violence the world has seen

July Resolution —With the country thus prepared, the Working Committee of the Congress met at Wardha in the middle of July

"Events happening from day to day, and the experience that the people of India are passing through, confirm the opinion of Congressmen that British rule in India must end immediately, not merely because foreign domination, even at its best, is an evil in itself and a continuing injury to the subject people, but because India in bondage can play no effective part in defending herself and in affecting the fortunes of the war that is desolating humanity The freedom of

"Ever since the outbreak of the world war, the Congress has studiously pursued a policy, of non embarrassment Even at the risk of making its satyagraha ineffective, it deliberately gave it a symbolic character, in the hope that policy of non-embarrassment, carried to its logical extreme, would be duly appreciated and that real power would be transferred to popular representatives, so as to enable the nation to make its fullest contribution towards the realisation of human freedom throughout the world, which is in danger of being crushed It had also hoped that negatively nothing would be done which was calculated to fighten Britain's strangle hold on India

"These hopes, have, however, been dashed to eces The abortive Cripps proposals showed in the clearest possible manner that there was no change in the British Government's attitude towards India and that the British hold on India was in no way to be relaxed In the negotiations with Sir Stafford Cripps, Congress representatives tried their utmost to achieve a minimum, consistent with the national demand, This frustration has resulted but to no avail in a rapid and widespread increase of ill-will against Britain and a growing satisfaction at the of Japanese arms The Working Committee view this development with grave apprehension as this, unless checked, will inevitably lead to a passive acceptance of aggres-The Committee hold that all aggression must be resisted, for any submission to it must mean the degradation of the Indian people and the continuation of their subjection The Congress is auxious to avoid the experience of Malaya, Singapore, and Burma and desires to build up resistance to any aggression on, or invasion of, India by the Japanese or any foreign power

"The Congress would change the present illwill against Britain into good-will and make India a willing partner in a joint enterprise of securing freedom for the nations and peoples of the world and in the trials and tribulations which accompany it This is only possible if India feels the glow of freedom

whose ion record has ben to pursue relent lessly the policy of di id and rule. Only fter the endi g of foreim domination and interven the end g of foreirn domination and intervention can the present unreality g is opt a to reality a d th people of India belon in to all groups and p rites face Indias problems and sol e th m on a mutually agreed basis. The present political parties formed chi lly with a view to attract the attention of and inflence the British Power will it a probably cease to function Fr the first time i India s hi tory realis tion will come home th t pri jagirdars z mind and prope tied and monied classes deri e ii i wealth and property from the vorkers in the fields d factori and i e where to whom essentially power and te where to whom essentially power and authority ust below 0 on the withdraw 1 of British Rul in I di te pons ble men and wo of the country with the country will come togeth r t form vi lonal Government epres ntati e of all important se tion of the peopl of India which Important se tion of the peopl of India which will later evolve a cheme wh reby a Constituent As mily can be convened I order to prepare an itutulon for the gove nme to I india a ceptabl to II sectio I the people Repe title so II re India and represent tives of G eat Britiain III confer to rether fo the Justiment of future rel tions and for the operation of the two court a filles I the common task of meeting agg seion it is the rne t de ire of the Co Less to enable
India to sit aggres in eff tively with the
people's united will no str nath behind it

In makin the p oposal fo the with draw hof Briti h Rule from I di the Con res has no dire whit of to brra. Geat Briti or the Alli d I wers in their prose ution of the or the Ann d I wers in their procedution of the wr, r in any way t enco ge agree io on India or increa d pe n Chi a by th Japa e r ter I wer n oil t with the Axis g up No doe th Congress it ed to fop rdis th def n ive cap city f the Alli d I ow T to get the close agreeable for the title of the street of the congression of the congress to J op rais in det in the clo e agreeable to the at the in of the arm d fo ces of the Allies in India should the y o desi e in d to vard off and resist J p are e or oth raggression and to protect d help China

The proper I of withd aw I of the E Was. Powe I m I dia w s n ver inten led to mean the physical withdr wal of Il Briti h rs fr m the physical withdr wal of II Britt h rs fr m I dia d ertainly not of thos who would 1 ak Ind their ho e and 1 ve there citiz ns nd s equi is ith th thers If s h with draw 1 t ke 11 c with good will it would ruit in est blishif g a stabl Fr i 1 c c m t f Indi nd c pe adon between the good with the control of the control Govrn t nu ... in ndlelp ting g

The Cogres real in ole 11 ch a un gres real that there s y b risks chaurse Shikhwevr in ole 11 chause Snianwer haet be feed by ny cuntry in order to chlefeedom d more especilly at th psnt critical juncte in order to sthe ounty and the large caue feed m the wild over magnetic resk and peril

The Congress representatives have tried as of r as is possible any course of action that their utmost to bring about a solution of the imit he emb rass the U ited Auto's The communal tangi. But this has be made to gress woull pleat with the British Power impossible by the presence of the Foreign low r; to a over the very reconside and jut proposal to a cept the very re onable and jut proposal herein made not only in the interest of indi-but al o that of Britain and of the cause of free lom to which the United \ tions proclaim their adhere ce

ld lowe er this appeal f ils the Congress c n ot view witho t tie grav st apprehen to tie contin ation of the present state of aff irs tie contin ation of the present state of all its of 1 g a p or re ive det rhot thon in the litt thon a lwesh nin of Indias will and power to rest t. resion Tie Compress will the be reluct anly compelle it utilise il the non bloint stre th it min it ha e g thered since 10 0 who hit adopted in n tolone a p ri of its poil y for the vi dication f political right a d liberty Such a widespreal it ggl would je latably be under the le derslip of G ndhill

As the 1 res raised are of the most vital and f r reaching impo tance to the people of India
well to th peoples of the Unit 1 vations
th Working C mmittee refer them to the All Indi Co gress Committe for final delion For this propose the AICC will meet in Bomb von tle th An ust 194

Mr Gandh Comm ntary Comm enting m the recolution Mr (ndhl s id it will be a m movement of a strict non violent charact r It will in I te all that a non violent charact r It will in I fe all that a n s mo me t can include I d not w t rioti g a direct ceult II in spite of II preca tio s rioting does t k pl ce it canu t be helped I m not going t co it imprisonment Th truckle does not In ol e impresement in create the second in the had no do bt made it busines to cout in p i nment up to no it there will be n in p i nment up to no such thing this tim M My intention is to m ke such thing this tim My intention is to make it tiling short and swift is possible But if I m d a ged into jall it I difficult to sy what I may do But I can fat as I lave I ted before now though I should ty to avoid I ted before more thought I should ty to avoid I ted before more thought I should ty to avoid I ted before more thought I should ty to avoid I ted before more thought as the same than the same s h n xt eme step so far as possible Dis

In at the extension as possible Discongression of the control of t w ild stat f ctlo ing imm d tely after it r ognition he said If its withdrawal t k r ognition he said If its withdrawal the pl in perfect good will the hag will effect d with ut the slightest di turb n l orl would h v t o into the rowithout di tu b nee will people f m amo o into thir ow is people f m among ill me together a d th re po ible s ctio ill me together a d will ol a P vi i n l Go rum nt Then there will be no anarchy no i ter uption and a rowni g glory

buttal of the charme that this p jected I bittal or the thare that this p jected on me tw c chi d with vi wiw to h liping Japan Mr fl lhi w ote in the last we ke of July hitch die ed To Ev y Jap es in which i is id he deeply grived the un p k d att chag i t Chi a d th m rel wild ovil in far grever rase and peru.

While the fre the Co-reses is timp tile sed e till of that great and and til nd to hil the n ti nal purpos. It wishes to W re i th uniq positi f h ving to take no i a ty tee pand would like to wo din resist an impersial mintant wo detects no less than yours and Nazism Our resistance to it does not mean harm to the British people We seek to convert them Ours is an unarmed revolt against British rule An important Our resistance to it does ! party in the country is engaged in a deadly but friendly quarrel with the foreign rulers But in this they need no aid from foreign Powers You have been gravely misinformed, as I know you are, that we have chosen this particular moment to embrass the Allies when your attack against India is imminent. If we wanted to turn Britain's difficulty into our opportunity we should have done it as soon as the War broke against India is imminent out nearly three years ago

"Our movement demanding the withdrawal of the British Power from India should in no way be misunderstood. In fact, if we are to believe your reported anxiety for the Indepen dence of India, a recognition of that Independence by Britain, should leave you no excuse for any attack on India Moreover the reported profession sorts ill with your ruthless aggression I would ask you to make no agrinst China mistake about the fact that you will be sadly disillusioned if you believe that you will receive a willing welcome from India The end and aim of the movement for British withdrawal is to prepare India, by making her free for resisting all militarist and imperialist ambition, whether or your pattern Our appeal to Britain is coupled with the offer of Free India's willingness to let the Allies retain their troops in India. The offer is made in order to prove that we do not in any way mean to harm the Allied retains the province of the Allied retains the province of t misled into feeling that you have but to step into the country that Britain has vacated Needless to repeat that if you cherish any such idea and will carry it out, we will not fail in resisting you with all the might that our country can muster

In the period between the adoption by the Working Committee of its July resolution and the meeting of the A -I C C in August Mr Gandhi indicated that he was prepared to meet the Viceroy and discuss his demand with him and that he would call off the movement if he were British Government could not declare India
British Government could not declare India
"My convinced by anyone that in the midst of war the free without jeopardising the war effort "My complaint is that critics talk at me, swear at me but never condescend to talk to me", he said He wished to guard against "a sudden outburst of anarchy or a state of things which may be calculated to invite Japanese aggression. He intended to handle the movement gently, but he would not hesitate to go to the extremist limit if he found that no impression was pro duced on the British Government or the Allied DOWERS

Hostile Foreign Comment —Publication of the Working Committee s July resolution much hostile comment abroad which in reply to Mr Gandhi Indian public men should be forgiven if they doubt the sincerity of the fleree opposition which is being organised with ominous unantmoment chosen for enforcing it is the target It is clear as crystal in the Working Committee resolution why this moment is chosen Let me paraphrase it India is not playing any effective part in the war us feel ashamed that it is so and, what is more, we feel that if we were free from the foreign yoke, we should play a worthy, nay, a decisive part in the world war which has yet to reach its chmax We know, that if India does not become free now, the hidden discontent will burst forth into a welcome to the Japanese, should they effect a landing. We feel that such an event would be a calamity of the first We can avoid it if India gains her magnitude To distrust this simple, natural and freedom honest declaration is to court disaster

"But the critics say, 'To whom are the British rulers to hand the keys on their withdrawal?' It is a good question Here is what Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, has said 'The Congress always stands, firstly for sympathy towards democratic countries, secondly, never desires to embarrass Britain and her war effort, and, thirdly it stands for opposition to the Japanese aggression The Congress does not desire to take power for tiself but for all If real power is handed over to the Congress, surely it will approach other parties and will persuade them to join' The Congress President added that he 'had no Congress President added that he objection to Britain handing over power to the Muslim League or any other party provided it was real independence. That party will have to approach other parties as no single party can function properly without the co operation of other parties' The only thing needful is to hand over complete control without reservation save that during the war period the Allied troops will operate to stem Japanese or Asis attack But they will have no power of interference with the affairs of India which will be as free as Great Britain herself

Indo British Apart Mr Gandhi made an important change in his policy in the summer of 1942 when he gave up his old belief that internal unity must precede political emancipation and declared instead that communal unity could only follow the removal of the third party Writing in Harijan in June, he said "Time is a merciless enemy, if it is also a merciful friend and healer I claim to be amongst the oldest lovers of Hindu-Mushm unity, and I remain one even today I have been asking myself why every whole hearted attempt, made by all including myself to reach actumpts has fulled and failed so completely that unity has failed, and failed so completely that I have entirely fallen from grace and am described by some Muslim papers as the greatest enemy of Islam in India. It is a phenomenon I can only account for by the fact that the third power, even without deliberately wishing it, will not allow real unity to take place. There fore, I have come to the reluctant conclusion that the two communities will come together almost immediately after the British Power comes to a final end in India. If independence is the immediate goal of the Congress and the Iergue, then, without needing to come to any terms, all will fight together to be free from hondage. When the hondage is the landage of the landage is the landage of the mity The latter can only stiffen India's terms, all will fight together to be free from suspicion and resistance. He continued bondage When the bondage is done with, not the Justice of the demand for the ending of British Power has never been questioned, the will find it to their interest to come together

Throughout this ontroversy over the propo I of Mr G ndhi P ndit Jawaharl I Neh u ate dia tly ad ocated that nothing should be said or done which would rende India vuln rabl to Japane e attack During the July m ting of the Congress Working Committee the question was put to him whether any politi al movement in India would n t in the ultimate an lysis amount to an invitation to J pan to in ade nswered that whe eas India had H no wish to injur the cause of China or the defence of Ind it has become highly impor tant to r ise the spirit of resi tance in de ultimately to be able to resi t the Japanese by passively submitting to thine's in I dia today that spirit of resi tance will be shed He recognised that any st p that the Con ress might take gainst the British Government might take gainst the British Government might be full of perils but on the other hand not taking any step i till m e pe ilous—we

hav to choose the le danger According to P ndit Jawahari l Nehru the fundamental way to look at it i low ultimat ly to i cre e the st gth of the Indian people to me t inv sion If I m con inced that I might weaken India I will not take th t step

For a time th re cemed to be som differen e of opinion mong th f ont rank Co gr ss leaders on the wid m of lau hin a pol tical sement when the e my wa at the coutrys gates but eventu lly unanimity ws e hed and a re olution was passed (see abo e) deci ri g that the withdraw l f li itish from I dia was nec s ary both for Indian ind p nd n e nd f effecti e resi tance to the Axi and that if the British refu e to yi ld the Congress had no Iternative but to I unch a camp i n of civil di obedience

August Resolution.—On the eye of the me tig of the A ICU in B mbay the Wo king Com mittee of the Co gres m t a d drafted the followi re ol ti n for ubmission to the AICL

The All India Congress Committee has given the most careful cousid r ti n to the refe en e made to it ly the Working to milit e in their res lution d ted July 14, 194 and t s b eq ent e ents incl di g th de lopment of the war situ tion the uttera ce of respo ibl p k m n of the British Go rnme t and the c m ment and criti ism mad in India nd broad The Committ pp es of and nd rees that resolution and is of opi in the te t sul e quent to it h ve gi en it f the j tifi ation es of and nd rees that that the immediate

d h e made it l that the in iin of British rule in India i ecessity both for the s ke of Indi n urgent the success of the aus of the United \ tion The co tin att n of that rule i degr din enfectling I il and m ki I r provinced ely less capable of d fe ding h rs if ni of con trib ti g t the cause of w rld freedom

i wed with di may the The Com litt e ha

nd make the fullest use of the liberty in order to evolve a n tional Government suited to the genius of India.

Throughout this ontroversy over the project of India suite verted into success for past experience has shown that f llur 1 inherent in them These poll les ha e been b ed not on freedom so mu ha on the domination of subject and colonial countri s and the continu tion of the Imperialist tradition and method The posse sion of empire instead of dding to the strength of the rulin Power has become a burden and a curs India the clas ic land of modern imperialism has become the crux of the que ti n for by the freedom of India will Br tain and the United Nations be judged. a d the p oples of Asia and Africa be filled with hope d enth slasm. The end of of with hope Br tish rule in this country is thus a vital nd imm di te i ue o which depend the future of the war nd the uccess of freedom and demo

of the war no the uccess of freedom and demo cracy A free India will assure this success by throwi all h r g eat resour es in the struggle for freedom and g ! the aggres ion of Narism l clm d Imperialism This will not only ffect m te fally the fo tunes of the war but will neet in the many the lot tunes of the war but wan by gall ubje t and opp e sed humanity on the ide of th United N tio s and give these Nation hose ally Indi w ld be the moral and spirit. It adership of the world. India in be dage will contine to be the symbil of British imperialism and the tint f that imperialism will affit the fortunes of all the United Nations

The peril of today therefore necessitates the I dependen of Indi and the ending of British domination No future promises or grantees can affect the present situation or meet that peril They c mod produce the management of the peril They c mod produce the masses of high the glow of freedom now can release th t ene gy and enthu lasm of millions of people which will immediately t assform the n ture of the war

The A I C C tler fore r pc ts with all empha is the dem nd fo the withdr wal of tre Brith Power fom India On the decir tion of Indi Independence a Provisional Government will be form d a d Free India will become n ally of the United Nations sharin with them nally of the United Nations and the fold tenter the trials and tribulations I the joi tenter The Proprises I the struggle for freedom I lonal Govern nt c n only be formed by the co-operation of the p incipal p rties and g oups in the co ntry It will thus b a composite Go e nm nt r pre entati e of all important sections of the people of I di It primary fun tions must be to defend Indi and resist accression with liti rmed a well as the non ville t forces at its command togeth r with its Alli d pow rs a d to promote the well bei ga d progress of the wo k rs in the fi lds and fa tories progress of the wo k rs in the B ids and is offer and clewh re to whom essentially all powe and tho liym thelo g The Pro islonal Govern me t will evol e a scheme fo a Con tit in Assembly which will p epare a constit iton for the (o rnm to I di cceptabl to all sec tions of th peopl. This con tituti n according The Com litt of ha, twen with an may the the to rum to if an exceptan to all see detert in a different in the condition of the Read into a different in the condition of the read in the condition of the read in the condition of the rum in different in the condition of the rum in different in the condition of the rum in different in the condition of the rum in different in the condition of the rum in different in the condition of the rum in different in the condition of the rum in different in the condition of the rum in different in the condition of the rum in different in the condition of the rum in different in the condition of the rum in different in the condition of the rum in different in the condition of the rum in the rum

adjusted by representatives of all these free coun- 1 to Great Britain and the United Nations are so tries conferring together for their mutual advantage and for their co operation in the common task of resisting aggression Freedom will enable India to resist aggression effectively with the people's united will and strength behind it

"The freedom of India must be the symbol of and prelude to this freedom of all other Asiatic nations under foreign domination Burm v. Malaya, Indo China, the Dutch Indies, Iran and Iraq must also attain their complete freedom It must be clearly understood that such of these countries as are under Japanese control now must not subsequently be placed under the rule or control of any other colonial Power

While the A-ICC must primarily be con cerned with the independence and defence of India in this hour of danger, the Committee is of opinion that the future peace, security and ordered progress of the world demand a World Federation of free nations, and on no other basis can the problems of the modern world be solved Such a World Federation would ensure the freedom of its constituent nations, the prevention of aggression and exploitation by one nation over another, the protection of national minorities, the advancement of all backward areas, and peoples, and the pooling of the world's resources for the common good of all On the establish-ment of such a World Federation, disarmament would be practicable in all countries, national armies, navies and air forces would no longer be necessary, and a World Federal Defence Force would keep the world peace and prevent aggres

" An independent India would gladly join such a World Federation and co operate on an equal basis with other countries in the solution of international problems

"Such a Federation should be open to all nations who agree with its fundamental principles In view of the war, however, the Federation must inevitably, to begin with, be confined Such a step taken now to the United Nations will have a most powerful effect on the war, on the peoples of the Alls countries, and on the peace to come

" The Committee regretfully realises, however, that despite the tragic and overwhelming lessons of the war and the perils that overhang the world, the Governments of few countries are yet prepared to take this inevitable step towards World The reactions of the Brtish Govern ment and the misguided criticism of the foreign press also make it clear that even the obvious demand for India's independence is resisted, though this has been made essentially to meet the present peril and to enable India to defend herself and help China and Russia in their hour of need The Committee is anxious not to embarrass in any way the defence of China or Russia, whose freedom is precious and must be preserved, or to jeopardise the defensive capacity of the Umted Nations' But the peril grows both to India and these nations, and maction and sub mission to a foreign administration at this stage is not only degrading India and reducing her capacity to defend herself and resist aggression, but is no answer to that growing peril and is no service to the peoples of the United Nations The earnest appeal of the Working Committee!

far met with no response, and the criticisms made in many foreign quarters have shown an ignor ance of India's and the world's need and some times even hostility to India's freedom significant of a mentality of domination and racial superiority which cannot be tolerated by a proud people conscious of their strength and of the justice of their cause

"The A ICC would yet again, at this last moment, in the interest of world freedom, renew this appeal to Britain and the United Nations But the Committee feels that it is no longer justified in holding the nation back from endea-vouring to assert its will against an imperialist and authoritarian Government which dominates over it and prevents it from functioning in itsown interests and in the interests of humanity The Committee resolves, therefore, to sanction for the vindication of India's inalienable right to freedom and independence, the starting of a mass struggle on non violent lines on the widest possible scale, so that the country might utilise all the non violent strength it has gathered during the last twenty-two years of peaceful struggle Such a struggle must inevitably be under the leadership of Gandhiji and the Committee requests him to take the lead and guide the nation in the steps to be taken

"The Committee appeals to the people of India to face the dangers and hardships that will fall to their lot with courage and endurance, and to hold together under the leadership of Gandhiji, and carry out his instructions as disciplined soldiers of Indian freedom. They must remember that non-violence is the basis of this movement. A time may come when it may not be possible to issue instructions or for instructions to reach our people, and when no Congress Committees can function When this happens, every man and woman, who is participating in this move ment must function for himself or herself within the four corners of the general instructions issued. Every Indian who desires freedom and strives for it must be his own guide urging him on along the hard road where there is no resting place and which leads ultimately to the indepen dence and deliverance of India

"Lastly, while the A-ICC has stated its own view of the future governance under free India, the A-ICC wishes to make it quite clear to all concerned that by embarking on mass struggle it has no intention of gaining power for the Congress The power, when it comes, will belong to the whole people of India"

The A-ICC met in Bombay on the 7th August in a tense atmosphere Maulana Abul Kalum Azad, opening the proceedings, refuted the suggestion that once India was given freedom she would ally herself with Japan 'Events," he observed, 'have reached such a pass that this is not the time for promises. The Congress does not want to make any promises, nor does it want the British Government to make The need of the hour is action and action any right now Let us, therefore, simultaneously sign India's freedom here and now and our agree ment to the United Nations to fight along with them " Mr Gandhi, who followed the President maintained that he had no hatred for the British "In fact," he remarked, "I am the greatest friend of theirs new they are in the 11 with the Blowler Lea no

nave areas I had not a they would to all and the problem of the addition of the constraint of the problem of th Six amendment when whet there of which the profession of the first a condition preced. I the first will be for

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Mr. Ca thi sail that he would cortin in Mr. Ca it wall it if the world will to the bloroy inti sait we bill in the contail of it is at it in the implication thereof it world not be nyt is before the bloroy in ction which was a like the bloroy in ction which was a like the world at less the rembers 1 from the other in like the blorotti try day that they 1 it. haten of the bo is of ma ery ritt tibes were fer men and w m t

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Le respect to 11 deep at extental two space that a real of these recurred in the helbstread flore, the Congress Working Corns to (Reess et al.) 13 pm. "The Committee en of 11 k in ferm et al.) 12 in the second of the feeling of the control of the

P plyter to the the Corpress in identified the man of the larry Dr Lab and a live and find a true and report at the time IT ad I rdiver an inject at the time ability it row it to part of the bold read tim to with your rice has a man wy feens ect for most lity any a become residum of the AICC in fit the libils read in was confined by the AICC. seed in was commond by the A IX Common Just at Unertex was robative a settline I wish the Molling here in large liter was salient that the Longit woo has accepted my go the gest reform the Government art here if you which to repotations to repet of 10 ll. The New was will he had the hand rett course if would be at A n a different course if were forther it And been aboved to either after the conforther it And been aboved to either after the conforther it And been aboved to either after the conforther it And been aboved to either after the conforther it And been aboved to either after the conforther it And been aboved to either after the conforther it And been aboved to either after the conforther and the manner of the conforther it and been aboved to either after the conforther and the conforther and the conforther and the conforther are the conforther and the conforther are the conforther and the conforther are the conforther and the conforther are the conforther and the conforther are the conforther and the conforther are the conforther and the conforther are the conforther are the conforther and the conforther are the conforther and the conforther are the conforther and the conforther are the conforther and the conforther are the conforther and the conforther are a loption of the AICt resolution. We tell to love more than the til emmert a th res it of a right sall a perit of the reset of a right sall a perit of the reset is a right source in a reset of a right source in a receivance of the reset in t

(sernme t 1 we r took a diff rent vi w of the att it. They we convinced that ff (highes had no genuine je tre a ng asase as settl ment but it i with per co ni ir illips they were set they plus a wlisesper lawl ride on wement 0 in not claimed to a forth if posses in it needed group preparations will thick in sea a lit it distant and mad to organ a lawd with the characteristics. us my would prove em twive in the great and an all the day in the charge the provided and the control of the unit Government's Reaction — Within a few production as the same to the repeated hours of the adoption of the 'Only products eight in the class to, days by the India" resolution by the AICC, and bedees of great communities and solidity the termination of its proceedings Mr Candid established interests by so non-resolution and the other Congress leaders were rounded lib ral thought by these reast sections of the up under the Defence of India Rules and kept populations which are allowed and under detention completely isolated from the invaluable support to the war a sinst Axis outside world. Strict measures were taken to apply that the reconstructed in their sizes present the movement from spreading or taking that that chain has no solid foundations and roof. In a resolution of the Covernor Conerch that acceptance of the protestial now put root. In a resolution of the Governor General in Council published on the morrow of the A ICC meeting Government expressed restet it the Congress resolution and affirmed their determination to meet the chillengs contained in it The resolution ran -

"The A-ICC have ratified the resolution presed by the norking Committee of the Indian National Congress on August 5. That re of o tion demands the immediate withdrawal of British Power from India and sanctions the starting of a miss struggle on non-violent lines on the widest possible scale

"The Governor General in Council has been aware, too, for some days past of dengerous preparations by the Congress Parts for unlawful and in some cases violent activities, directed among other things to the interruption of communications and public utility services, the organisation of strikes, tampering with the loyalty of Government servants and interference with defence mensures, including recrultment

"The Government of India have waited patiently in the hope that wiser counsels might prevail. They have been disappointed in that hope To a challenge such as the present there | participate in the Government of their country can only be one answer

"The Government of India would regard it as wholly incompatible with their responsibilities to the people of India, and their obligations to the Allies, that a demand should be discussed the acceptance of which would plunge India into confusion and unarchy internally, and would paralyse her effort in the common cause of human freedom

"For the demand of the Congress leaders there is no warrant. In the view of the Government of India that demand is difficult, if not impossible to reconcile with a full sense of responsibility on the part of the leaders of the Congress Party, or a full appreciation by them of the realities of the present situation. The Congress Working Committee admit that 'there may be risks involved' They are right. Acceptance of the resolution must mean the exposure of India to Axis attack from without Internally, the withdrawal of British rule invited civil war, the collapse of law and order the outbreak of communal feud, the dislocation of economic life with its inevitable hardships

"Nor can the Government of India accept the claim of the Congress Parts to speak for India as a whole The Congress Parts has for long occupied a position of great prominence and great importance in Indian political life this day its importance is substantial

"But it is the duty of the Government of India to take a balanced view of the interests of all sections of Indian thought and Indian opinion,

that acceptance of the proposals now put forward by the Congress Parcy must mean the abandonnum of all those for a and poverful elements in the population which have condemned the course of action proposed by the Congress Party and which resent and reset the wide prend dislocation which its acceptance would involve of India s wir effort and of the general life of the community

"Nor can the Congressiculers claim that only thus can India a future be assured. The Con-cress Party is not India a monthplice. Let in the interests of securing their own dominance and in pursuit of their totalitarian policy, its leaders have consistently impeded the efforts made to bring India to full nationhood

"But for the resistance of the Congress Parts to all constructive endersours, India might even now be enjoying self government

" British police for India 6 future stands clear It is that once hostilities ccase, India shall devise for herself with full freedom of decision and on a basis embracing all and not only a single parts, the form of Government which she regards as most suited to her conditions, and that in the mountime Indian leaders shall fully and in the counsels of the Commonwealth and of the United Nations The fullest oppor-tunity for the attainment of self-government by the people of India has been guaranteed by His Majesty's Government

"It is on the basis, fully accepted by His Majesty's Government and by the people of Great Britain that the fullest opportunity shall be open for the attainment of self government. ment by the Indian people, that when the div of victory comes the final structures of India s constitution will be erected by Indians them selve. That those guarantees given by the British Parliament and the British people are accepted by the people of India we firmly believe

"The suggestion put forward by the Congress Party that the millions of India uncertain as to the future are ready, despite the sad lessons of so many martyr countries, to throw them selves into the irms of the invader is one that the Government of India cannot accept as a true representation of the feeling of the people of this great country

"The leaders of the Congress Party have claimed that the withdrawal of British rule with good will will result in establishing a stable provisional government in India, and co operation between this government and the United Nations in resisting aggression and helping China There is no justification for those claims. Nor can the Government of India accept the suggestion that a stable provisional government, could be formed in a moment of time within a did or two of the withdrawal of British Power

Past experience has bown to the lipe found regret the ear tenes of deep differences in this coultry the home lin of which must be the object of all whom respon littlity falls the removal of which it the at bits nand the coultry has been been supported by the little at better and the country has been been confirmed to day that the prollems confirmed had to day would be to know for fee facts and the location of init. It was all feel that the laterial between the white line and injustice and it catally incur for a table just long sovernment would provide a nojem optorimity of catally included the country of the count

In its alw of the Cov run nt of India it I not too mu h to say it I acceptance of the dem nd more just forward by the Cog great 1815; in st. mean the herryst of it is Allies with it is a mean the herryst of it is Allies with the same of the latter of the same of the latter of the same of the latter of the same of the

India has tod y a Go ernnent stro ger and i ore representative than e r in the just a donern ent jredoni this lolis d non official Government determined to poscute the war and no le s d termined to lead Indianonto ber political goal

There is notify a that the Covern ont of India regret more in notifical a junct relistion to it it if it got a critical a junct relistion to it if it got a critical a junct relistion to it if it got a critical a junct relistion to it if it got it is got a critical a junct relistion to it is got a junction and it is apacity to wage war of sefect and I got a large and it is appeared to a critical and it is a sefect and it is a critical and it is a

Led Agented - On the morning of August 1 and the ten of

Ahmed lad and loons but the rest of the On Augu t 10 di ter country remained quiet bances occurr d al o in Delhi an i a few towns in the United I rovinces I ut still no serious in the United Provinces of the still no serious reperce loss were reported from elewhere it we strom August 11 if the situation begin to let from august 11 if the situation begin appet from the Prills protest meetings and simil relemon trations it at were to be expected. simir ruemon trations it were to be expected concert do till reaks of mob Tolence areon mu der and sobots—took pl ce—and in Imost all cases tiese were dire ted eliter as inst comm nications of all kinds (including railways comm meations of all aimes including railways, peeks and it graphs) or against the Lollee Moreon r these outbreaks started aimes tsimuti neou by in widely a parated areas in the pro inces of Matras, Bomb y and Bit r and 180 in the Central and United Provinces The dam g done was so exten i e as to make it incredible that it could have been perpetrated on the spur of the morient without special implements and pr vion preparation and in many inst nees the man er in whi hit was done di played a great deal of technical knowled e block in truments an I control rooms in rallway at tions wer al gled out for destruction as tions wer is need on top destruction and the s m technical skill preserved over and over agal both in the selection (objects for attack—on it railways in lost and Tei graph offices and it es and on electric power lines a diast listics—sand in the manner in which the dam ge was en ricd out. On the other hand ladu trial plant and machiners, even wh re it ws f lly employed on Government work eve ped ny serious injury

(C plou extracts from the official publication of the litter in es wer included in la tyears is e of Tt. Ind. nl. r Book)

In the course of a d late in the Assembly if Reginal I Max cil disclored that till the middle i hovember 101 40 f tal and 1363 non f tal cases amongst the police force were reported from mob force. Most vibilities with the policy force were reported from the force. Most vibilities and posts 40 towersn't be lidings 315 r ii ay tations and 300 post in tillings 315 r ii ay tations and 300 post in tillings 315 r ii ay tations and 300 post in tillings 315 r ii ay tations and 300 post in tillings 315 r ii ay tations and 300 post in tillings 315 r ii ay tations and 300 post in tillings 315 r ii ay tations and 300 post in tillings 315 r ii ay tations and 300 post in tillings 315 r ii ay tations and 11,25 cases of a rious damage of a rious damage and the sease amon fit to milit ry from mob violence. Tile e fluurus wo lid i dicte this a tiousness of country!

A rebelli n an attempted int mal resolution a til deription applied to the lit rbances by th Home M mber He lating it that the rebellion has been quelled and a superstanding the rebellion has been quelled and unscathed ith or ght the loyality of the Government servants and its tead as of the ountry Sir Reginald was cupit to the it was not a repulse movement. Lab unstantials to get repulse movement that the manner of the Cla ses had k pt entirely allost. The responsibility for the disc ders was of the Co gres.

Muslims as a omm nity kept out of the dis turbance so did the followers of Dr Ambedkar I xcept for cessation of work for a few weeks in



The instructions issued by the various Congress org nisations contain leastets which were found to be freely ci culating in almost every part of India—and which on the e idence cannot all be disowned as unauthorised—gave specific directions as to the methods which were to be employed for bringing the admi i tration to a standstill The circular of the 9th July emanati g from the Andhra Provi cial Congress Committee is an instance in point It is note worthy in this connection the tin widely separated areas all over the the country identical methods of ttacks n railways and other comm nic tions we e employed requil g the use of special implements and highly technical knowl dge Co trol rooms and block instruments in railway to for from and block institutents in raiway stations came in for special att ntion and des truction of teleg ph and telephone lines dequipment was carrid out in a manner which d noted careful planning and lose knowledge of their row king. If these manifest times def of their wo king. If these manifest tions of r bellion activities are to be egarded a the res it not of Congress teachings b t as a manifestation of the popula e entment ag 1 t the arrest of of the popula centment ag it in arrest of Mr Gandhi and the Co gress le ders the ques tio may well be asked to which a ction of the public the tens of thou a d of me engaged in the se violent and subversit ctivities belonged If it is all imed that it is not Congressm n who have been re ponsible it vold be a trordi have been re ponsible it vo ld be e tr ordi nary to say th least if th blame were to be laid on non Congres el ments The c untry is in effect ked to bell e that those who own allegiance to the Congress Party h vs behaved allegiance to the Congress Party h we behaved in n exemply y non \(\text{lent}\) man \(\text{ran}\) and that it is per ons who are outs \(\text{d}\) the Co gress fold who have registe ed their resentment at the arrest of the \(\text{lent}\) and a movement which they did not protess to follow \(\text{A}\) mo edirect \(\text{wer}\) to the a gument is to be had in the \(\text{f}\) ct the known Congressmen have been repeatedly found eng ged in i citements to violence or in prose cuting Co gress a tivities which have led to grave disorders

That politi al parties and group outside the Co gress I rip hav no deliusions n th subject may be judge d from the categori at way in which they h e dissociated themselves from the movement and cond mined the vidence to whit he movement and cond mined the vidence to whit he movement and cond mined the vidence to which are the conditions of the political parties of the conditions of the political parties of the conditions of the political parties of the conditions of the political parties of the vidence of the political parties of the vidence of the political parties of the political parties of the political parties of the parties of the political parties of the parties of

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Mr G ndhi in his letter to the Vicer y has towa dath A sought to f t n re ponsibility on the Gov rn f his oftenment of I dia Th G verm nt of India f lis san ti emphatically repudiate this a gge tion. It is disobedience

clearly preposterous to contend that it 1 they who are re possible for the violence of the last few months which so gravely diso ganised the normal life of the country—and incidentally aggravated the difficulties of the food situation—t a time when the united energies of the people might have been devoted to the vital task, of repellin the enemy and of strikin's ablow for it freedom of India the Commonwealth and the World

A couple of days later an All parties con frame and that held at Delhi to vote a joined of mand that lead to be a located of mand that lead to be a located of mand that lead to be a located

In this connection it is noteworthy in the Hindu Maha able expressed anxiety ove Mr Gandhi life and said the in the vent of the stata of the fast notang ring his he is seriously Gove sme t mu t rel ase him t a ve hit precious life. At his an time th a vent of the control of the state of a poilti it can be also as a poilti of the state of the

Similarly Mr Jinnah refused to be associated with the confe nee on the ground that it elvice of Gandhi c rrespondence how d no chag on the part of Mr G ndhi in the attit de town dath Muslim Leag, e xc pth reit raff n f his oft-repeated political demand having f lis san tion threat to resort to ma s civil disobedience. Now he has undertaken this

dangerous fast with a view to enforcing that demand which, if conceded or agreed to under such coercive method, it is obvious, will destroy the Muslim demand and involve complete sacrifice of the vital and paramount interests of India Moreover, Muslim mere political issues and the complex political problems of this sub-continent, involving the destinies of millions, cannot be settled or solved by means and methods of fasting adopted by Mr Gandhi I do, however, hope that your efforts may lead to the path of reason and peace and then there would come an opportunity for friendly negotiations which might, I trust, result in a settlement satisfactory not only to the two major nations—Hindus and Muslims—but to all other interests and minorities concerned "

During the controversy over Mr Gradhi's fast a mild sensation was caused by the resignation of three members of the Viceroy's expanded Executive Council, namely, Sir H P Mody, Mr M S Aney and Mr N R Sarker Explaining the reasons for their resignations they said that "certain differences arose on what we regarded as a fundamental issue (the action to be taken on Mahatmaji's fast) and we felt we could no longer retain our offices."

Meanwhile, Mr Gandh successfully survived the 21-day foodless ordeal, although on two occasions his condition caused anxiety. On the conclusion of the fast the commotion which had prevailed between February 10 and March 4 gradually subsided

Nevertheless, the situation created by the fast was further considered by the non-party leaders who again met, this time in Bombay, and issued the following resolution —

"We are of the opinion that the deplorable events of the last few months require a reconsideration of their policy both by Government and the Congress The recent talks which some of us have had with Mr Gandhi lead us to believe that a move for reconcliation at the present juncture will bear fruit

"It is our conviction that if Mr Gandhi is set at liberty he would do his best to give guidance and assistance in the solution of the internal deadlock and that there need be no fear that there would be any danger to the successful prosecution of the war

"The Viceroy may be approached on our behalf to permit a few representatives to meet Mr Gandin authoritatively to ascertain his reactions to recent events and to explore with him avenues for a reconciliation"

In pursuance of this resolution representations were made to the Viceroy to let some of the non-party leaders meet Mr Gandhi Declining to give the facilities sought, the Viceroy said that if Mr Gandhi was prepared fully to repudiate the Congress resolution of August 1912, to condemn the incitements to violence represented by his reference to "open rebellion," ctc., and if he and the Congress party were prepared to give assurances for the future, acceptable to the Government, then the matter could be considered further

Silence and Inactivity —The months that followed the termination of Mr Gandhi's fast were marked by comparative silence and inactivity The disturbances, which broke out in August 1942 and continued with varying intensity for six months, virtually cersed in the spring of 1943 This was undoubtedly due to the stern measures taken by Government, but it was also due to the atmosphere of anxiety and sorrow created by Mr Gandhi's fast in February In particular, the disapproval of violence in any form voiced by Mr Gandhi in his letters to the Viceroy, published in the first half of February 1943, served to damp the ardour of those Indians who had imagined that either the Congress or Mr Gandhi had sanctioned acts of . The cumulative effect of these factors was the virtual cessation of sabotage, arson and other acts of mob violence and mischief which had marked the latter half of 1942

The apparent determination of Government to face the situation in the country should Mr Gandhi's fast prove fatal rather than give an "unrepentent rebel" facilities for normal political life, coupled with their refusal to encourage non Gandhite Congressmen and non Congress leaders to explore possibilities of an internal settlement in consultation with Mr Gandhi, produced a stilling stillness in the political atmosphere

Congress activity in 1943 44 therefore was next to nothing Such political life as prevailed in the country was confined to Liberals and non party leaders (see chipter on Liberal Federation) and the Muslim League (see chapter on Muslim League) The only activity directly concerning the Congress or emanating from Congressmen was Mr Gandhi's letter to Mr Jinnah in the summer of 1943 and an occasional move by released Congressmen to meet together and evolve an agreed policy in the absence of official Congress leadership

In response to an appeal made by Mr Jinnah in the Delhi session of the Muslim League inviting Mr Gandhi to write to him, the latter addressed a letter to the League leader offering to meet him Not only were the contents of the letter not published, but Government refused to forward it to Mr Jinnah

The twelve-month period from the summer of 1943 to that of 1944 was one of depression and inactivity. A feable attempt made by right wing Congressmen released from just to whip up some kind of political activity in the country was effectively scotched by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu

Throughout this period there was no authoritative and comprehensive statement of Government's policy towards the Congress, although there were occasional announcements on specific issues. Lord Linkthgow, in his farewell address to the Central Legislature in the autumn of 1943, idopted an attitude of studied silence in respect of the Congress. People thought that it was done in order not to anticipate any new policy which his successor might unfold. This belief was reinforced by broad hints thrown by the Vicerox designate, Lord Wavell, on the eye of his assumption of office

Much was, therefore, expected from Lord Wavell who assumed office in the autumn of 1913 Within a few days of his being sworn in, howe er he turned hi attention to the famine resolution. As you have very poperly said situation in Bengal and naturally devoted all lit is innducous. You my differ about the his energies to the problem in preference to the jeanciton. It is the breath of life for me pol tical question

Thi period vitne-sed a sad event namely the passing avay of Mrs Gandhi bbe died it detention in the Aga Khans Palace a vi tim of heart attack. There were repeated lemands from the public fo her release but (overnment seemed to be of the view that she would be more I ppy where she w s especi lly when adequate medical h lp was m de a allable to her This was the second be 'ment of Mr Gandhi Ince his arrest and detention the Air Gandhi ince his arrest and detention the first being the de th of Mr Mahadev Desai his secret ry and could nte in August 1942. As during the fit in the spring of 1943 friends and relating of the Gandhi family were sllowed to enter the Aga Khan a Palace to visit Mrs Gandhi duri the latt r part of her prolonged illne s and later to attend her funeral

Lett r t Mr i nah—One of the first acts of Mr Ga dhi fter his release in May 1914 (which was briefly mentioned in the last years issue of The Indian 1 or Book) was to release the text of his letter to Mr Jingah release the text on his fetter of hir Jinnail with was written from detention about a year previously in which was withheld by Goermment (see earlie) Here is the text of the letter Dear Qualde-Azam Whose concline art my incarceration Govern in a tasked me it a list of newspares I would like to have I included Darw him with the have been receiving it with more or less regularity when wer it comes to me I read it carefully I have followed the proceeding f the League as reported in the Bann columns I noted your invit tion to me to write to you Hence this lette I welcome your invitation I augge to our meetin face to face I they than talki g through correspondence B t I am in your hands I hope this letter will be sent in your names I nope this rever win be sent Government will let you vis t me One thing I had bette mention There eems to be an If about your invitation Do you say I hould write only if I h ve changed mv he tt? God lone knows men hearts I would like Jou to take me as I m Why hould not you we take me as 1 m why hould not both you and I approach the gre tquestion of commu. I unity a men defermined on finding, a common solution and work together to make our solution and work together to make our solution and work together to make our solution and work together to make our solution acceptable to all who as concerned with it or re interested in it? The publication of this letter had no effect on her limb of the control of the limb of the control of the limb of the control of the limb of the control of the limb of

In the week the week immeditely followin his Mr Gandhi con ent ated on the collection relea Mr Gandhi comment ated on the collection | billity for the tragic event which followed of fets dop is regarding with the had allfu in he een as each the Congress and happened durig his de tion and on efforts to guy the feel gin the country a he emerged of a first seed of the determinant of the country in the country in the country in the country in the country in the country pets much from more than the country pets much from the country pets much from the country pets much from the country pets much from the country pets much from the country pets much from the country pets much from the country pets much from the country pets much from the country pets much from the country pets much from the country pets much from the country pets much that the much from the country pe relea

ll Ga dhe C rresponde this time the correspondence which passed between Mr Gandhi while as a detenu in the Aga Khan s Palace and Lord Wavell the Viceroy saw the light of day The starting point of these letters was a notice served on Mr Gandhi on behalf of the Government of India giving on benait of the dovernment of india group reasons fo his detention and extending to him the right of making a represe tation ag in t it He suggested that Lord Wavell should descend upon Ahmedn gar and the Aga Kh ns Palace in order to probe the heart of your captives adding that if as His Excel ency belie ed the Co gress leaders were hi h minded persons they should be tre ted as such and their inter they should be see the das such and shear mean pret tion of their formula should be acc pted Mr Gandhi also assured Lord Wavell that he and the other Co gress leaders were all friends of the British hower r much they might or the British hower r much they mi it criticise the British Government and system in India II they could but be trusted they would b found to be the greatest helpers in the fight ag inst varism and the like

Lord Wavell writing to Mr Gandhi urged that the greatest contribution that the Congress Party could make towards India a welfare Party could make towards Indias welfare was to abandon the policy of non co-operation and Join vholeheartedly with other parties and the British in h jung Indias economic and political po ress H assured Mr G ndhi that he was only seeking the best means to implement the Crippo Off r without delivering India to contain and turmoil Wisdom and a spirit of goodwill and comprome would be required to arrive t the rint solution but with good leadership he was sure a solutio could be found

In the I tters which Mr Gandhi exchanged with Lo d Wavell he argu d in effect th t the Qui India demand had no sinister significance but nly g ve vivid xpr salon to the peoples desir for real political freedom it only to r nder I dia a ar effort real and whol hearted, that civil disobedience was not actually hearted that civil disobedience was not actually annuched by the August resolution but was ambodied in it as a co tingent sanction that are the second of th wer sought in earnest LO d WAY II coun nace that the esolution was III timed and unfriendly and II at the Congress could not e cape respons to the tragic event which followed alth u h he evue ated the Congress and T Gandhol of sy wish delibe at ly to aid

withdrawal, that violence was never contemplated by him or any Congress leader that Gorhe had declared that, if Congressmen indulged I so in an orgy of violence they might not find him alive in their midst, that the mass move ment was never started by him, that he had contemplated negotiations with Government, and that he was to start the movement only on the failure of negotiations Therefore, he contended that, but for the arrests, no disturbances would have taken place and that he would have strained every nerve first to make the negotiations successful and secondly, if he failed to award disturbances. According if he failed, to avoid disturbances to him, whatever violence was committed by the people, whether Congressmen or others, was committed in spite of the leaders' wishes "Government action in enforcing India wide arrest was so violent that the populace which was in sympathy with the Congress lost self-control The loss of self control cannot imply Congress complicity, but it does imply that the power of endurance of human nature has limitations If the Government action was limitations in excess of the endurance of human nature, it, and therefore its authors, were responsible for the explosions that followed "

What could be the cause of the extraordinary resentment against the Congress into which the Government had betrayed themselves, ed Did the cause lie in the "Quit formula? There was nothing novel he asked India" formula? There was nothing novel in the resolution of August 8 save the "Quit India" formula Mass movements had been India'' formula known to be on the Congress programme even since 1920 but freedom seemed clusive. "Now since 1920, but freedom seemed elusive Hindu-Muslim disunity, now the pledges to the Princes, now the interests of the scheduled classes, now the vested interests of Europeans barred the gateway to freedom Divide and rule was an inexhaustible well The sands of Europeans time were running out Rivers of blood were flowing fast among the warring nations, and politically minded India was looking on helpless ly—the masses were mert Hence the cry of Quit India' It gave body to the freedom movement The cry was unanswerable Those who were annous to play their part in the world crisis found vent in that cry of anguish Its root is in the will to save democracy from Nazism as well as Imperialism

Mr Gandhi contended that the resentment over what he held to be a just and honourable desire confirmed the popular suspicion about the bona fides of Government's professions about democracy and freedom after the war If the Government were sincere they would have welcomed the offer of help made by the Congress Congressmen who had been fighting for India's liberty for over a century would have flocked to the Allied banner as one man for the defence of India's freedom, newly won But the Government did not wish to treat India as an equal partner and ally. They had put out of action those who made that demand

Concluding his reply Mr Gandhi affirmed

foreign propaganda "Therefore the Government should withdraw the indictment I see from the prefice to the indictment that the Government have in their possession 'valuable evidence,' presumably incriminating the detenus. I submit that if the Government cannot safely divulge the evidence, they should discharge the determine and bright to be of these discharge the detenus and bring to book those who after discharge may be caught in the act of committing or promoting crimes '

The Government issued a rejoinder pointing out that the document "Congress Responsibility for the Disturbances in 1942-43" was published for the information of the public and not for the purpose of convicting Mr Gandhi or eliciting by defence The description of the purpose of The document was supplied to his defence him only at his own request and Government nim only at his own request and Government neither invited nor desired his comments upon it. It was, however, one of the purposes of the book to find an explanation of his actions in his "own defeatist outlook towards the threat from Japan, and your fear that unless the Allied forces withdrew in time, India would become a battle field in which the Japanese would ultimately win." The authorities pointed out that both in the "Quit India" campaign and the Congress resolution which was intended and the Congress resolution which was intended to enforce it, Mr Gandhi's object was to be left in a position in which he and the Congress would be free to make terms with Japan The point which was clearly established by the book "Congress Responsibility" was that those disturbances were the natural and predictable consequences of his declaration of an "open rebellion" and the propaganda which had preceded it, and if he contended that the consequences were unintended and unioreseen, that itself was an admission of his own inability to judge the reactions of his followers Government spokesman complained that Mr Gandhi s letter did not contain one word of explanation of his own message "Do or Die"

Mr Gandhi, however, maintained that he had "unequivocally answered all the charges," adding that he had "no regret for what he had done or said in the course of the struggle for India's freedom." As to the Congress resolution of August 8, 1942, Mr Gandhi said that, apart from his belief that it was not only harmless but good all round he had no legal power from his belief that it was not only harmless but good all round, he had no legal power to alter it in any way. That could only be done by the body that passed that resolution, namely, the All India Congress Committee, which was no doubt guided by the Working Committee. Although his offer to meet the members of the Working Committee in order to discuss the situation and to know their mind was rejected, he repeated his offer as he thought that his talk with them might have some value from the Government stand point, but, if his offer had no chance of being accepted so long as he retained his present accepted so long as he retained his present views and if the Government thought that it was only his evil influence that corrupted the people, Mr Gandhi suggested that the members of the Working Committee and other detenus should be discharged He added that, since that the chief purpose was to carry conviction he had only denied the charges in toto but, to Government that the indictment contained on the contrary, had ventured to bring counterno proof of the allegations against him and the Congress. The Government knew that the public in India seemed to have distrusted the indictment and had regarded it as designed not a mere individual was involved in the

of any of the members of the Working Committee diffe ed from his a reeting between them would appear to serve no useful purpose

Lett r t Lord W | 11--Tlese | ters belong howe r to the pre-release era. His expressed vi wa after the clease are more in expressed vi ws after the elease are more in ac ord with those oc tailed in his litters to ac ord with those co tal ed in 1s 1 tters to Lord Wav II rather th in those addres ed to Lo d Hallingow In the middle of Ju ed 1944 IM Canadh wrote to 1 Viceroy. Thouse there I little cause for it II who cou try the country of the country of the country to make some declive contribution to the gener I good I am sorry to say my conversement threaten the filty in I n if I wa quit will I co lid do little or n than unless I ke we the mind of the Working Comitter (1 e Comress I I leaded a a priso miles I ke with mind of the Working Comitter (1 e Comress I I leaded a a priso miles I was not permissi n II you will see me be'r deedding I al II gradly to wiere er you with me to as soon as I am all wed I you will see to a soon as I am all wed I you will see you w nt me to as soon as I am all wed ly my m dical ad 1 ers to undert ke long di tanc trav lling

To UIs III. Fxell n x replied. In conideratin a tin r di at diff. or in our poi ts
ponderne I feel the secretary to the representation of the representa to the Q is 1 di esolution which I am frail I do orreg rda are wald I rpr cti 1 poli y fr the immedit ft If fler your os slesce c nd o firther refection y u h a ad fit a d tr ti poli y to propose for the frh c of I dia welfare is hilb egid to naid t

ish libegl dto neld r

Ad t. Cone m.—With n. a wek lot the libert of the liceroy are by Mr G. ndhi of the elpt of the liceroy are by Mr G. ndhi of the libert of the liceroy are by Mr G. ndhi of the libert of the

charges it should be a vital part of the war clote to have it is use decided by at that it muttail describes he at the control of the control Learne Worki a Committe if it wa forward d to him by M Candhi lim if Mr Raja gopal ci ifet that it wa full to allow Mr Jinna! if te coul in thin if whole certedly Jinnai II is could not him if who de crucking the ket to put the proposals bef e tho Le cuo he ket to manufacture and the country of the coun secur Mr Jl al a power! I telp in Ru unite intrough in hom it has a treem at of 10 cm. In the security of the control of the c

> C. R. J | C rrespond - Here is the text f the co espo in b t een Mr P j g pala l rian | Mr Ji | --- Here is the

"The following is the scheme terms of settlement between the Indian National If Gandhi even now sends me direct his Congress and the All-India Muslim League, proposal I am willing to place it before Muslim to which Mr Gandhi and Mr Jinnah agree and which they will endeavour respectively to get the Congress and the I cague to approve Telegram from Mr Rajagopalachari to IM.

- (1) Subject to the terms set out below as regards the constitution for a free India, the Muslim Teague endor-es the Indian demand for independence and will co operate with the if, as your telegram suggests, you did not reject Congress in the formation of a provisional it Gandhili, though not vested with represent interim Government for the transitional period
- (2) After the termination of the war a commission shall be appointed for demarcating contiguous districts in the north west and east of India wherein the Muslim population is in absolute majority. In the areas thus demarcated a plebiscite of all the inhabitants, held on the basis of adult franchise or other practicable franchise, shall ultimately decide the issue of separation from Hindusthan II the majorits decides in favour of the formation of a sovereign state separate from Hindusthan, such a decision shall be given effect to, without prejudice to the right of the districts on the border to choose to join either state
- (3) It will be open to all parties to advocate public into confidence now I am accordingly their points of view before the pichiscite is releasing entire correspondence ending your held
- (1) In the event of separation, a mutual agreement shall be entered into for safeguarding defence, commerce and communications and other essential purposes
- (5) Any transfer of population shall only be on an absolutely voluntary basis
- (6) These terms shall be binding only in case of transfer by Britain of full power and responsibility for the governance of India."

A week later Mr Rajagopalachari again addressed Mr Jinnah in which he said "The proposal I gave you in writing when we last met in Delhi must be still with you, and perhaps you have read it over again and given further thought to it I was much disappointed, as you are aware, at your mability to approve of the terms, but I hope you may perhaps reconsider your position I sincerely believe that the proposals form a fair and satisfactory basis of settlement I shall be grateful to hear from you as to whether you have reconsidered the matter"

As there was no reply from Mr Jinnah, Mr Rajagopalacharı sent ı telegram reminding him of his earlier letters. He said that Mr Gandhi still stood by the formula "I would like now to publish the formula and your rejection. This telegram is sent with Gandhiji's approval I would like you even at this juncture [to reconsider your rejection '

To this Mr Jinnah replied "Your request to publish your formula Your wrong version " Your request our talk that I rejected your formula is unfair and surprising True facts are I was willing to place your formula before Working Committee, Muslim League, although it was not open to any modification but you did not agree to let me do so Hence no further steps were taken My reaction was that I could not personally take responsibility for accepting or

Basis for rejecting it, and my position remains same today proposal I am willing to place it before Muslim

> Telegram from Mr Rajagopalachari to Mr Jinnah dated 4 7 1944 "Thanks telegram My letter of 17,111 shows how I felt over what if thought was rejection of formula so far as you are personally concerned. Shall be glad, indeed titise or special authority in this matter definitely approves my proposal and authorises my to approach you on that basis. Now again he reaffirms his assent. Weight of his opinion would most probably secure Congress acceptance You were unwilling to accept my formula, but were willing to place it before League Council I think no purpose served by such procedure as long as it does not have your own support "

> Mr Jinnah replied the next day unable go beyond my telegram July 2 '

> Telegram from Mr Rajagopalachari dated 87-11 addressed to Mr Jinnah "Your telegram of July 5 received today With it private negotiation ends It is necessary to take public into confidence now I am accordingly wire July 5

Mr Gandhi's Gesture - Close on the heels Mr Gandhi's Gesture—Close on the hecis of the publication of the Gandhi cum CR offer to Mr Jinnah, Mr Gandhi made another gesture this time to British authority According to a British journalist (Mr Stuart Gelder), who had had a series of interviews with Mr Gandhi, the latter "is prepared to accept and to advise the Congress to participate in a war time National Government in full control of the civil administration leaving the Mercay the civil administration, leaving the Vicerov and the Commander-in Chief in full control of the British and Indian armies It would be expected that the establishment of such a Government would be accompanied now by a guarantee of Indian independence after the of the British and Indian armies war Mr Gandhi has also approved the proposal submitted to Mr Jinnah by Mr C Rajagopala Mr Gandhi pointed out that he had no authority to speak in the name of the Congress without consulting the Working Committee, but there is no doubt whatever that his views and the Hindu-Muslim proposals as endorsed by him would be accepted by them without hesitation

"I asked Mr Gandhi whether he would start civil disobedience if the Working Committee were released from jail and the Government felt unable to give India what they wanted He replied 'I have no intention of offering civil disobedience today I cannot take the country back to 1942 History can never be repeated Even without the authority of the Congress, if I wanted to do it I could start civil disobedience today on the strength of

India would be sail fied with a hational Govern ment in full control of the civil administration port and other communication facilities they t quired although these would be under the Kational Government's control The ordinance Sational Government a centrol. The ordinance would be nothing by such account of the relation of the state of that both the Provincial and Central Go ern, ments would be responsible to it e people of India The National Government would be in the position of off ring advice and criticism on military affairs and it e portfolio of Defence would be in the I and of it e National Go ern would be in the lands of the National Go orn As I have said to the Irres they were meant ment which would be graunisely intere ted primarily to be slown to you. Mr Gelder in the definer of the coultry and would be in doubt will time best. I mothles gave the help in hapting polities Mr Gandli resiliers. The publicatin will not ritides be a Detaing that the Allies cannot def t Japan will out in diguise if it inter lew enables you to grant carryl go no portail as on the Indian soil and at least of only request contained in my therefore they would comit use do so but its expenses of these operations should not be vitted to the proper so of these operations should not be vitted to the proper so of these operations should not be vitted to the proper so of these operations should not be vitted to the proper so of these operations should not be vitted to the proper so of the proper so be ne by India

Aft r independence had been as ured by the statements you made to Mr Gelder and the form tion of a provisional Government of the statements you made to Mr Gelder and the detaration of Indian Independence after the wr l would no biby ease to function as advier to the Congres As a tast in you will submit to 1 a definite and teacher and exponent of non violenc le would have to stand and hat have would created.

food situation cannot be improved and suffering, reviewed anew he said the point therefore ameliorated, and as power and responsibility for me to discuss with the Working, Committee for civil administration are transferred from Britt he Indian hands

I told Mr Gandli that with things as they are I could not belie e that the Government in 194 I was first to negotiate would transfr authority now or concede in the contract of the

Mr Rajagopalachari told me that it was quite possible for the British Government to make a friend of Mr Gandhi Those who ment in full control of the criva sourcessons. Such a lio make a friend of Vir Usangni Linous and This was not the position in 194 Such a lio make a friend of Vir Usangni Linous and Government would be formed of people chosen have within the formed as the control Assembly It might not be a first wave to bettend him. Government would be formed of people enotes here then thin the sety would contain the interpretation of the set of the se which was not unimportant such befriending was necessary and tie present was the psyclo-logical moment for it. A victorious Britain would lose nothig by such a gesture but gain a great d. 1 of permanent value. His mind today le nt towards aceing a National Government in tailed in Indi before tie end

Mr Gandlia letter to Viceroy 15th July 1944 You ha e no doubt seen the authent copies now published in the Indian Ires of the stat ments given by me to Mr Gelder As I have said to the I rest they were meant primarily to be slown to you Mr Gelder

Viceroy a Reply - nd July 1944 Thank you for your I tter of I th July I lave e n the statements you made to Mr Gelder and

would have to stand sld but he would certainly it.

If G ndhis proposals to Vicercy— it or t the Congress Party participating in such July 1944. In 1st admit my dis prointenant or t the Congress Party participating in such July 1944. In 1st admit my dis prointenant a Government Ills co-oper tion will date or cryour letter of the nd instant. But the form of abstending from interfering with the I am used to work in the f ce of disappointment there is, my concrete 1 1900 al. I am the form of abstention fr m interfering with the vew neture of life in Indi

I asked Mr Gandhi wh to be would say to the Virginia of the Virgi

continue to knock so long as there is the least Government on the one hand and the Govern hope of an honourable settlement. After the foregoing was written, I saw Lord Munster's speech in the House of Lords. The summary given by him in the House of Lords fairly represents my proposal. This summary may serve as a basis for mutual friendly discussion."

Government on the one hand and the Government on the one hand and the Government on the one hand and the Government on the one hand and the Government on the one hand and the Government on the one hand and the Government on the one hand and the Government on the one hand and the Government on the one hand and the Government on the one hand and the Government on the one hand and the Government on the one hand and the Government on the one hand and the Government on the other, and existing financial arrangements can only be reopened at the instance of one or the other. hope of an honourable settlement

Viceroy's reply —15th August, 1944 "Thank you for your letter of 27th July Your proposals

"That you should undertake to advise the Working Committee (a) that in view of the Working Committee (a) that in view of changed conditions mass Civil Disobedience envisaged by the resolution of August, 1942 cannot be offered and (b) that full cooperation in the war effort should be given by Congress, provided that His Majesty's Government (a) declare immediate Indian independence, and (b) form a 'National Government' responsible to the Central Assembly subject to the roots of the derivative. Assembly, subject to the proviso that, during the pendency of the wir, the military operations should continue as at present but without they are real and can be solved only by mutual involving any financial burden on India"

"His Majesty's Government remain most anxious that a settlement of the Indian problem anyous that a settlement of the Indian problem should be reached But proposals such as those put forward by you are quite unacceptable to His Majesty's Government as a basis for discussion, and you must realise this if you have read Mr Amery's statement in the House of Commons on July 28th last They are indeed very similar to the proposals made by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to Sir Stafford Cripps in April 1942 and His Majesty's Government's reasons for rejecting them are the same as they were then as they were then

"Without recapitulating all these reasons in detail, I should remind you that His Majestys Government at that time made it clear (a) That their offer of unqualified freedom after the cessation of hostilities was made conditional upon the framing of a constitution agreed by the main elements of India a national life and the negotiation of the necessary treaty arrangements with His Majesty's Govern national life and the negotiation of the necessary treaty arrangements with His Majesty's Government, (b) That it is impossible during the period of lostilities to bring about any change in the constitution, by which means alone a National Government," such as you suggest, could be made responsible to the Central Assembly. The object of these conditions was to ensure the fulfilment to their duty to safeguard the interests of the recent and relations.

safeguard the interests of the racial and religious minorities and of the Depressed Classes, and their trenty obligations to the Indian States

It was upon the above conditions that Majesty's Government invited leaders to take part in an interim government means which would operate under the existing con-stitution. I must make it quite clear that

"It is clear, in these circumstances, that no purpose would be served by discussion on the basis which you suggest. If, however, the leaders of the Hindus, the Muslims and the important minorities were willing to co operate in a transitional Government established and working within the present constitution, I believe good progress might be made For such a transitional government to succeed there must, before it is formed, be agreement in principle between Hindus and Muslims and all important elements as to the method by which the new constitution should be framed This agreement is a matter for Indians them-National selves Until Indian leaders have come closer Central together than they are now I doubt if I during myself can do anything to help Let me remind

"The period after the termination of hostilities for which the transitional Government would last would depend on the speed with which the new constitution could be framed. I see no reason why preliminary work on that constitu-tion should not begin as soon as the Indian leaders are prepared to co operate to that end If they can arrive at a genuine agreement as to the method of framing the constitution no unnecessary time need be spent after the war in reaching final conclusions and in agreeing on treaty arrangements with His Majesty's Government There again, the primary responsibility rests on the Indian leaders"

Mr Gandhi's reaction—Commenting on the Viceroy's reply, Mr Gandhi said "the Viceroy's proposition means that unless all the main parties agree as to the constitution of the future, and there is agreement between the British Government and the main parties there is to be no change in the constitutional position, and the Government of India as at present is to be carried on The names of the parties given in the Government reply are illustrative only. I have no doubt that, on due occasions, more will be exhibited as from a conjurer's bag and who knows how and when the British Government will agree to surrender control. It is clear as crystal that the British Government do not propose to give up the power they possess over the 400 millions, unless the latter develop strength enough to wrest it from them. I shall never lose hope that India will do so by purely moral the British Government and the main parties lose hope that India will do so by purely moral

stitution I must make it quite clear that until the war is over, responsibility for defence and military operations cannot be divided and Mr Jinnah although some Liberal leaders from the other responsibilities of Government and that until hostilities cease and the new constitution is in operation, His Majesty's spokesman derisively referred to it as "from Government and the Governor General must 'Quit India' to 'Split India' A flerce consecution their responsibility over the entire field So far as the question of India's share of the cost of the war is concerned, this is essentially does not block the way, but the British Government a matter for settlement between His Majesty's Political circles in India generally welcomed

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M Gandh alo seemed to cnt mpl t a n w driv amo t I dt 00000 vill g vid ntly ut to bl to tt m n, jo t war re onstruction pl ns be ng ad mbrated by Government and non official agencie

his followers felt that what oppressed Mr based on the support of the main political Gandhi was "the propaganda of hes, the black markets, the criminal tendency to hoard while others starve, and, above all, the people's own such a National Government during the war, starve, and, above all, the people's own such a National Government during the war, starve, and sta complacency in regard to these crying evils and to the question of India's freedom 'A measure of heart-searching on the part of Congressmen followed, but resulted in nothing spectacular Eventually, the contemplated food fast gave place to a "work fast" for a few weeks

Viceroy's Appeal—Addressing, the Associated Chambers of Commerce in December 1944, the Viceroy wished India could solve her political problems and present a united front to what would be, for at least some years to come, a stern, difficult, troubled world "If she is still tossing with the fever of political faction, or if her political doctors decide that she must undergo a major surgical operation such as Pakistan, she may miss the opportunity that is hers to take, but can be taken only by a nation at health within itself and fit for a struggle that will test every nerve and sinew that struggle for greater well being and greater happiness in this great land If I may be permitted to assume for the moment the role of medical adviser to political India, my advice would be something like this

'I do not believe that your condition calls for a serious operation, I should certainly try all other possible remedies first But I do not think that that "Quit India" mixture or those Cathardes has been also been al Satyagraha pills have done you much good I should suggest your leaving off medicines altogether, and you may find that you are not as ill as you think Perhaps some fresh air and work in the fields would do you good'

"In other words, I do not believe that there are now real differences in principle between India and Britain, or that the communal problem, difficult though it is, is insoluble. But also I do not believe that we can solve our problems by mutual recriminations and by harping on past grievances and mistakes. Our best hope lies in working together, without trying to lay down detailed conditions or to Our best hope lies in working conditions or to trying to lay down detailed conditions or to decide everything before we begin work return to the medical metaphor for a moment, I think the first requirement for a return to health is a faith cure, a belief in the good intentions of the British people and in their genuine desire for a settlement and for the welfare and self-government of the Indian people I can certainly assure you that I should not be here if I did not believe in those

It is commonly said that our current and post-war problems can only be solved by a National Government, but the precise meaning of the term is seldom or never defined afraid that to some a National Government may mean a government in which their own particular party is in power I think of a versation, asked me about the attitude of the National Government as one formed to meet Muslim League with regard to some interim a national crisis in which 'none are for a party but all are for the State' I contend that we

it would quite clearly and quite definitely have to function under the existing Constitution, no material change of which is possible during the war And its primary task would have to be support of the war effort, not by mere lip service which is useless, but sincerely and whole-heartedly

"It is now once more fishionable to demand a move by His Majesty's Government 'to solve the deadlock' The previous rejections of their offers must initially make His Majesty's Government chary of a further advance until they feel that the spirit of compromise and ' co operation is real But their desire for a solution remains perfectly genuine, and I have tried to indicate lines on which progress might be attempted, if the Indian leaders desire it "

Desar-Liagat Talks—In the winter of 1944-45 an interesting development occurred which at least provided an opening for big political changes in the summer of 1945 Mr. Bhulabhai J Desai, Leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly, initiated negotiations with Nawabzada Liagat Ali Khan, Deputv Leader of the Muslim League Party in the Assembly These led up to a proposal by the former which met with a measure of encouragement from the latter At one time it was believed to have resulted in a pact between the two in their individual capacity, it being assumed that neither would have continued in their efforts without the tacit approval of their respective principals, namely, Mr Gandhi and Mr Jinnah The facts, (as revealed by Nawalzada Liaqat Ali Khan in September 1945) showed that Mr Desai had suggested a formula for an interim agreement between the Congress and the League It is known that Mr Desai discussed this formula with Lord Wavell and that, although its main provisions were varied, it provided the basis for the proposal made by the Viceroy in June 1945 and in a sense for the Simla Conference (see later) Here is the Nawabzada's version, (see later) Here is the Nawabzada's version, which is the only authoritative statement on the subject

'Mr Desai met me after the last autumn session of the Central Legislative Assembly and we informally discussed the prevailing distressing conditions in the country, economic and otherwise It was recognised all round that the Government of India, with its present composition, was incapable of dealing effectively with the various problems which had arisen and were bound to arise in the future

"Mr Desa, during the course of the con-versation, asked me about the attitude of the arrangement at the Centre and a temporary reconstitution of the Governor-General's Indian government, which in spite of all the criticism and abuse heaped on it is doing an essential job of work for India, and is doing it on the whole extremely well. This does not mean to say that some other National covernment—national by my definition, but the confidence of all the peoples so that it may be able to help them in their present plight and deal more effectively than what had been done in the past with the serious situation that was bound to arise in the future covernment—national by my definition, but I explained to blat the position in the (b) Lepter values of mi rities (in par il it of the resolution that were pused from it that it Second (a ter and it b) () time to lim by the Auton Least in life () The Command of in Cl of connection, and tail him that my personal () The Command of in Cl of time to tim by the Aurin and the first personal constraints and tail limit that my personal transmission and tail limit that my personal transmission and tail limit proper to the state of

Mr Dead saw me s in in BePl in the belining of January this of r just as I was leaving on a tour of it Madea Freil nor and showed in some proposa with I allower drafted for the fyrmation of an is given Government at the Centre was good shough to gi e me bl wi h was good crossed to gi e me od wi wa The ne by while a rosts world be to be treated as attictly perit te and one inential mad it his rollar at present indicated and on the lating while he is into the same to the interpretable of the same of the store about a color to make a new rich a term about a going to mak an effort to lying about a han in the composition of the Go erament of It its.

in It commences as a secretar the Alcrey and Mr Jinnah in tild connection. It ill him that in mry personal opinion the proposate were such that they could be mad a basis for discussion but I did not see any prospect fits in kig any I alway subset i could f is m ki z any l adway unles l could citler g t M C ndld to roote in the matter etiller g : N C hold to prove in the matter personally or get it of fite jrn al and open upport f r the mo that I wa m kin as itr Gandhi was it only person who could lier the g n is n behalf of U Com-ress in the absence of the Working Committee

Durin my talk with Mr Des i whill were purely of a personal nature I mal it absolutely eler to lim that whatever I had said we my individual view and I was not said w my indi id at view and a was not speaking eith re on behalf of its Muslim Leagu or anyone le If and win Mr Desai f it that he could spe k with suthority on bet if of the Con ras le w suld ha et o approach the Iresid nt of the All India Mu lim Learue who was the proper authority t entertain any proposal on behalf of the Mu lim Le gue This is the history of these preposal with have been described in the press by sarious names up a say the Press has a Pormita it Desai Li oat Lact and so on

I have accupation by respected the wither of Mr Desai and have tr ated the draft proposals as strictly private and confilential a 1 1 not 1 in th m to anyon but in vi of of the tatem ntof Mr Deal-(to t press of Bomi ay
th t the fart couli not be published as I
desired that it slo it remain, confident !)—
nd th confusion th t i being created I f I th t thes proposals should be publiced hence I am releast g them to the pres

THAT OF PACT

The f llowing is the Desal Li qut Pact — The Congress and th League agree that they will join! forming an interim Government in the Centre The composition of ucl Government will be on the following lines — In the meantime India has great opporting the Central Law comment to the Central Law comments will be on the following lines:

In the meantime India has great problems to December with the Central Law comment of the Central Law comment to the leading men of all pittle. I therefore records with the full support of His Hajasty's Procute (the persons nonlineate need to be seen and the full support of His Hajasty's Central Law comment to the Central Law

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His Maj sty s Governm at h d hoped that the lead as f the Indian parties would agree an onist them is es on a settlement of th own nai i sue which i the main stumbling block but this lope has not been

with me with a view to the formation of a new Executive Council more representative of organised political opinion

"The proposed new Council would repreent the main communities and would include equal proportions of caste Hindus and Muslims It would work, if formed under the existing constitution But it would be an entirely Indian council, except for the Viceroy and the Commander-in Chief, who would retain his position as War Member

"It is also proposed that the portfolio of External Affairs which has hitherto been held by the Viceros should be placed in charge of an Indian member of the Council, so far as the interests of British India are concerned

"A further step proposed by His Majesty's Government is the appointment of a British High Commissioner in India, as in the Dominions, to represent Great Britain s commercial and in this fresh attempt to make progress towards other such interests in India

"Such a new Laccutive Council will, you realise, represent a definite advance on the road to self-government. It will be almost entirely Indian, and the Linance and Home Members will, for the first time, be Indians, while an Indian will also be charged with the management of India's foreign affairs, moreover the members will now be selected by the Governor General after consultation with political leaders though though their appointment will of course be subject to the approval of His Majesty the King-Emperor

"The Council wil work within the framework of the present constitution and there can be no question of the Governor-General agreeing not to exercise his constitutional power of control, but it will of course not be exercised unreasonably

'I should make it clear that the formation of this interim Government will in no way prejudice the final constitutional settlement

The main tasks for this new Executive Council

- (1) to prosecute the war against Japan with the utmost energy till Japan is utterly defeated,
- (2) to carry on the Government of British India, with all the manifold tasks of post-war development in front of it, until a new permanent constitution can be agreed upon and comes into force, and
- (3) to consider when the members of the Government think it possible, the means by which such agreement can be achieved. The third task is the most important. I want to make it quite clear that neither I nor His Majesty's Government have lost sight of the need for a long-term solution, and that the present proposals are intended to make a longterm solution easier
- I have considered the best means of forming such a Council, and have decided to invite the following to Viceregal Lodge to advise

Those now holding office as Premier in a provincial Government, or, for provinces now under Section 93 Government, those who last held the office of Premier,

The leader of the Congress Party and the Deputy Leader of the Muslim League in the Central Assembly the leaders of the Congress Parts and the Muslim League in the Council of State, also the leaders of the Nationalist Party and the I propern Group in the Assembly

Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah as the recognised leaders of the two main political parties,

Rao Bahadur N Siva Raj to represent the Scheduled (Insees, and

Master Jara Singh to represent the Sikhs

"Invitations to these gentlemen are being handed to them today, and it is proposed to assemble the conference on June 25 at Simla, where we shall be cooler than at Delhi

"I trust that all those invited will attend the confirmee and give me their help. On me and on them will lie a heavy responsibility a final settlement of India s future

"If the meeting is successful I hope that we shall be able to agree on the formation of the new Executive Council at the Centre

"I also hope that it will be possible for ministries to reassume office and again undertake the tasks of Government in the provinces administered under Section 93 of the Constitution Act and that these ministries will be coalitions

"If the meeting should unfortunately fail, we must carry on as at present until the parties are ready to come together. The existing Executive Council which has done such valuable work for India will continue if other arrangements cannot be agreed to

"But I have every hope that the meeting will succeed, if the party leaders will approach the problem with the sincere intention of working with me and with each other

"I can assure them that there is behind the proposal a most genuine desire on the part of all responsible leaders in the United Kingdom and of the British people as a whole to help India towards the goal I believe that this is more than a step towards the goal, it is a considerable stride forward, and a stride on the right path

"I should make it clear that these proposals affect British India only and do not make any alteration in the relations of the Princes with the Crown Representative

"With the approval of His Majesty's Government, and after consultation with my Council, orders have been given for the immediate release of the members of the Working Committee of the Congress who are still in detention, I propose to leave the final decision about the others still under detention as the result of the 1942 disturbances to the new Central Government, if formed, and to the provincial Governments

The appropriate time for fresh elections for the central and provincial legislatures will be discussed at the conference

"Finally, I would ask you all to help in creating the atmosphere of goodwill and mutual confidence that is essential if we are to make

India's military reput if n ne er stood hi ler in the world than it does at present th nks of the exploit of her sons drawn from all jarts of the country lier represent thes at international conferences lave won high reval for thier statesmanlike attitude Sympathy for Indi s aspirations and progress tow rd prosperity was never greater or more

wide pread We have thus great as ets if we can use them wisely. But it will not be easy it will not be quick there I very me ch to do there are many ritfalls and dang as Tr e is on Il sides something to forgi e and forget

I belie e in the future of In iia and as f as in m lies I will furtler I r greatness ask you ill for your co-operation and goodwill 1

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It is not the intention of His M jestys Gov rument to i troduce a y ha ge co trary to the wishes of the m jor Indian communities

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But they re willing to make pos lbl som teached for ward during the interim p riod if the leaded of the principal India in ritles a problem of the leaded of the principal India in ritles a problem of the leaded of the principal India in ritles a problem of the leaded of the principal India which may color the construction who tall politically mind of ritle fore in India which may follow the final victory the word rings untrue and offensive Who

will represent them at your table? Not the and that the Congress Premiers had been held Congress which seeks to represent without up pending the Working Committees decision distinction all Indians who desire and work He therefore requested His lacellency to clarify for independence. Hence the existence of the the issue raised by him (Mr. Gindhi) and to Hindu Mahasabha claiming to represent Hindus send an invitation direct to the Congress as such I apprehend that even that body will declaim representing easte Hindus More over your broadenst seems rigorously to exclude the use of the world independence Accordingly that he had sent an invitation to the Congress it seems to me to demand a revision to bring it in line with modern Indian thought."

that he had sent an invitation to the Congress President As for the other points raised by Mr Gandhi, His Lecellency said that he it in line with modern Indian thought"

The Viceroy denied that the term "caste Hindus" was used with offensive intention, adding that what was meant was that there should be equality between Muslims and Hindus other than the members of the scheduled eastes Subject to this, the exact composition of the Executive Council would have to be decided after discussion at the Simla Conference On the question of independence, His Excellency sud, on the authority of the Secretary of State for India, that "the offer of Murch 1942 stands in its entirety. The offer is based on two in its entirety The offer is based on two main principles first, no limit is set to India's freedom to decide her own destiny whether as a free partner in the Commonwealth or even without it, secondly, that this can only be achieved under a constitution or constitutions framed by Indians to which the main elements are consenting parties" His Excellency added that it would not be practicable to modify the terms of his broadcast, but that he intended to deal at the Conference itself with any points requiring clarification

Replying, Mr Gandhi said "If flyity of parity between caste Hindus and Muslims is unchangeable, religious division will become officially stereotyped on the eve of independence Personally, I can never subscribe to it, nor the Congress, if I know its mind In spite of having overwhelmingly Hindu membership, the Congress has striven to be purely political I am quite capable of advising the Congress to nominate all non-Hindus and most decidedly non-caste Hindus. You will authe unconscious. non-caste Hindus You will quite unconscious-ly, but equally surely, defeat the purpose of the Conference if parity between caste Hindus and Muslims is unalterable Parity between Congress and the League is understandable I am eager to help you and the British people, but not at the sacrifice of fundamental and universal principles, for it will be no help"

In a letter supporting his telegrams, Mr Gandhi affirmed that he could not officially represent the Congress but offered to place himself at the Viceroy's services if he could help without being a member of the conference Mr Gandhi suggested that the President of the Congress be invited to the Conference

The Viceroy wired in reply that he understood Mr Gandhi's position, but that he hoped means might be found for him (Mr Gandhi) to take part in the proceedings of the Conference His Excellency requested Mr Gandhi to invite the Congress President to the Conference on behalf of the Vicerov

communication was tardy, the Working Comproceed to Simla The emittee of the Congress had not been called were asked to do likewise

President in order to save time

The Viceroy responded with an intimation could not change his broadcast which constituted the terms of reference to the Conference, but added that "none of the persons or parties concerned is expected or required to accept or reject the proposals now The only immediate question is whether the proposals are worth discussing at the Conference"

Mr Gandhi answered that the fact that the members were free at the conference to accept or reject the proposals cleared the ground for the invitees to attend the Conference Although his objection to parity between Muslims and Caste Hindus continued, he agreed to meet the Although Viceroy on the day preceeding the Conference

Barring the Congress and the League, which wanted certain points cleared, and the Hindu Mahasabha, which was resentful not only of the element of parity contained in the scheme but also of the exclusion of Hindus from representation on the Conference the general opinion in India was favourable to the Wavell Plan In Britain, the opinion was enthusiastically in support of it Mr Amery declared that the Viceroy's veto would be exercised in the interests not of Britain but of India

On receipt of the Viceroy's invitation the Congress President informed His Lycelleney that the question would be placed before the Congress Working Committee and that the latter's decision would be communicated to the Viceroy

Mr Gandhi gave a lead to the Working Committee by observing that the composition of the Simla Conference was "a very great advance upon all similar bodies" Whereas in all the previous conferences convened by the British Government the members had been nominated by the Government principally, on the present occasion the invitees were underon the present occasion the invitees were underno obligation to the Government for their
nomination, so that they need not vote orspeak merely to placate the Government
This was echoed by the Congress President
who observed that "we are very near our goal
of complete independence There remain only
one or two hurdles but with determination,
unity and strength we will cross them"

The Congress Working Committee met in might be found for him (Mr Gandhi) to take part in the proceedings of the Conference of the Congress President to the Conference on behalf of the Vicerov

Without the acceptance of the amendments suggested by him, Mr Gandhi declined to invite the Congress President on behalf of the Viceroy, and pointed out that private telegraphic communication was tardy, the Working Committee of the Congress had not been called were asked to do likewise

Bombay after nearly three years Most members seemed to velcome the polliteral content of the Wavell Plan masmuch as it dealt only with interim machinery without prejudice to the ultimate goal Mr Gandhi's objection to the caste Hindu-Muslim parity did not find favour with the majority of the Committee After a few hours' deliberation, the Working Committee decided to take part in the Simla Conference and authorised its President to proceed to Simla The other Congress inviters mittee of the Congress had not been called Bombay after nearly three years Most members

The acceptance of the invitation by the to guide the discussions of this Conference (or areas was interpreted to mean it that reed in visit I belle e to be the best interests of the the broad outlines of the Wastell limit his country, as an interior arran ement. The transfer of portflust including the extremal relation the prointment of a British III is Commissioner; the Vicroy Hou crowned by the Star of the United States of the Star of the Star of the United States of the Star of the United States of the Star of the United States of the Star of the St appointment of a British Hi n Commissioner and the authoritative as ruce recarding the m nucr of the exercle of the Victory I vto mad a good impres, n on Con ress leaders and M Candil some holding that it wa an impro m ut on the Crippy Off r also taken of the benefits of co-operation also taken of the benefits of co-operation between the Con ress nd the Learne in the tak of day to-d y administration O ly the iteal of independence remained but the too the interim arrangement promised to help

T position entries of prartity then elifted to Simi Messrs Gandhi A ad and Jinnai met the Vicercy on the day previous to it openin of the Coof rence and it was revealed that in pursuance of the emphasis laid by the control of the Coof rence and it was revealed that in pursuance of the emphasis laid by not attend the meetings of the Coof rence hough be would at y on in Simi The Conference opened at the Vicerceal Lodge on June 25 und the Presidentiality of the Vicercy to discus at the proposals of His Jalgety a present political situation and to advance I discoverable her post of College Covernment

In his opening speech Lord Wavell said

Before we begin on the a ends of this Conference the outcome of which will have a momentous influence on the destiny of India I feel there are a few words I should say to you birst I welcome you all as men who by character and ability have risen to leadership in your provinces and parties I have called you to ether from all parts of India at this critical moment in her hi tory to advi e and lep me moment in her in tory to advis and ie p me in advancing india towards prosperity political freedom and gre tness I ask you to gle me that help in a spirit of broad co-operation towards the good of India a swice It not a constitutional settlement it is not a I not a constitutional settlement it is not a final solution of I dia complex problems it at is proposed hor does the plan in any wy pejudge or prejudice the final issu Dut if it succeeds I am s e it will pave the way towards a settlement and will bri g it

The statesmanship wisdom and goodwill of it of us I here on trial not merely in the yes of Indi but before the voild. I said in use of the property of the pro

the Vic roy Hou crowned by the Star of In lia are engraved these word. In Thought Faith In Word Wi iom In Deed Courag In life Servic so may india be gre t

A press note issued at the end of the first days Session said

The Conference assembled at Viceregal Lodge Simla at 11 am Their Excell noies met and talked to the delegates on the lawn outside the Conference Room At 11 0 the outside the Conference from At 11 0 the deleg tes mo ed into the Conference Room and the proceedings be an with the Viceroy in the chair Hi Excellency made a short opening peech. He that made a statement opening peech He th n made a statement on the procedure he proposed for the conference and announced that he had appointed Sir Fyan Jenkins his Irivate becretary and Rao Bahadur y P Menon tie Reforms Commissioner to ct as Secretaries to the Conference

The Conference then took up the discussion of the gen ral principles of His Majesty's Go ernment's proposals The discu lons con tinued until 5 1 m when the Conference when the Conference adjourned until tomorrow

On the following day the Conference re assembled in the morning but dispersed before lunch as it had readed certain provisional and the delegates expressed a conclusions wish to conf r an on, t themselves two furtler postponements the last one for a period of a fortnight

No authoritative light was thrown on the proceedl gs of the Conf rence but press reports agreed that the initial provess chieved by the Conference was not kept up after the second day By it e second day the Conference had agreed on the m in principles of the Wavell Plan such as parity bet een caste Hirdus agreed on the m in principles of the Wavell Plan such as parity bet een caste Hindus and Massims representation for other minorities and Massims representation for other minorities of the reconstituted F equive council under the present Government of India Act and the retution by the Vicercy of his power of veto What rem ined wa the composition of the proposed Lecculive Council and it steps it as were expected to flow from it It as suggested that representatives of the Convress and the Leavue aloud meet with a view to exploring by His Majesty's Government f' the advance in the future H in the future H in the future H in the future H in the future H in the future H in the future H in the future H in the future H in the future H in the future H in the future H in the future H in the H in t

Excellency said there was no limit to the them and we shall always be ready and willing number of nominations or the field of choice, to help them to improve their position socially but he reserved to himself the right to make and economically. Therefore, it follows that the final selection subject to his broadcast the Congress will on many important matters conditions. He refused to commit himself be sufely entitled to count on their support in regard to the League demand that no non-League Muslim must be included The Congress agreed to submit the names, but insisted that its quota must not be confined to easte Hindus The I ergue, on the other hand, declared its intention to examine the whole question, adding that only if it was satisfied it would proceed with the recommendation of its nominees

In a statement issued that evening. Mr.

Jinnah said

We have no illusions about this parity between Hindus other than Scheduled Castes and Muslims, because on the Liecutive Council as proposed the Mu-lim quota will not be more than one-third and in the whole of the Liecutive Council Muslims will be a minority of one-third

"Whereas the Hindu quota will be in parity with Muslims, there will be Scheduled Castes representation and Sikh representation and we do not know yet which other community or communities will secure representation, because the strength of the new Executive Council is yet to be determined

The Congress on any important matter will be safely entitled to count on the support of the scheduled castes and the Sikhs We of the scheduled castes and the Sikhs are willing to make full contribution to any just and reasonable settlement. The Congress just and reasonable settlement. The Congress has already claimed the right to choose a member or members from the Muslim block, and some other party or parties may make similar claims. While we have every desire to find a solution, this point, namely, that the Congress or any other body, should be entitled to chose a Muslim from the Muslim block, Congress or any other body, should be entitled to chose a Muslim from the Muslim block, to pursue her own course, both at home and in is one which we cannot accept either on principle or on facts as they are before us "Therefore," Mr Jinnah declared "there or on facts as they are before us

"I want to give you a little background First, the Mushm League passed its resolution in Delin in Mirch 1943, and we there formulated our demand. The demand was that we were always ready to consider any proposals or negotiate with any party on the basis of equality of representation on the provisional Central Government—at that time the party meant was the Congress—provided the British Government made a declaration guaranteeing to the Mussalmans the right of self-determination and undertaking to abide by the verdict of the Mussalmans to give effect to the Pakistan scheme in accordance with the principles out lined in the Lahore resolution of the All-India Muslim League in 1940

'The Wavell proposals do not concede or accord with the declaration referred to Both the Viceroy's broadcast and the announcement by the Secretary of State contain certain negative assurances

'Now, as regards the Scheduled Castes, their real grievance is of social tyrainy and economic oppression in Hindu society, but with regard to political ideal or political goal, it is the same so far as the Scheduled Castes are concerned So, the representative or representatives of the Scheduled Castes will

"As regards Sikh representation, they are already opposed to dividing India and their political idea and goal are the same as those of the Congress. And so, they are not likely to have any particular bias for us

" As to any other community, I do not know

"Then there will be two British members, the Commander-in-Chief and the Viceroy The composition of this Council, will, therefore, be such as to enable the Congress invariably to command a majority

"I know the Viceroy's veto is there, and I know that Mr Amery says that the veto will be exercised to protect the minorities, but also I know that the Governor-General and Viceroy will be placed in a very invidious position if he were to exercise the veto constantly and as a normal business

"The powers and functions of the proposed Executive Council are stated by Mr Amery as follows in representing the White Paper in the House of Commons

"There is nothing in the proposals, if accepted, that will debar members of the Council from dealing with the whole problem of reconstruc-tion entirely as they please It will be for them to decide the industrial, agriculturial and health policies and so on It will be in and health policies and so on their power, so far as British India is concerned, to represent her as ministers in foreign capitals, and in which capitals India wishes to be re-presented The proposals, if accepted, impose no real burier or check upon India's freedom

is no adequate provision against the Congress forcing their decisions by a majority vote against the Muslim block Therefore, we will have to consider how to provide against this position We are willing to make full contribution to

any just and reasonable settlement

"Mussalmans desire honestly to come to a settlement and not play with facts And I do not think it can possibly be denied that 99 per cent of the Mussalmans of India are with the League We have not lost a single by election, except one—that was in the early days of 1937—out of about 70 by elections. The total number of Muslim members in all the provincial legislatures and the Central the provincial legislatures and the Central Legislature is somewhere about 600 and out of them there are only about 30 who are Congressite Muslims and who happened to be in one or the other provincial legislature

"I am told that in the Central Legislature, there is not a single Congressite Muslim from a Muslim electorate There are two Muslims a Muslim electorate There are two Muslims who have been returned by joint electorates We maintain, therefore, that the Muslim League alone and nobody else is entitled to give the names for the entire Muslim block to the Viceroy There cannot be un immity in this world

"I do not think you will find it anywhere in the world There are a handful of Muslims not have any particular bias for us, although in the world. There are a handful of Muslims I repeat we have the fullest sympathy with who are outside the League, there are Muslims

who are in the Courses list how many floor me by your Private Secret 17 in 11 little I values to say at the most a few bundred | 1 test the "atl Jin 194 II we share "I do hope that when the fill scheme | 1 millioner after 1 fl | condictation | test |

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The Congres went all oil to ecoperate in the Wavell Plan Actility in the Congres camp indicated that irrespective of what the Legue did the Congress we determined to choose such person a would be acceptable not only to the country it to the Vieroy At the end of it first week it? Congress was At the red of it intriveck it congress was considered with the pan of anneal which it were two it it the notice of lori limits we replained was a non-party selection of top the manner of the party of

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The follo ing is the test of the correspon Letter from the Seer tary to the Governor General to Mr Jinnah dated Simla June

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() If you think you can usefully suggest f r possible inclusion in the Executi Co neil the names of persons of any community who ar not m mbers of the M lim Leag you are at liberty to add the to your it keeping them distinct from the names of Mu lim Leagu m mbers

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Letter from Sir Laan Jenkins to Mr Jinnah, dated July 9, 1945. "Dear Mr Jinnah—His Excellency asks me to thank you for your letter of 7th July, and to say that he will be glad to see you at 4 p m this afternoon, or later this afternoon if that is more convenient to you Perhaps you would be kind enough to ask your secretary to ring me up and confirm the time—Yours Sincerely, L. M. Jenkins."

Letter from I ord Wavell to Mr Jinnah, dated July 9, 1945—"Dear Mr Jinnah—At the end of our talk yesterday evening you said that I could make your problem easier if I replied in writing to your letter of 7th July I do not think you expect any comment now on the first and third points in that letter Our talk was concerned mainly with the second point, 'that all the Mushm members of the proposed Executive Council should be chosen from the Mushm League before they are finally recommended to the Crown for appointment.

"I fully appreciate your difficulties, but regret that I am unable to give you the guarantee you wish, ie, that all the Muslim members of the proposed new Council shall necessarily be members of the Muslim League As I explained to you, I cannot commit myself to give similar guarantee to any other party I have to attempt to form an Lecutive Council representative, competent, and generally acceptable But of course I cannot compet any person or any party to co operate in my own solution if they do not wish to do so

"It will help me greatly if you will let me have names from the Muslim League and I sincerely hope you will do so I asked for eight, but will certainly accept five if you do not wish to send more. You can consider later whether any solution I put forward is acceptable to you

"During the next two or three years decisions of great importance will have to be taken by the Government of India, whatever its composition may be These decisions—on demobilisation, economic development, taxation, trade and so on—cannot wait, and it is the hope of H M G that the Executive Council responsible for them will be one in which the major political parties are represented. It will be, of course, my principal duty to see fairplay between all parties not only in the composition of the proposed Council but in its working

I need the active help of vour colleagues and yourself, and I am sure you will give it to me I have no objection to your showing this letter to your colleagues, but it is not intended for publication—Yours Sincerely, (Wavell)"

Letter from Mr Jinnah to Lord Wavell dated July 9, 1945 "Dear Lord Wavell,—I thank you for your letter of the 9th July which I placed before my Working Committee. The Committee, after giving its very careful consideration to the matter, desires me to state that it regrets very much to note that Your Excellency is not able to give the assurance that all the Muslim members of the proposed that all the Muslim members of the proposed Executive Council will be selected from the Muslim League. In my letter of the 7th July I mentioned that the Committee considers this as one of the fundamental principles, and in the circumstances, I regret I am not in a

position to send the names on behalf of the Muslim I carne for inclusion in the proposed Executive Council, as desired by you

"I should like to assure Your Lxcellers; that it has been the carnest desire of the Committee and myself to assist you in every reason able way, but it is not possible for us to depart from our fundamental principles

"I need not, therefore, at present say any thing more with regard to the other points raised—Yours Sincerely, (M. A. Jinnah)

Tetter from the Secretary to the Governor General to Mr Jinnsh, dated July 10, 1945 "Dear Mr Jinnsh,—His Lxcellenev asks me to thank you for your letter of 9th July He will have to take two or three days to consider the position and will write to you when he has decided what to do—Yours Sincerely (etc.)

When the Conference reassembled on July 14, the Viceroy announced the failure of his efforts

and said

"As you know, my original intention was that the conference should agree upon the strength and composition of the Lecutive Council, and that thereafter the parties should send me lists of names To these lists I would, if necessary, have added names of my own, and attempted to form on paper an Elecutive Council which might be acceptable to His Majesty's Government, myself, and the conference, I intended to discuss selections with the leaders, and finally to put them to the conference

"Unfortunately, the conference was unable to agree about the strength and composition of the Executive Council, and on the 29th June I undertook, with the approval of the conference, to endeavour to produce a solution not based on any formula agreed in advance I asked the parties to let me have lists of names and said I would do what I could to produce a solution acceptable to the leaders and to the conference

"I received lists from all parties represented here except from the European Group, who decided not to send a list, and the Muslim League I was, however, determined that the conference should not fail until I had made every possible effort to bring it to a successful ending I therefore made my provisional selections, including certain Muslim League names, and I have every reason to believe that if these selections had been acceptable here they would have been acceptable to His Majesty's Government

"My selections would, I think, have given a balanced and efficient Executive Council whose composition would have been reasonably fair to all parties I did not find it possible, however, to accept the claims of any party in full When I explained my solution to Mr Jinnah he told me that it was not acceptable to the Muslim League and he was so decided that I felt it would be useless to continue the discussion In the circumstances, I did not show my selections as a whole to Mr Jinnah, and there was no object in showing them to the other leaders. The conference has therefore failed

"Nobody can regret this more than I do myself I wish to make it clear that the responsibility for the fallure is mine The main idea underlying the conference was mine

attributed to me and I cannot place the blame for its failure upon any of the parties

I ask the party leaders to accept this view and to do all they can to ensure that there are a recriminations. It is of the utmost import ance that thi effort to secure agreement between the parties and communities should not result in a worsening of communal feeling I a k you all to evercise the greatest possible restraint

I have n w to consider the next stage I must remin! you that whatever happens the first two of thee tasks in ntioned in my the list two of the et tasks in niloned in my broadcast—the pro ceution of the war a sinst Japan and the arrising on of it e administration must be performed by the Governm it of India for the time being in office. It will be my duty to ee the these tasks are performed with the greatest early in the state of the sta

I propose to take a littl time to consider in what way I can best I lp India after the failur of tl conference You can help be t failur of the conference. You can by refraining from recrimination against Japan m st be carned on and law and against supan in at he carried on and law and order must be maintained and tail I see my way more clearly then I do now it may be difficult perhaps impossible to suggest any new moy. No Government can carry on under new moy No Government can carry on under the daily prospect of harve or dissolution I have to cure the stability and d y to day efficiency of my Government and it would be impossible to enter upon continuous or e en be impossible to enter upon continuous or e em frequent political di cussions of this kind Whater e desion III alfajets, s Covernment and III alfajets, s Covernment and III alfajets, s Covernment and III robability bold good for some litti time. I thank you all for the h lp you h ve given me and fo the restrained patience and under tanding you have shown Do not any of; u be discours d by this setbak We shall

be discours d by this setba k We vercome our difficulties in the end f ture greatnes of India is not in doubt

Following the failure spoke men of the Congress and the I eague gave their respective versions of the Simla drama

The Congress President said th t so f r as the Congress was c neerned they had repeatedly made it lear that the Congres was pepared to take up the respons billity of admi istration if the British Government wer re lly serious to settl the issue they should have fores en to settl the issue they should have fores en and reall et it communal and other difficulties and shu uld have been prepared to meet them the should be a should be a should be a should be all well to go forwa d he added to should be all wed to g fore d and the two who is the should be all wed to g fore d and the who will be to to the should be all wed to g fore d and the which the should be all wed to g fore d and the which the should be all wed to g fore d and the which the should be all wed to g fore d and the which the should be all wed to g fore d and the which the should be all wed to g fore d and the which the should be all wed to g fore d and the which the should be all wed to g fore d and the which the should be all wed to g fore the should be all well as the should be all nd th e wh wih to keep

The Co gress Presil t xplained the r asons the C ngress parti ipation in the confirme I the C ngress parts ipatt in it is considered. The proposals we pointed to us suddenly has 1 On June 15. I and my collesques were released not we lad to it k a d d on straight wy on the plan You can realise our difficulties. We were thrown into a new

If it had succeeded its success could have been I had taken place in the Intern tional sphere and those changes had undoubtedly repercussions on the Indian problem The inevitable result of those changes has been to bring to the fore-front the question of Indian freedom and that of the freedom of the Asiatic countries

White fully bearing The Maulana added In mind the fact that the present arrangement is purely temporary and interim and should not possibly be regarded as a precedent for the permanent arrangement of the future I should like to emphasise and make it pe feetly clear that the Congress is essentially a national organisation and it cannot possibly be a party to any arrangement lonsoever interim and to any arrangement romsover interin and temporary it may be that prejudices its national charact r tends to impair the growth of nation alism or reduces it directly or indirectly to a communal body

During his interviews with the Viceroy he had mphasised the national claracter of ne had improsessed the incrona, of stracter of the Congress organisation and said that hattached consid rable importance to the de-ciration that the provi lonal plan was nitended as a preliminary step towards it e achievement of the cherist d go lof independence of India He had also m de It plain to His Excellency it at the Congress Working Committee wished Hat the Congress morang committee without to co-operate in every rea anable way to help to resolve the pesent deadlock and the C noreas had accordingly in spite of adverse circum stances come to Simia to participate in the conference

Tile Congress President explained the various issues on which he had sou ht cl rification from His Excell ney and id I can say that the replies ceived from the Viceroy ere satisfactory ere satisfactor; The I sues on which he sought further light and the points he impressed on the vice oy v re -

(a) The scope and function of the proposed Pxternal Aff i Department (!) every possible effort should be med to gi a nation I character to the Indian Army and to bring about cordiality

to the Indian Army and to bring about cordisities be wen the National Army the Nation I forenment and the people The present by ris stollaging them would have to go () after the present as in South Last, Asi (not the present as in South Last, Asi (not the present as in South Last, Asi (not could not support any policy aimed at the continuation of imperial; t control of any of th countle so South Fast Asia nor could it allow the use of India nessures of the depri attor freed m of any of the countries (d) in rgs of the last of the countries (d) in rgs of the present the present the present the present present the provess of the Coron R p a lattice would continue it we sclear that the National Governm in would have to deal with many would continue it w s clear that the anathona-Governm in would hav to deal with many in it is which o e I piped in the december of the States in right of to trade and try labour et. The b rier between the St tes peoples the Princes and in mb r f the A tional To ernment and their associ less hould be

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wold and depite the difficulties the Wolfing said that so frast the present situation was Committee decided to principt in the concerned if the awarrag ment had been conference We realised that wast changes successfully reached the war sgainst Japan

would have become not Britain's war against; Japan, but India's war against Tapan There could not be two opinions as regards the question of liberating countries in South-Past Asia It would be the duty of the new Government of India to carry on the war against Japan cease lessly till those countries were liberated, but if it was the desire and intention of the Powers that the status quo in those countries should be restored, then surely the new Indian Govern-ment would not be a party to it They would not permit a single Indian soldier or the expenditure of a single pie for the maintenance of the status quo of the South East Asia countries

On the question of Caste Hindu-Muslim parity, which formed the basis of the new proposals, he said that he had impressed on Viceroy that in the constitution of the new Government, the criterion should be the political views held by the parties and not religious belief. The Congress did not wish to attach undue importance to the fact of a few more Muslims being in the Government or there being fewer Hindus "I raised all these issues at the conference itself, and I must say the replies His Excellency gave were to my mind reassuring," he said

"After the settlement of those fundamental issues, the conference came to consider the strength and composition of the new Executive Council,' said Maulana Azad "The conference was adjourned to enable private and informal talks to be carried on amongst the parties for a settlement You know the conversations led to no results

"In the course of those informal talks, the position taken up by Mr Jinnah was that the Mushm League on behalf of the Mushms should nominate Muslim members in the new Executive Council The Congress found that such a position would be inconsistent with its basic national character. You must remember that as far as we are concerned it is not merely a question of seats, but one affecting the fundamental principle. We were prepared to accommodate the Muslim League, but Mr Jinnah took up an uncompromising attitude "

The Viceroy asked the various groups to submit lists of names from which His Excellency would choose, after consultation with party leader. Mr Jinnah refused to submit names "In the interview I had with His Excellency on July 12, he told me that so far as the Muslim seats were concerned, he had endeavoured to prepare a list and seek Mr Jinnah's approval,' said Maulana Azad "The Vicerov further told me that he did his best, but failed to persuade Mr Jinnah who insisted that the Muslim nominees should be nominated by the League Working Committee The Viceroy was unable to agree to it, and felt it was not profitable

to proceed with the proposals at present
Maulana Azad also revealed that he had
made an offer to the League that he would not press for the inclusion of the Congress Muslims in the seats reserved for the Muslims in the proposed reconstituted Executive Council

His proposal was that if the League agreed to the inclusion of two able and suitable national ist Mushms who belonged neither to the Congress nor to the League, he would not insist upon the inclusion of my Congress Muslims

He made this offer on his own responsibility and before he had a chance to consult his colleagues of the Working Committee, but he felt confident that if the League had proved agreeable, he would have been able to persuade the Congress Working Committee to accept the suggestion

The Maulana continued

"Two points arise at present The first is that the attitude of the Mushm League has been responsible for the failure of the conference The second point which emerges from the refusal of the Muslim League is that it is for I ord Wavell to decide whether to go forward or not His Excellency has decided not to proceed for the present. In this connection I must say what I said at the conference The British Government could not absolve themselves of the responsibility for the com

munal problem here "So long as the third Party remains in India, these difficulties will remain as pawns on a chess-board and will continue to move in this fashion Whether it is today or tomorrow they must take up a firm stand in a just and fair basis. There is no other alternative And once a decision is taken, orward Those who are prebut to do that we must move forward pared to go forward must be allowed to go forward and those who wish to be kept out should be left out Without determination nothing could be done. Wavering minds and faltering steps will never carry us forward in the path of progress We must think before us forward we take a step And once we decide hesitation is no virtue but a sign of definite weakness. There is nothing new in this so called communal

problem
"I have no regrets whatsoever for the Congress stand at this conference,' Maulana Azad emphasised

Asked how in view of the fact that the broadcast and the White Paper referred to an agreement amongst parties for the success of the plan the Government could be blamed for the failure of the conference, he replied "That is true We accepted the invitiation, knowing full well the position But that certainly does not mean that any group should be given the right to veto or that any group should be allowed to impede the progress of the country It should be seen that no party takes up a stand which is obviously wrong There could never be perfect unanimity "

He contested the claim that the Muslim League was the sole representative and authoritative organisation of the Muslims of India In the provinces where Muslims were in a majority, there was no League Ministry There was a Congress Ministry in the Frontier Province In the Punjab, it was a Unionist Ministry In Sind, Sir Ghulam Hussein depended on Congress support, and the same was the position It would not, therefore, be claimed ın Assam that the Muslim I eague represented all the Muslims, There was a large bloc of Muslims who had nothing to do with the League Mr Jinnah said "On a final examination and relative of the Weyell plan and found

and analysis of the Wavell plan, we found that it was a snare 'There was the combination consisting of the Gandhi-Hindu Congress, which stands for India's Hindu national in dependence as one India, and the latest exponent

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The Hindu Mahasabha.

The Hindu Mahasabha, which in recent veristics claimed a growing share of public attention as far as official recognition was concerned, and organisation of comparatively at the Simla Conference, for example, not only cent origin. Its beginnings can be traced to was the Hindu Mahasabha vas denied representations. has claimed a growing share of public attention in India, is an organisation of comparatively! recent origin. Its beginnings can be traced to the first years of the current century, almost simultaneous with the awakening of Muslim consciousness in 1906 and in vigour equal but opposite to that of the Muslim Communal organisation

During the first twenty five years of its life, the Hindu organisation had to struggle for its existence, what with the proverbial indifference of the Hindu masses, the inherent inability of majorities the world over to organise, and the better response which the Congress with its wider nationalistic appeal evoked among the Hindus All thus time, however, the causes which hampered the growth of the Hindu organisation were gradually, if imperceptibly, neutralised

instance, the Hindu community's indifference began to give place to communal consciousness as a result of a number of Hindu-Muslim riots in which the majority community came out second best The waves of conversion from the Hindu fold, partly due to the discontent of the outcastes and partly because of the proselytising nature of the Islamic and Christian religions, opened the eyes of Hindu leaders to the growing decrease in the number of people owing allegiance to the Hindu faith

In addition to the reasons stated above, the political gains secured by the Muslim community under the Minto-Morley and Montague Chelms ford Reforms Schemes taught the Hindu community to come together and set up an organisation which will voice its claims in future adjustment

Even the wider platform of national emancipation and Hindu-Muslim unity from which the Congress appealed to the Hindu mind has latterly given signs of weakness, because Hindu-Muslim concord, far from coming within reach, threatens to go beyond grasp

It is however, wrong to assume that the Hindu organisation is anywhere near as powerful as the Congress, or even the Muslim League of the past six or seven years The Hindu Mahasabha has undoubtedly consolidated its position in recent years, most Hindus, not excluding many Congressmen, professing nationalistic ideals, have a sneaking sympathy for the Mahasabha, but when it comes to a question of elections to representative institutions, the Mahasabha has fuled to make an appeal to the Hindu electorate to the exclusion of the Congress

Just as the Muslim League, in spite of its not very flattering success at the polls in 1937, has become a mighty organisation among the Muslims of India, similarly the Hindu Mahasabha has given proofs of considerable following among the Hindu and even of a certain amount of powerbe the find that even it to the importance bestowed on it Hindusm) movement ceases to be merely by His Excellency the Viceroy In 1940, for the first time in its history, the Mahasabha was recognised as an organisation influential enough in the country to be reckoned with for purposes in the country to be reckoned with for purposes of political power is bound to be shifted in their for our result of the first time in the country to be reckoned with for purposes in the country to be reckoned with for purposes of the first time in its history. The first time in its history, the Mahasabha was recognised as an organisation influential enough in the first time in its history, the Mahasabha was recognised as an organisation influential enough in the first time in its history, the Mahasabha was recognised as an organisation influential enough in the first time in its history, the Mahasabha was recognised as an organisation influential enough in the first time in its history, the Mahasabha was recognised as an organisation influential enough in the country to be reckoned with for purposes of political and national movement in the country to be reckoned with for purposes of political power is bound to be shifted in their of representation in the Central Government

sentation but its demands found no place

Speaking for the present, however, it is difficult to say whether the status now enjoyed by the Mahasabha will continue in the event of the Congress coming to a settlement with the British Government, because the Congress has been in the field for a much longer period and has perfected its organisation in the country to an extent which the Mahasabha has yet to achieve

Moreover, it was only recently that the Mahasabha struck out a path of its own, to the point of hostility to the Congress, having in the first twenty or twenty-five years of its existence contented itself with occupying a status subordinate to that of the Congress and seeking only to emphasise the communal claims of the Hindu as distinct from their national claims

During the past two or three years, the Mahasabha has figured prominently—advocating, from the communal point of view, more aggressive opposition to the Muslim claims than the Congress and, from the political standpoint, a less militant programme and policy than the Congress Even in respect of the latter the Mahasabha has of late tended to become less and less "soft" For instance, at the last session of the All India Committee of the Mahasabha some of its leaders, including a Knight, renounced their titles as a protest against the British policy towards Hindus in general and the Mahasabha in particular Broad hints were thrown at the prospect of a movement to be launched by the Mahasabha for "national liberation and the vindication of Hindu rights" When the Congress went into the wilderness in August 1942, the Hindu Mahasabha como into the lime light as it was the only organisation to which the Hindus could look up both for urging the Hindu cause as against the militant communalism of the Muslim League and generally to propagate nationalism which, so to say, went by default as the result of the then Congress policy

Those who first urged the community to organise were actuated by a fear lest the numerical strength of the community should be adversely affected by the proselytising activities of the champions of other faiths A Hindu leader, for instance, remarked "Political power in development of the in democracies hinges more and more on the population strength of a community which in the case of the Hindus must depend in the main on the proportion in which the Hindus succeed in stopping the dreadful conversion activities of alien faiths and in accelerating the reclamation of the alienated numbers back to the Hindu fold In a country like India where a religious unit tends inevitably to grow into a cultural and national unit, the Suddhi (reconversion to Hinduism) movement ceases to be merely theological or dogmatic, but assumes the wider includes a continuous manufactural and in the sum of t

Another Hindu leader said Another filled fracer said. A colliminary which does not know itself does not feel its individual pulse does not pride in its past and belle initsfuture is to all intent and purposes a dead and self effaced community In order to exist at all and exi t in the midst of a struggle where the universal I w is encreach ment and survival of the fittest the very first and most preliminary need is to realise individual existence

For these reasons the early years of the Hindu If h abha w re more or less associated with the activities of the Arya samaj an allied organi a tion which wo ked for ti re lam tio to H dal m of those who lad bee convited to other f (th

Ap rt from the denomination I aspect of its acti ities the Hindu Mahas bh has claimed that India belongs to the Hi dus—the term Hindus being interpreted as meaning people belonging to the Hindu race irrespective of their denomination I affiliations It has been argued that the mine ity problem of Furope is pre minently a racial ne nd not religious because there is only one religion Christianity which is common to all The minority problem of I di on the othe hand is if anything pre-eminently religious and not racial at all

For the early h! tory of the Hindu Maha abha see past Issues of The Indi n le r Book

Mod rn H. t ry -Just as the littory of the All India Muslim Jergue as we know it today dates from 1037 or mor gene ally pe ki sf on the inarantation of the present cottit to similarly the modern hi tory of the Illindu M h sabha dates f om the trt of the present of stitute of the true of the formed the basis of ele ti to the legi latu s formed the basis of ele it to the regulatus und rithe xisting constitutin and it tilt de of neutrality observed by the Congrat wards it provided the odele for that itation of the Mah sabha si ce 1934 3

About a hattorn Mr. 9 N. a. a. the Mr. 1 M vi ile t wads Co ores the f II wing w 1 V i ill trated by the in wing w 1 211 in 2 2nt 11 to h d to f c the appath, o ti I t f c ores f the u wakened masses of their correlations un the o e ha d l n th other the treach ous attitude of the pse do natio all t

A community out of its political hostility to the Hin In was sworn never to take the lide of the Hin lins whenever Hindu int re is clashed ith the interests of th traditional favoured wife of the British

> Bhai Parman nd said the best way to bil 2 al out Hindu Mahomedan units is to strengthen Let the Hindus cease to be " the communities the communities Let the findus cease to be Hindus but the Mahomedans shall be Mahome dans for all times to come The negation of Hinduism on the part of the Hindus does not mean the neg tion of I lam on the part of the followers of the I tter Tie best security for bringi gabout a desiral le national evolution is to pres rve the communal strength It will then be t the int rest of the Mahomedans to cons nt to the obliteration of all religious distinctions Sub consciously the for political purpos s for political purpos s Sub consciously the Hindus 1 ve perlaps felt that the Congress the bestower of the pric les gift of lib ty must 1 ve been right in pawnig Hindu 1 de pendence culture nd p o perity in exch nge for an elusive Moslem support. In fact the emotion that Las accompanied Congress activity. in the last twenty years has destroyed in the Hindus the love of th ir leritage. They have been too willing to offer them elves as sacrifices peen now willing to offer them eives as sacrifices at the altar of a God less which I as surreptiti ously given back Hindu offering to Muslims III a Congress had not engine red the theo y that liberty e conlyf flow Hindu Mu lim unity, liberty tod y wold not be hampered and confi ed sti is

Refe ring to the latest place of the Hindu Muslim elationship Bhai Larmanand said The situati n has got only two solutions. One is the partition of the country into two and the otle to allow a Mu lim state to grow within the Th t is sure to t ke us to a period of trial of strength and in th t case the Hindu Mahas bla alone and n t the Co gress can offer tle right olution I am convinced that if the Co gr s had not thought of Hindu Muslim u ity if Mr Gandhi had not made his ill fated pact with th All Brothers it could have made significant c trib tion to the achievement of fr d m. It would then not have nurtured an enemy to its ideals within its own territo les

Dr Moonje remark that during the last Af year a th' Congress 1 as absorbased a dendency that may aptly be called a pro Muslim m tality at the cost of Hi du inte ts with the ultimate bj t of il tig nd win i g them over to nerval th Co gr The Muslim scheme of mergel th Co gr m ncipation is essentially and fund m ntally based n the e e ti lly c mm al ambition of winning a dominee i g position for Islam in ti is the treach out attitude of the psec do natio all tillinds who re fiend f vry other community in the world b til frow dish mustly in the world b til frow dish mustly in the world b til frow dish to planes the base of the elimination of the limits. The Musilims v no lie of p tirothem or not li in if short in the most a til national demands on thir late. The mustle is to p that the limit and to planes the limit and of the limits of the properties of the limits of the properties of the limits of the properties of the limits of the properties of the limits of the limits of the properties of the limits of the limits of the limits of the properties of the limits of the lin

India" Dr Moonje claims that "in any country he added, would always safeguard Hindu it is always the right of the majority community rights and privileges. If the establishment of it is always the right of the majority community rights and privileges. If the establishment of to establish Swaraj and to create its own national-democracy meant subversion of Hindu States. ism, to maintain internal law and order and to he did not want such democracy defend the swaraj from external aggression"

For a period of six or seven years since 1937 Mr Savarkar was Hindu-India's No 1, until, dwing to his ill health, his place was taken by the Bengali leader Dr Syama Prasad Mooker jee In 1937 the Mahasabha declared as its goal the attainment of complete independence by all legitimate and peaceful means. In 1945 some prominent Mahasabha leaders gave up their titles as a token sacrifice for their ideals

In the Limelight—The declaration of war in September 1939, followed as it was by numerous efforts by His Excellency the Viceroy to get leaders of Indian opinion to agree on the political and constitutional issues with a view to unifying and intensifying India's war effort, brought the Hindu Mahasabha very much into the limelight It was in 1939 40 that the Mahasabha secured for the first time official recognition at the hands of the Govern ment of India, a fact which was appreciated by the annual session of the Mahasabha in 1940 When His Excellency the Viceroy summoned leaders of different communities and interests for consultation on the political question, the Hindu Mahasabha insisted that it alone had the right to speak in the name of the Hindu community The resolution passed by the Mahasabha welcomed "the recognition by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State that the political situation in the country cannot be satisfactorily solved without, the co-operation satisfactorily solved without the co-operation of the Hindu Mahasabha, which is the most outstanding body representing the Hindu community's interests "

In the middle of 1940 when the Viceroy was considering the best method of associating representative Indian opinion with the gover-nance of India by means of an expanded Central Executive Council, the Hindu Mahasabha strongly advocated the claims of the Hindu community for adequate representation thereon, and stoutly resisted the claims of Mr Jinnah that the Muslim League should have a majority in the Central Executive Council if the Congress abstained from participation

This status of equality with the Muslim League, in the eyes of authority, the Mahasabha appears to have lost, witness the neglect it suffered at the time of the Simla Conference

Mahasabha and Indian States—A some-what recent development in the outlook of the Hindu Mahasabha is its attitude towards Indian States Presumably as a result of Muslim agitation in certain Hindu States, the Hindu Miliasabha leadership took the side An example of this new trend in Nahasabha thought is to be found in a strong plea made by Mr Savarkar to maintain Hindu States and strengthen them in all possible ways

Princes were not foreigners, he said, and as such their people should back them up in all their attempts to preserve their individuality Savarkar envisaged a bright future for the Indian Princes who, he thought, would be required to play a great part in laying the foundations of a united and free India

Opposition to Pakistan —During 1939 40 the Hindu Mahasabha was considerably exer-Pakıstan —During cised over the demands of the Muslim League for the division of the country into Muslim and Hindu Indias Anxiety was also expressed over the statements made by the Secretary of State for India on this subject, which were interpreted by the Mahasabha as conceding too much to the Muslims The Working Committee of the Mahasabha claimed that India should be granted Dominion Status within a definite time limit and expressed the opinion that the statements made by the Viceroy and Mr L S Amery as highly "unsatisfactory and disappointing" in that they contained no reference to India's right to independence, which was the declared goal of the Mahasabha, and that the reference made to the grant of Dominion Status as an immediate step in constitutional advance was vague and uncertain The Statement to the effect that the British Government would not agree to hand over the administration of the country to a system of Government which would not be acceptable to large and powerful elements of Indian life, the Committee thought, required clarification as it was capable of the inter-pretation that if the Muslim League, the Princes or other vested interests opposed the recognition of the legitimate rights of the majority in India the further constitutional advance would be held up, or the rights of the majority would be surrendered to them. This would mean negation of the principle of democracy and an incitement to the minorities to obstruct and revolt

Direct Action Threat -The annual session of the Mahasabha met at Madura in South India in December, 1940 and passed a resolution appreciating the recognition by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State that the political situation in the country could not be satisfactorily solved without the co operation of the Hindu Maha-

The resolution added that while reiterating faith in the goal of complete independence, the Hindu Mahasabha is prepared to accept Domi-nion Status of the Westminster type as the immediate step

The resolution also called upon the Governof the Princes It is also conceivable that ment to recruit Hindus for the army and the Hindu leaders tried to emulate the example navy, make military training compulsory for of Jergue leadership in regard to the authority Indians, and to promote the establishment of and prestige of some Muslim Princes whose war industries in India. The resolution conadministration was criticised by their Hindu cluded. "In case the Government fails to war industries in India The resolution concluded "In case the Government fails to make a satisfactory response to the demands embodied herein before March 31, 1941, the Mahasabha will start a movement of direct control of the contr States and strengtion them in all possible ways action. A committee was appointed to devise Hindu Princes and Hindu States he said were ways and means for starting and conducting the centre of Hindu power with organised the campaign of direct action after the lapse of machinery and trained armies. Hindu Princes, the period mentioned above

that had passed between Mr Savarha and of Mindustan (tradia) and to the best interests and the liter in purpose of the control of the liter in purpose of the liter is the liter in purpose of the liter in purpose of the liter in the liter is the liter in the liter i bad timed d wn some it is fantastic communal demand put forward with r and to the extension of the Viceroys & ecutive council and also that the Se etary of State for I idia had under I ressur of public opinion created by th Hindu Maha bha criticised adversely the s called Pakistan p opo al

Akhand Hindu th n"-About this time Akhand Hindu th n."—About this time communal rioting broke out in sever I places including Ahmedab d D ccs Bombay Cawn pore and Bihar Shariff Hindu Mahasabha circles were unanimous in ascribing the riots circles were manimous in ascriming the flow to a design on the p it of some Muslim leaders to force the is ue of Pakistan Mr K M Munshi a well known Congress leader and former Home Minister of the Government of Bo nbay left the Co gres on the issue of a non violent appro h to the commun l rioting He started an Akhand Hindusthan (Indivisible India) campaign which was very popular in Hindu circles

There are several points in the declaration which are more or less satisf ctory but accord is to the statement unfortunately m de by but to reject the scheme.

Nothing happened however on the expiry, as Pakistan and Pathanistan involving threats of the ultimatum The All India Committee of the M hasabha which met in the summer of Maciem nations a serious menace to Indian 1911 resolved to postpone the direct action contemplated at Madura The reduction of this wholet referr d to the corr spondence cannot be twee for lifed and to be a summer of the control of the contr

that amenda objections to the proposal fire it ht of non accession of any province to the Indian Union cannot be justified on the principle of self determination and no such ticht can be impo ed by any outside authority India has already been one unitary state and the existing provinces are constituted as ad ministrative units. The analogy of sovereign states ent ring into a federation and surrendering. a portion of their sovereignty for certain common purposes cannot apply to Indi n provinces

According to the scheme of Sir Stafford Cripps a t aty will be signed between his Majesty's Government and the constituent assembly and such the eaty will implement the undertakings given by his Majosty a Govern ment for the protection of r cial and religious minoritie. In the f aming of this treaty all parties and sections will have an effective say Such a tre ty ought to complet ly satisfy the minorities If howeve any mi ority is not satisfied with the s feguards in the proposed Coppe Scheme egreed—When the Cepper proposals (see the chapter on The Indian hatter) proposals (see the chapter on The Indian hatter) proposals (see the chapter on The Indian hatter) proposals (see the chapter on The Indian hatter) which was one of the earliest to reject to mit groed to the carriest to reject to mit groed to the carriest to reject to mit groed to the carriest to reject to mit groed to the carriest to reject to mit groed to the carriest to reject to mit groed to the carriest to reject to the carriest to t

is no ine statement unfortunately m de by his Stationd Chipps the scheme of his Majest state with a deel attorn a to show to covernm it is to be accept do rejected in but to a some essential features of the scheme willing to transfer immediately be possible to us but lined allahas blan has no other attern that the state of the scheme willing to transfer immediately be political that Hinded Lahas blan has no other attern that the scheme willing to the state of the scheme will be the scheme with the scheme which but the real question is whether angions of willing to transfer immedi tely re 1 political pow to India and if so to wh t ext nt it notes with reg et that the sch me which is restarted of Cripps has nnounced is nel ulous but to reject the scheme.

One of the cardinal points in the scheme of the point of the part of the point of the part of the p

India is to be an effective partner in the struggle for freedom, her defence policy must be determined and her defence arrangements must be August 9, 1942, the Mahasabha President made on the responsibility of her own defence minister enjoying the confidence of all sections of the people The tragic experiences of Malaya and Burma have demonstrated that apart from the deplorable failure of military strategy, the apathy and hostility of the people who were deliberately kept unarmed, contributed to the British reverses The psychology necessary for full and willing co operation in the sta present war amongst the Indian people cannot in be created unless and until the defence of to that of Great Britain herself, and by investing India is put in Indian hands

"We note with satisfaction that this scheme provides for a constitution-making body for framing the future constitution of India, and that the constituent assembly may begin its work with the declaration of India's independence But the principle on which it will be constituted is vicious. The constitution-making body will be elected on the basis of the Communal Award which is not only anti-national but runs counter to the essential principles of democracy

"Unless and until the scheme of his Majesty's Government is radically altered and readjusted on the vital issues mentioned above, the Hindu Mahasabha cannot be a party to the acceptance masmuch as the scheme is to be accepted or rejected in toto"

The rejection did not mean, however, that the Mahasahha refused to co operate in any case In fact, Mr Savarkar agreed to join in a Government at the centre, in spite of the Mahasahha's opposition to the other parts of the Cripps formula

The months that immediately followed the Cripps visit witnessed a strong denuncation by Hindu Mahasabha leaders of the demand for Pakistan, rendered more sterce by the proposal of leaders like Mr C Rajagopalachariar to settle with Mr Jinnah and the Muslim League on the basis of Pakistan When Mr Rajagopulachariar's move was condemned even by the bulk of Congressmen (see chapter on the Indian National Congress) it is easy to under stand the opposition of the Mahasabha leaders

Dr B S Moonje, for instance, expressed pain humiliation at Mr Rajagopalachails insistent propaganda in favour of Pakistan and taid. "He (Mr. Rajagop dachari) must not forget that he is a Brahmin and that for a Britain to talk of vivisceting our holy land and motherland is blashemy and, in the words of Sir Ley Bahadur Sapra, 'a black treachers' If Muslims persist in regarding them elses as an alien or separate nation, with nothing in common with the Hindus or

When disturbances broke out in the country active support to the Congress move, as the Congress resolution was bound to prove detri mental to Hindu interests and to the integrity and strength of India as a nation and State
At the same time he urged Government to
appease Indian discontent by an unequivocal
Furliamentary declaration giving India the
status of a completely free and equal partner
in the Indo British Commonwealth, equal India with actual political power

The position of the Hindu Mahasabha was indeed unenviable It could not unduly condemn the Congress which had now given up the cry of "No swaraj without communal unity" and had instead gone all out to win freedom for the country irrespective of what the Muslims said or did Thus one of the major grievances of the Hindu Mahasabha against the Congress had been removed. At the same the policy of the Congress was opposed to that of the Hindu Mahasabha which was one of responsive co opera-The Mahasabha would very much like the Congress demand for India's political emancipa-tion being conceded without delay, but would not at the same time support the Congress methods

The period when the Congress was behind prison bars witnessed the growth of certain new elements within the Hindu Mahasabha A right wing came into being-rather right wing forces which were already there came to the fore This comprised leaders like Dr Syama Prasad Mookerjee who were, in com-parison, for example, with Mr Savarkar, less communally minded, and more politically conscious

For a time there was a tussle between the old and the new forces, and the official policy of the Mohasabha fluctuated in consequence In August 1942 the Working Committee of the Mahasabha demanded immediate declaration of India's independent status and negotia tion by Britain with the principal parties in India to solve the political deadlock and establish an Indian National Government The relevant resolution stated that if the British Government did not respond to the demand the Mahasabha would be compelled to revise its programme and device ways and means whereby Britain and her Allies "will realise that India as a self respecting nation can no longer be suppressed. In pur sunce of this resolution Dr. Mookerjee sought permission to meet Mr. Gandhi, but the Viceroy declined to give it

This tendency to move away from the communal basis of the Mahasabha was checked wher in December 1942 the Vicerox, speaking at Calcuta referred to the geographical unity with nothing in common with the Hindus of Hindus of Hindustin, then the Hindus will be forced to this them at their word and to the stem as really allows decree to be treated. If they sell to the pox slop of parts of India they was naturally interpreted as should be relited. I appeal to Mr. Ray the first to join with us in organising such to the country the extremists in the relief of the reset in the distribution of their respective of compounce thought it expedient to take ray in the rations. and the prospects of a rapped enterty that the first the Hindu Anheasth a not the Mu in the age is the they were were pro- not may as the result of the Vicercy a Ca cetta speech.

The feeling of self-sati action engen ered by Lord Lir tthrow's a sech at the cutta in Decem-Mr Jinnah wh w thouldes upset by the thousand 4.1 dr Had r had seen by the former of 1.42.

Mr Jinnah wh w thouldes upset by the thousand 4.1 dr Had r had seen by the results of 1.00 had seen by the former of the Lori Lir tingow's seech at Ca chita in Precent ber 194 with was voiced at the Campore sa lone the M has the wessemenhat shall in by d velopments in the summ r cd 1 42 Mr Jinnah wh was doubties upper by the Mr Ji nah ti fact of Mr G nell's response to Mr Jinnah s in it tion amounted 1 the is of the Mahasal ha to arradines to coccede
M Jinnat ad man 1. The Wo king Committee
of the M has the fork such a serious view of th posibility of a cent per cent tran fr of power to the Leagu th tit fit that under the circumstances the III d may ha to meet th circumstances the III d may ha to me and fight it od n er of 1 kistan ingle han led and urged the Hindu community to prepare and be re dy

Mr. S. sakar resigns — Latly in the time of 1913 Mr. viril, r. i. don f. hl. p. folicit sitts from the lead only of U. Mai and it sitts from the lead only of U. Mai and it red untion of its predict has monored; and the sake of the lead of the lea

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Cliffying the position of the III in Ma a sabha t the until tim of its session fr Mork rice sail that "there is difeen occal or when he had criticised the Congres but th se when he had critised the congret had to be could be no in infect in for C. in reshirsh to run down the Mals salha or for M. hads it for to run down the Contress. We have all tried to a porne the case of the mother is "be added, and the gret talwart of the Concress will be remembered with the hespest. no only ty us bu ly ti co in generations

Fren so, it! Mai sashh wan not comjetely out of the picture for it was not low to or k ils opinion f it on it m ny it ations which arece as it is suit of it eat typts m d on behalf of the Congre to pleat th Mi lim the control of the Congre to pleat the Mi lim the control of the Congre to pleat the Mi lim the Congres of Silver J biles See on — The see ion with it estimated the site of particular distance which special content is a second with the estimated the site of particular distance with the second with the estimate of the see in the second with the bha culminating in the renunciation in August the country and urged other Hindus affilia 1945 of their titles by some prominent Mahasabha to other organisations, including the Congre

The failure of Mi Gandhi to evoke response from the Viceroy to this gesture soon after his release (see chapter on "The Indian National Congress") led the Mahasabha Working Committee to express deep concern at the consti-tutional deadlock which "continue to exist at a time when the war menace to India has become so real and so imminent" and regret that "Government have taken no practical steps towards resolving the deadlock and the establishment of national coalition Governments at the centre and in the provinces"

A resolution passed in July 1944 said "The Working Committee reiterates that no communal settlement will be acceptable to the Hindus which has not the approval of the Hindu Mihasahba, and it will be a fatal mistake for Congress leaders to come to a patched-up agreement with the Muslim League so long as it persists in its Pakistan ideology and refuses to identify itself with the national interests of India as a whole The Working Committee declares that the suicidal policy of appeasement, specially jeopardising Hindu rights, has not proved a success in the past, nor will it be so in the future. Instead of this policy being pursued, there should now be all India effort for uniting all progressive parties and organisations throughout the country who believe in the unity and integrity of India on a common Indian national demand, and both Hindu and Muslim public opinion should be effectively In the preparation of, mobilised on such lines and in giving effect to, such a scheme the Hindu Mahasabha will be glad to offer its wholehearted co operation "

Reaction To C R Formula —Ironically enough, within a few weeks of the adoption of this resolution Mr C Rajagopalachari published the details of his negotiations with Mr Jinnah on the basis of the Gandhi cum CR I ormula conceding the right of secession on certain conditions (see chapter on "The Indian National Congress) This roused vigorous protests from Mahasabha leaders Mr Savarkar remarked -

"I'ron the 'Quit India' the Congress has inevitually landed on 'Split India'. The Hindu Mihisabha hid foretold that just as the Swaraj Khilafat ended in strengthening the Khilafat forces and give birth to the Pan Islamic move ment, the Swaraj Pikistan movement could involved, specially minority Hindus," asked result in strengthening the Pikistan forces." Dr. Mookerjee, 'Gandhiji feelingly announced He added that this offer had completely justified the policy of the Mihasibha to refrain from that India's unity is an article of faith with being duped into the movement of Quit India which has now ended in such a miserable firsco"

It is really unjust, observed Mr Savarkar, to look upon Mr Rajugopalachim as the villium of this tracedy. The first is that a Muslim Raj in India has always been looked upon by Gandhiji and a large number of Congress-nours cent per cent Swiraj. He contended that perther Mr. Gandhi nor Mr. Rajagopalachari and the authority to make a gift of any of the limitin provinces. He appealed to the Sanata

to join hands with the Sanatanists in th efforts to organise the anti-Pakistan front

He made an appeal to all Hindus to save land from danger of being vivisected, su "it is almost certain that no pact or serv submission to Government on the part of the same o Congress can bring about any constitution change in India as long as the war lasts"

"The policy of satisfying disruptive for will not only fail, but will also give rise further disruption which will be immical the highest interests of India" said Dr Syai Prasad Mookerjee He added "The solution." offered by Mr Rajagopuluchari will lead to t perpetuation of communal differences and t ideal of Indian Nationalism, for which t Congress and generations of Indian patric have fought, will never be realised Aff all, 90 per cent of the Muslims in India we originally Hindus and it is absurd to sugge that a mere change of religion will entitle the to demand a partition of India and the creatu of zones which will also include a large population of people pursuing other religions Religions to be banished from the field of politi and must not be made a basis of our nation reconstruction

Dr Syama Prasad Mookerjee said "Mischi has been done and it must be boldly rectific without delay." He suggested that publ opinion throughout India should vigorousl assert itself and indicate in no uncertain term that India would not accept any politic settlement based on the self determinatio principle of Pakistan of either the Jinnah of the Raiagopalachari brand "What surprise the Rajagopalachari brand us most, added Dr Mookerjee, Gandhiji should have allowed his name to b dragged into this amazing offer which is partia acceptance of Pakistan India's freedom will never come by running after a man of Mi Jinnah's type Gandhiji was prepared give Muslims a blank cheque at the Round Tabl Conference Did that offer succeed? He adopted the attitude of neither accept no reject' regarding the Communal Award Die that please the Muslim League? He offered to make Mr Jinnah Prime Minister of India Did that change his outlook? Was it not morally fair and equitable, before he committed himsel to Mr Jinnah on such a highly controversia issue, that he should have obtained the views at least of representative people of the province him and if Pakistan is to come it is to come over his dead body. The arch magician of Madras has worked a miracle, making Gandhiji forget this momentous declaration of his own

Milhisabhi suspicions were accentuated by the prospect of Gandhi Jinnah negotiations Mahasabha leaders were so much disturbed by the fear of fresh concessions to Mr Jinnah that Dr Mookerjee sought clarification from Mr Gandhi on the latter s intentions

Outlining his impressions of his talk with nit's to defind the peographical integrity of Mr. Gandhi, Dr. Mooderice made three points

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Dr Mookerjee added ınstead curing the has already loaded him with dangerous maladies amended, may well then form a basis for Indo and has charged fees which are bleeding the prtient to death What India suffers from is a slow but dreadful poisoning and the doctor thrives on the patient's misfortune I agree with Lord Wavell that the patient needs fiesh then remain unsolved air, but that air must be pure and free Why should not a consultative board of disinterested medical advisers from America, Russia and China—two of whom at least have saved the collapsing British patient himself-be called in immediately and if they sit along with the Indian patient and the bungling British doctor and proceed with their task on the basis of the Four-Freedom prescriptions, the Indian patient will immediately recover and be a good and strong ally Lord Wavell is right when he says that India needs a faith cure But this must be a faith in her own capacity to lise and recover her lost liberty and not a faith to lean eternally on the charity of others, specially those who have already been guilty of numerous breaches of faith with him

"Leaving the doctors analogy aside, let us analyse the Viceroy's comments He is not prepared to have any modification of the present constitution during the war this means that India's destiny must completely remain in the hands of the totalitarian Viceroy and Governor-General If formal changes in the constitution are not possible, why can he not create a convention and trust a national cabinet consisting of representative Indians whose services will be readily available for organizing national defence with the willing co-operation of the people and for the economic regeneration against of the country?

"Lord Wavell asks Indians to put faith in him and in the British But he is not prepared to reciprocate and trust an Indian Cabient to look after Indian interest Regarding the future constitution of India, the Cripps offer conceded India's right to frame her own constitution and India could secode from the empire if she so liked. This however was accompanied by a scheme whereby any existing province might secede from the Indian Union under certain conditions. We have opposed this part of the proposal as a virtual acceptance of the principle of Pakistan. No well wisher of India can believe in the breaking up of India's unity Lord Wavell, I am glad, has emphasized in his Calcutta speech that India's safety will be jeopardized by any major surgical operation such as Pakistan

The British by fanning communal differences and he conceding communal electorites have sown the seeds of Pakistan in India Indeed the frimework of the 1935 Act did not give right to my province to secode What happened

"The British quack says there will be other means of solving the the Indian patient, communal problem. The Cripps scheme, thus British settlement so far as the future consti tution is concerned

> "But the impasse during the war will even The British Govern ment is the party that holds in its hand the power that it has to part with and deliver to India The Vicerov therefore cannot take shelter under the plea that two previous offers have been rejected by India Complete com munal unity on the main political issues is impossible so long as the British Government does not undo the mischief it has itself created Initiative for a settlement must therefore come from Britain and a fullure in this direction will be nothing but a breach of faith and a regrettable shirking of responsibility and duty

"Political agitation and struggle have gone on in this country for nearly half a century. The true position in India is that Britain will not willingly part with power and will create divisions and barriers so as to weaken the forces of resistance in the national life of the country A survey of the constitutional changes that have come from time to time will disclose how the powers given to the people of the country have been limited by restrictions so that in the case of an ultimate clash between British and Indian interests the former may prevail at the will of British representatives Further, a deliberate policy has been pursued by Government to weaken and cripple the Hindus because it is they, more than any body else, who have rused their standard of revolt against foreign rule The Indian National Congress does not itself claim to represent Hindu point of view It has therefore happened that although the Congress has entered the parliamentary bodies in India through Hindu seats, it has allowed Hindu interests to be sacrified and jeopardized in the vain hope of placating reactionary Muslim demands I cannot conceive of any narrow and sectional communalism in any organization supported by Hindus which genuinely aspires to see their country freed from foreign domination interests of Hindus are identical with those of the nation itself. Hindus want that their country should be politically free. They recognize that their country has been the home of many sects and religions and they are anxious that there should be a common right of citizen ship for one and all They stand for one undivided India This oneness comes not from merely geographical surroundings, but culturally, racially, spiritually and politically India has been one country and must remain as such for all time to come Hindus are eager for complete political unity with all other communities. They must upon two conditions are these wants of patients and one asks, either in India or in the world, which justified the British Government to accept the principle of partition of India and thus to undo its perhaps one great achievement in India under British rule? Lord Wavell, if he has the courage of his conviction should not be parts to further fanning of disruptive tendencies in India. That portion in the Cripps offer referring to a possible partition of India should be withdrawn immediately and as he limited. organic themselves on a national hasis and iff the welfare of the country as a whole renders prevent any unjut enterachem at on the lit impress to Such limited sacrifice will rights and liberties. For run nt knows that it limited, sacrified will suppose the way for fuller und standing land it limited, such he cripped and childed, India, on collation in hybrideryst of the entit on those the control of the con national strength will be weak n I consid r bly Our enemies attack us as Hindus but we h ve not the realism and courage to d fend ourselves as uch and thus allow the base of our national lif to be shattered to pieces

Apart from the polity of appearment of reactionary Muslim to depoint which has been valuely pursued by the Congress there is another important point of difference between itself and the Mahasabha Since the ad ent of Gandi ill a policy of non-co-operation in been pursued by the Concress Gundhill declared that India would be independ at by December 31 / 1991 Twenty three years has a clapsed inge then and yet our goal i not reached The policy of non-co-operation has n t succeeded in paralysins, Comment and making it ur render to the will of the peor! Rights and liberties have been I am les ly trampl d ind r foot by the working of the state machin ry Amongst Corressm n have there be n many and some of th m were the gr test Indi as of th ir times, who were definitely cul t policy of barren non co-oper tion at all sta re In the Indian province a where Hi d s are in a maj rity th Congress by its d liberate action in 1939 has been responsible f r arbitrary bureaucratic rule under section 93 of the Government of India Act of 1935. In the pr vi ces wher Hindus are in a minority predominantly Muslim minist les a of inctioni g predominantly Muslim minist ies a ef inctioni a mutally with the support of l'nepe n votes a dother reaction or ef ments. It i remarkable that in almost all the provinces ther is a market that in the support of the s

The con titutio of the country will p ovid The que titutio of the country will povid may assign up to pre-term titution and may assign up to pre-term titution and titution of the pre-term titution and tit on identified we so doe use it i actu ted by a find to the maximum ext of possible Each all citizens shall enjoy the fruits of their community and las m at b prepared t toll and shall be entitled to the necessaries of urrend r s me of its n rrow individual claims. Hill without exploitation of man by man

Paki tan is no soluti n of the communal problems

While the political aspect of the Indisn problem must absorb the closs attention of the Mahasabha and the attainment of power and a full participation in all local municipal and political bodies mu talways rem! an important I to It mu t not be ignored that yours is not a political org alz tion only but is al o lire ted towards the splitt of social economic and cultural life of the people. If the Mahasabha remains n orga ization confined only to a s ction of the educated upper cl ss compl tell deta hed from mass contact it is bound to prove a dismal failure We have no right to exi tas an organization of arm-cl air politicians ho re n t prepared to id ntily themsel es while heartedly with the great problems of social reconstruction and consolidation of the Hin iu race

Draft Const: the The proceedings of the cesia or or signalised by the adoption of at the constitution of the future fre India embodyin the principles for with the Maha the state of the constitution of the Mahas the state of the constitution of the Mahas of the Maha bit st n: Ine Grait said immusions thall to free State and her constitution shall be styled. The constitution of the Hindusthan Free State Historically politically ethnologically, as deuturnly Hindusthan is one wy ole and i divisible and so I all she rem in Tie form of Government shall be democratic nd f leral. The federal legislature shall be bl cam r l in structure. Elections to the I gis I t res wietler federal or provinci ! shall be on the bals of lult fran hise and of o man ne vote The f deral government shall b dit ibuted between the ce tral a d provincial legi latu es in a manner so as to give an adequ to ma ur of autonomy to the p vi ces with residu ry powers t the centre. The power of the G verum t wh ther federal or provincial shall be disided into I gislative executive and stail be di lord into I gistative executive and juiled I will the executive responsible to the legi I tu e and both responsible to the people and with the judiciary i depe d nt of the executive Distinction between martial and executive Distinction between martial and ma til races shall no loope exit and the military etr agit of the Hindustin Free State shall as if r as possible be equil bancel amongst its various provinces of a like the water of distinctions of the standard of distinctions of the standard of distinctions of the standard of the property of the standard of the property of the standard on the principles stated above be introduced on the principles stated above

It was laid down th t th fu damental rights of a free state namely, that all citizens a micil d in Hindu th a shall in gener 1 ealoy rights and privileges nd be subject to the obligations of citiz nahlp and shall in particul e joy fund mental rights as und r -

Citizens ah ll be equal before the law and h ll njoy equal civic rights. There shall be no law of a discriminatory nature

The State shall make suitable laws for low right have with special refunce to the raintenance of health and time a for a cell of ideology of the Higher Mahasabha? The all different for recuring a listing made for exactly a little of the action of the normalists the worker, protection of the highertard, reference of children and economic consequences of old age, infirmity and memployment

"All citizens thall have the slight of free elementary education

All efficient shall have the right to I cep and hear arms in accordance with the regulatio is made

"No eltiren shall, by regrou of colour, or to or creed, be prejudiced in any way in repard to public employment, office of power or hono ir or exercise of cars prof solon, seque tered or conficented save in accordance with the law

"No citizen shall be deprived of his or her liberty of person except in due process of the Inn

"All citizens shall enjoy the right of free expression of opinion as also the right of assembly percefully and to form associations or unions for purposes not opposed to public order or to public morality

"All citizens shall, subject to public order or morality, enjoy freedom of conscience and free profession and practice of religion and protection of culture and language, and no law shall be made either directly or indirectly to injure any religion or prohibit or restrict free exercise thereof

"The provinces of Hindusthan may, where necessary, be redistributed on a linguistic basis. The religion, language and culture of minorities shall be respected and guaranteed

"The press shall be free and no measures

The principal resolution of the session express ed the opinion that an agreed scheme of reforms which would solve her political problems and a united front were the pretexts which were being put forward by British politicians to enable Britain to defeat Hindusthan's claim to freedom The resolution declared that "a major surgical operation like Pakistan not in the best interests of Hindusthan With out prejudice to the Mahasabha's demands for complete independence and the right to frame its constitution, the resolution called upon the British Government to prove their bona fides by taking immediate steps to imple ment the Cripps scheme, shorn of clauses giving power of secession to provinces, and to dissolve the legislatures as the first step with a view to forming a constituent assembly elected not on the basis of the Communal Award but on the basis of a joint electorate with reservation of seats where necessary

The working Committee of the Mahasabha met a month later and decided to send a delega-tion to Great Britain, USA, USSR and China to "counteract the anti-Hindu and anti-Indian propaganda which is being carried on in England, America and other countries and sacrifice on the part of the valuant to educate public opinion in the said countries than in different theatres of war

per ontel of the delegation

The Committee restricted that there code to no Hinde Mexim's tiltro at in Hindestint Villoit reference to and althout the cover of the Illada Mola abharad that the Mahaathi is the orly reposes to live or unleaded competent to speak on behalf of the Hindus and to safe sured their rights and laten is "

The resolution interplet, edd. "The Nork ing Committee ships sith frost concern the ottempts that are belog much in some question for the appressment of the Muslim League by the surrender of the just rights and interests of the Hadus. The Hindus will not accept any composite government which will give undue weightings or disproportionate strength to the Muslims or other inforities in excess of what their proportions in the population lustify

"The Working Committee demands dis solution of the present legislatures both in the Province, and at the Centre which have long outlived their terms and have crased to be representative of public opinion in the country The Committee demands the election of fresh legislatures and the formation of representative governments at the Centre and in the Provinces andurgessteps to be taken for convening a Constituent Assembly for framing the constitution of I ree Hindustan

Three other resolutions passed by the Working Committee directed the Provincial Sabhas to "preach and propagate the ideology of the Mahasabha and make a drive for enrolment and mobilise in particular the Kisan and Labour populations in their areas," requested the shall be tree and no mersure, sale, shall be taken to hinder the publication, sale, and distribution of any writing or newspaper gubject to the rules of morality and public order."

The press shall be tree and no mersure, sale, governor General to commute the death sentence of Chimur and Ashti prisoners, and deplored "the state of affairs in Hyderabud State with regard to the export and import trade and affairs in the State and arged distribution of foodstuffs in the State and urged the Government of India to make proper investigation '

> Post-War Demands -Shortly after termination of the Luropean War the Mahasabha Working Committee met at Calcutta and expressed its satisfaction at the termination of the War in Europe, but until India is declared Independent she cannot whole heartedly parti-cipate Victory Celebration and demands that the liberation of Hindusthan from alien bondage, both political and economic is essential sine qua non for World peace and the establishment of a world order based on justice and humanity Since the commencement of hostilities, between the Allies and the Fascist Powers, the Hindu Mahasabha repeatedly proclaimed its adherence to the cause of freedom and democracy and preached and practised the polic, and programme of militarisation Thousands of Hindus joined the Army, Navy and the Air Force and display ed their valour in different parts of the world and it has now been authoritatively recognised that the Victory of the United Nations and the collapse of Germany and Italy was in considerable measure due to the indomitable courage and sacrifice on the part of the valuant sons of Hindus

The Hindu Mahasabha now calls upon the accrelited representatives of the United Asilons to redeem the pledges of feedom Asilons to redeem the pledges of feedom for the Company of the Com

Anoth r resolution de lt with the Sapru Conciliation Committee recommendations It s id —

The Hindu Mas h repud tes the thouse principle of a lity I represented to the second of the Hindu Malma set I commended by the S pru Committee in the co-stitution making body legi_lature of Ex cutty Coun il as the same I unplained principle of democracy and sationalism. Such a propo 1 is an outcome of an attitude of a propo 1 is an outcome of an attitude of a propo 1 is an outcome of an attitude of a propo 1 is an outcome of an attitude of a propo 1 is an outcome of an attitude of a propo 1 is an outcome of an attitude of a propo 1 is an outcome of an attitude of a principle of the second with the second with the second with the second with the second with the second with the second principle of the second principle

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W will Pl. n.—When Lord Wavel broad cash his half own interior Central Government the working Committee of the Mahasabha traistered his strong protest again it the proposal which it described as a deliberate device on the parts of the British Government to perpituate British Rule over India to computings for short British Rule over India to computing the short British Rule over India to computing the short limit of the India nation, to reduce the Hindian who constitute about 5 per cent of India a popul; tion to a minority by the introduction of parity between Rulaims and the scheduled parity between Muslims and the scheduled Hindia community into separate entities as Caste Hindias and the schedule Castes.

The resolution continued The said plan negatives the principles of nationalism freedom negatives the principles of nationalism freedom as defences, when the forest by the Allies are a fully indianted Executive Council under the exting constitution without any collective responsibility with; the Mercry sydo and the overriding power of the Secretary veto and the overriding power of the Secretary veto and the overriding power of the Secretary veto and the overriding power of the Secretary National Indian Government responsible to the people based on the proople based on the proposition of Indian independence. The permicious principles communal and democratic and and national underlying the interior scheme will create dan but but is for India future on titution. The Secretary of State had i deed made it abundant by clear the ther can be no question of making the Central Government responsible to the second of the sec

The Working Committee apprehends that the said pla thouch provi to al in name and applicable to the Central Government alone will not fil to be utilised by interested prities as the thin end of the wedge to break constitutionally and permanently India unity and saidle city by hardner the reduction in proving call legit ture and administration

It is obviously a step in r trogres ion of the Crippe proposal and a monstrous extension of the so-called communal award with has proved to be the founts! source of all communal bitte ness a d political strife

The B iii h Government would not have I red to inflict this astroclous blow on the HI du but for the secret support accorded by Gandhil to Desai I lagat Pact which according to Gandhil himself forms the basis of the Simia Conf rence

Th I dian National Congress has bettered away in political rights of the cast Hintun by ep td cret n gotiations and by hopen failure to defend such a right who never in y wer trampid under foot. The Congress has ceased to b n tion lorganisation by its persistent n gotiations with the Muslim Je gue, a body outside the Congress on communal

issues and by its latest acceptance through a Gandhili of an equal political status with an avowedly communal and reactionary organisa tion like the Muslim League In view of the fact that the Congress does not itself claim to represent Hindus as such and in view of the further fact that the Hindu community as such is not represented at the Simla Conference, any decision taken behind the back of the Hindu Mahasabha, which alone is the accredited political organisation of the Hindus and which has been in the past recognised by the Government itself as a major political organization, shall not be acceptable to the Hindus of India

"The Working Committee demands that a referendum be taken of the Wavell plan and the opinion of the people be ascertained before it is put into operation

"The Working Committee therefore declares that the Wavell Scheme even if it be accepted by the Simla Conference will be repudiated by the Hindus and if enforced will be resisted by all possible means

"The Working Committee hereby calls upon all its branch organisation and the Hindu community in general to realise the gravity of the dangers that he ahead of them to raise their voice of protest against the plan and to be prepared for any action necessary to combat it "

Renunciation of Titles—Government's "increasingly hostile attitude towards the legitimate rights of Hindus" came in for violent criticism at the meeting of the All-India Com-mittee of the Mahasabha held at Delhi in August The meeting witnessed the unprecedented spectacle of some Mahasabha leaders renouncing their title as a protest against Government's policy

Opening the session of the All-India Committee Dr S P Mookerjee, the President, said that a new situation had been created by the Wavell Mookerjee added Lord Wavell offer \mathbf{Dr} had not invited the Hindu Mahasabha to the Simla Conference, because the Viceroy feared opposition from the Mahasabha, who not only opposed the offer but also charged the British Government with unwillingness to part with real power

Referring to Mr Jinnah, Dr Mookerjee said, the League leader had now changed his demand from parity with Hindus to that of parity with the rest of India Dr Mookerjee claimed that the Mahasabha was the only national organisation and challenged any one to prove that the policy and programme of the Mahasabha was inconsistent with national aspirations He strongly demanded that the future of India should be based on unity and drew support from the speeches of Pandit Nehru.

Sir Gokulchand Narang was loudly cheered when he rose to announce that he was giving up his knighthood

calls upon all Government title holders who are office bearers or who are members of the Council or committees of the provincial or district Sabhas to relinquish their titles No Govern ment title holders shall therefore be eligible for any elective office or offices in the Hindu Mahasabha '

The principal political resolutions ran as follows "On the termination of the world war causing untold misery and sufferings to millions of people in India and the other countries both in the east and the west, we call upon His Majesty's Government to redeem the pledge of liberation of oppressed humanity from both political and economic fetters Hindusthan was blod white and made great sacrifices both in mon and materials in fighting the forces of agression and sacrificed millions of her sons due to famine and pestilence caused by the conditions created by the war In view of the glorious part played by the Indian Army in achieving victory in theatres of war, and particularly by the Hindus, who formed about 70 per cent of the combatant forces and won as many as 27 Victoria Crosses out of 31 won by Indian soldiers, the United Nations should stand by India's demand for justice fairplay and see that no injustice is done to the Hindus in this crisis If Democracy has any meaning, no power on earth can deny with impunity the united demand of the vast majority of the Indian masses for independence By the independence of India and other countries in bondage will the United Nations now be judged

"To make agreement between political parties and communities a condition precedent to the freedom of India is a pretext for imperialism to cling to power The present constitution is based on the so-called communal award which is a negation of democracy and makes impossible the real verdict of the Indian people to be expressed constitutionally. We call upon the British Government immediately to repeal the communal award, which is unfair, un democratic and anti-national The Hindu Mahasabha has all along rejected the communal award We are of the opinion that the election should be based on the genuine democratic principle of one man, one vote A constituent assembly returned on communal electorates based on the communal award can never reflect the true mind of India and will merely create artificial issues which will disrupt Indian unity and help imperialism to continue its domination The Mahasabha insists that any constituent assembly or any body entrusted with the work of drafting India's new constitution should proceed on the basis that India is and shall remain one and indivisible and further, that any majority community shall not be reduced to a minority or equality

"A genuine national election based on democratic franchise will pave the way for the formation of a true constituent assembly for framing the constitution of free Hindusthan for the uplift of the masses, the economic prosperity of the people, the uprooting of the The resolution on titles said "As a mark of protest against the increasingly hostile attitude of the Government towards the legitimate rights of the Hindus, the Working Committee of the All India Hindu Mahasabha impoverished masses

The Hindu Mahasabha is opposed to th pernicious principie of parity between Hindus and Muslims. It is inherently unjust to reduce and Mustims, it is inherently unjust to reduce a misjority of three-fourths to the 8 me position as a minority of one fourth. This unfair reduction of 5 crores to the same I vel as that occupi d by a minority of 8; crores is undemocratic and will not solve the crores is undemocratic and will not solve the communal problem. The British Government has made impossibl any agreement between communities and parties because it has con-ferred practically a veto in the had of the communalist who has been given unfair well high communalist who has been given unfair wei hadge and excessive representation. The Hindur W has bha is of the opinion that the Warell Plan which envisaged no real transfer of power to Indian hands was fore doomed to fallure because it was based on inherently unjust proposals of parity and the denial of r present ion to the Hindus as such while conceding a recognition to the Mu lim League.

His Majesty 8 Go ernment can call for the co-operation of all nationalist elements. Hindus co-operation of all nationalist elements. Hindus and Muslim, who are willing to sloudier respon sibility for t it is the triple issues of the integrity of India opposition to partly and the d mand for cottupi t independence without weaken ig or crippling of the Hindus On these three issues His Majestys Gov rument sholld make n un qui ocal declaration and

the Hindu Mahasabha confidently calls upon the people to create as ctlo a fo the effective enforcement of their just d mands

To this an amendme t was mor d stating that if the Government f il d to make a satis f ctory de laration b No emb r 30 1 4 the Hi du Wh abha h ll ha e to launch a no e ment against the British Government for national liberation and vindication of Hindu rights.

Dr Mookerjee requested the mover to with dr withe mendment Tl President agreed with the principle of the am dment but did not consider it which is correct to adopt it now. It was indeed, his conviction that India could not be free without a struggle nor could the Hindus o ce again establi h th ir legitimate rights witho t launching a struggle He s id rights which I journing a struggle the S in the lifthere was no agree me t with the Govern ment, then the Mahas bha as the political organisation of the Hindus must lunch a movement The i litative for that must come I om the President of the S bha and if he was worth his sait he would do the pe dful he said. According to him the first big tak that fa d th Hind was to org nis them el es nd e tablish bran h s of the Mahasabha 1 all parts of the country

Dr Mookrjee said the tome sort f mo e more by way of direct act in would be taken in me to be sometiment of the solution of the solution in the solution of th of themselves

Dr Mookerjee denied that the Hindu Maha sabha was running aw y from action. They were now pr pared to take up the chall ne

on certain specific issues On the main political problem. A struggle was bound to come but there must be ample preparation in the country for that nd tie President must be given a free hand

The am ndment was thereupon withdrawn and the resolution was carried.

With the announcement that the general elections would be held in India during the winter of 1945-46 the Mahasabha, like other organisations in the country plunged whole heartedly into the election campairs

5 kh attitude.—Although the Sikhs are not connected with the M hasabhs it may be not connected with the M hasabha it may be appropriate to mention in this chapter the Sihas rejection of the Cripps formula This experience of the Cripps formula This control of the Cripps fectared that the proposals wer un c griable to them because 'Inst do maintain! and strengthenion the integrity of India specific provision h sheen mad for of I kitstan and the cause of the Silk community has been lamentably betr yed. The Silkh is ld. Ever aince the Bittle advent our community has fought for England or reward that our community has fought for England or reward that our configuration in the Phulib in every nature-need or one empire and this is or reward that our position in the Punjab which England promised to hold in trust and in which we occupied a predominant position has been finally liquidated

Why should a province that fails to secure 3/ th majority of its legislature in which a 3) in majority of its legislature in which a religious community enjoys statutory majority be llowed to hold a pleblicite and given th benefit of a bare majority. In f irness this right should have been onceded to communities who are in permanent minority in the legislature

Further why could not the population of any area opposed to separation be given a subcomposition of the property of the proper extended upto the banks of the Julius proper extended upto the banks of the Julius area of the subcomposition of the property o proper

We giv below the figur s which abund ntly Droy Our contention .

From the boundary of D lhl to the banks of th Ravi riv th population is di ided s follows -- Muslims-45 05 000 Sikhs and othe non Muslims-76 46 000

From th Delhi boundary to th banks of the Jhelum riv r xeluding Multan and Jh ng districts —Muslims—8 88 000 Sikha nd othe non Muslims-93 48 000

To this may be added the popul ti n f the Sikh t tes of Patiala Nabha Jind Aspurthals and Faridkot which is about 6 00 000 Of this the Muslims constitut b rely 0 per cent and this reduces the ratio of Muslim population still further more We have lost all hope of receiving any consideration. We shall resist, however, by all possible means separation of the Punjab from the all-India union. We shall never permit our motherland to be at the mercy of permit our motherland to be at the mercy of the advent of the War and the supply by those who disown it "

Subsequent to the withdrawn of the Cripps' offer, the Sikhs have been somewhat in the limelight in connection with several proposals, unofficially mooted, to determine the allocation of territories and powers in the event of a compromise between the Muslim League and nationalist India. The virile and compact community of Sikhs, mostly confined to the large the large that large that large the large that large that large the large that large the large that large the large that large the large that large the large that large the large that large the large that large the large that large the large that large the large that large the large that large the large that large the large that large the large that large the large that large the large that large the large that large the large that large the large that large that large the large that large the large that large the large that large the large that la nationalist India The virile and compact community of Sikhs, mostly confined to the Punjab, had an important say in regard to the question of Pakistan With a view to buying over Sikh opposition to Pakistan and thereby strengthening the demand vis-a ris the rest of India, Mr Jinnah made more than one attempt to reassure the Sikh community and thereby induce them to come under the scheme of Pakistan on the basis of guaranteed safeguards for their interests At one stage it looked as though a section of the Sikh lendership was favourably inclined towards \mathbf{Mr} Jinnah's Some of them seemed to be impressed with the argument that, whereas in an All-India Federation the Sikh community would be a drop in the ocean, they would not be a negligible factor in Pakistan not only because of their proportion in the population of the Punjab, but also by virtue of statutory guarantees offered to them by the Muslim League leader Eventually, however, Mr Jinnah's overtures were turned down because the bulk of the Sikh community was opposed to Pakistan

"We do not wish to labour the point any hand, to the growingly militant Muslim League

The advent of the War and the supply by the murtial race of Sikhs of a large number of recruits for the Allied armed forces invested by Lord Wavell to consider his proposals for the establishment of an interim Government It now seems certain that a at the Centre Sikh leader will find a place in any new Government that may be formed at the Centre

Whereas the bulk of Sikh opinion continued to be hostile to the idea of partitioning India into Hindusthan and Pakistan, there is a small section of opinion which suspects the possibility of the Congress compromising with the Muslim Lergue in its Pakistan demand. This section tends to take the destinies of the community in its own hands and forestall a possible division of the country by entering into advance arrangements with the League in the event of the creation of Pakistan

The position at the time of writing is a trifle confusing, as Sikh opinion is divided between those who would fight partition tooth and nail, those who seek to establish a sovereign Sikh State called Sikhisthan in the event of the establishment of Pakistan, and those a small number-who would safeguard the position At the same time there began to grow up of the Sikh community by a pact with Mr in the Sikh community a tendency at exclusivism Jinnah cashing in on the latter's overweening and self-reliance. This was due, on the one desire for Pakistan

The National Liberal Federation-And Moderate Politics

The definite breach between the moderate diffe ence between the two the former have and extremist elements in the Congress at its fixed Dominion Status within the Empire as special session in Bomb y in August 1918 (cud) their ambit in while the 1 tter have set 1919 edition of this book) witnessed the birth of complete independence as their goal 1919 edition of this book) witnessed the birth of complete independence as their goal the National Liberal Pedr : tion which has not similarly in the matter of method the Liberal stands been the platform of Indian moderate are opposed to direct action and are wedded to the complete independence as their goal them been the platform of Indian moderate are opposed to direct action and are wedded to the complex in 1918 Bir Su ndranath B nerice presiding The Federation depted for its creed the old Congress formula which was set aside by the Nagpu Congress The father than the constitution of the contract by you have in man of our y progress through peaceful and constitutional means as opposed to the revolution ry creed and policy of the Congress During the first five or six years of its existence the party played a u cful and valuable part in politics nd exerted a wholesome influence on public life The death of the Rt Hon E 8 Montagu was a se lous blow to the Indian 8 Montagu was a se lous blow to the Indian Liber IP rty whose induces on Indian all its liber IP ray whose induces on Indian all its liber IP was a look of the IP and the formation but its induces asked suffered parties to the formation to the induces asked suffered parties at the result of the results of the IP and the IP and IP of the Congress to the c stitution 1p th ousted it from Indian politics At the time of writing the Liberal Party exist only in name the ebeing the Liberal Farty exist only in name the obeing, no place for a middle group in Indi n at it so the pre ent day Latterly scope has ari en for activity i between extr mist groups rather as meditors than as principals This tunction of mediation has been filled by a group of leade a consisting mostly of r tired agoup or sease a consisting mostly of r thred administrators and others who own no p rty affiliations or have severed party allegiance Quite a few Liberal Party members h ve joined in the d like atlons of this gr p in their indivit dual capacity. Fo med under the title of N n Party Leade s Confere ce this group has itself FARTY Leads a Confere ce this group has 1840 in members of the LI Papeall elad to enter pape 4 the wing the new theless true the Papeal elad to the papear of the Liberal Feed at a recent Indeed it was foll necessary to nier at a recent session of the Liberal Feed ation a specific to deal we plea for the contil une of the Liberal Frity lead at in this Chapte In reply to sug estions that the party be wond Liberal Papear of the contil une of the Liberal Frity leads are the contil une of the Liberal Frity leads are the contil une of the Liberal Frity leads are the contil une of the Liberal Frity leads are the contil une of the Liberal Frity leads are the contil une of the Liberal Frity leads are the continued to

The general elections for the porticial legislatures under the Go ernment of India Act of 1935 of Irmed the exit of Libe alse from active political life in I dia F w Liberal candidates contested the elections but hardly my was contested the elections but hardly my was the Libe al Faul existed only in name it is also al Faul existed only in name it is also all results of the life and in horse to said the life and in the life and in the life and in the life and in the life and in the life and in the life and in the life and in the life and in the life and in the life and in the life and in the life and in the life and in the life and in the life and life

vi ced of the potent littles for good of the British Empire the Liberal Party constantly wishes well by the Empire and what it stands for Fo this reason no member of the Party wished anything b t success for the Fmpire i the stuggle against ggression Many of th in give public expression to their convictions in this behalf and to their undoubt d desire that India should render full support to Britain in her war

Latterly however the bulk of the Liberals have shown signs of impatience over the dead lock in the country. While they were re dy to lealise that the was not a little re ponsible for the political was not a little re possible for the pointess mpass they were by no means happy over the bur use if form of administration both at the bur use if form of administration both at the centre and in the majority of the provinces. They wished that the authorities should make effort to end the political inactivity are more about the control of the political inactivity of the in this authorities.

Act all of these were made in the name of the Liberal Feder tion Ind ed the most influent it is and wil known exponents of the view point of the Libral Feder tion do not belong to the Configuration Take for instance the Non Part Lands of Configuration whose Proceedings P ty Leade's Conference whose proceedings agreed la gely in Indi n politics during the past two or three years. The President and more than one leading light of this Conference are not members of the president and more than one leading light of this Conference are not members. members of the Liberal Federation It is new ribeless true that the view of both re identical on may subjects. It may therefore be Ppr printe to deal with the activities of these

A Du ! P hey -The acti ities of the past couple of years have f llowed a dual policy On the oe hand they we e never slow to denounce any attempt to hamper the country's war effort a d on the other their demands were little diffe at from those of the Congress

political life in I dis Y w Liberal candidates were, little dire in from those of the Congress contested the elections but hardly ny was The period wh in the Congress was in the successful During the past two or thre years that life all Party eriticd only in name. It is the Libe all Party eriticd only in name it and the province of the policies of the policies of the policies of the policies of the policies of the province of the policies of the province of

When the satyagraha movement was in progress, there was hardly any politics worth the name except the activities of the Liberals and other moderate leaders Another reason for public by a plebiscite unless 60 per cent of the lower attention being directed towards moderate house of the legislative vote for accession politics was the effort made by the British Government to meet the demands of moderate majority It cannot be said that the authorities did anything substantial to enhance the reputation, and strengthen the position, of the sober element in the Indian political world, on the contrary, the point was frequently made that the way in which the Liberals were ignored gave additional impetus to extremism But such action as was taken was the result of the outspoken representations made by the moderate leaders The year 1944-45 was marked by the jubilee session of the Liberal Federation which completed 25 years of public service Another remarkable activity was the evolution by Another Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and a Committee of non-party leaders of a compromise formula relating to India's future constitution was drawn up following the failure of the Gandhi-Jinnah negotiations in the autumn of 1944

Cripps Offer—When Sir Stafford Cripps came to India with the proposals of the British War Cabinet in 1942 (See Chapter on "The Indian National Congress", elsewhere in this Indian National Congress", elsewhere in this issue and earlier issues of *The Indian Year Bool.*) the Council of the Liberal Federation expressed itself thus

"The Council of the Liberal Federation has very carefully examined the draft declaration brought by Sir Stafford Cripps It welcomes the proposals to make India a self-governing dominion with the same status and functions as are enjoyed by Great Britain and other members of the Commonwealth On examination of the different heads of the proposals the Council feels that the provision giving liberty to any province not to accede to the Indian Union is fraught with serious difficulties and dangers The creation of more than one Federal Union in India, having their own separate armies, may result, in certain conceivable circumstances in a conflict between them It would almost immediately lead to customs barriers, and complicated questions about ports, railways, existing public debt, etc., would arise More-over, the weakness of the military organisation of the one or the other of the different Unions will seriously impair the safety and defence of India as a whole

"The Council further feels that communal feelings would be further exacerbated in the course of carrying out the process of arriving at a decision about accession or non accession

"All these and other considerations, and the serious dangers and difficulties should be fully considered before His Majesty's Government finally decide to implement these proposals

"The Council has always been of the view that the interests of different communities should be adequately safeguarded and that the different communities should have proper voice in the governance of the country But the

"One of the effects of the proposals is that the question whether a Province accedes to the union or not will in the last resort be determined by a plebiscite unless 60 per cent of the lower The plebiscite vote is to be determined by a bare The Council feels that the decision of such momentous question should not be concluded by a bare majority, but that some minimum percentage, say at least 55 per cent, should be prescribed. The Council also sees no reason why women who are entitled to vote for the elections to the legislatures, and can be, and are members of the legislature, should be denied a vote in the plebiscite

"With regard to the representation of Indian States on the constitution-making body, the Council urges that the people of the States should be given a voice in the selection of the

representatives of the States on this body "On the subject of defence, the representation of India on the War Cabinet and the Pacific War Council is satisfactory so far as it goes But this should not stand in the way of the appointment of an Indian as a Defence Member Such an appointment will have a tremendous effect in producing the necessary psychological reaction which will bring the Indian people whole heartedly in the war effort

"The Council of the Liberal Federation would also urge the British Government to appreciate the fact that totalitarian aggression involves totalitarian defence and that a total war cannot be won unless the Indian nation as a united political entity throws itself into this Malaya, Singapore and war heart and soul Rangoon serve as grave warning as to how even in modern warfare, technical skill alone, without the spontaneous support of the millions on the 'home front', can achieve little on the military front It is the considered opinion of the Council that full co operation of the Indian people will not be secured in the war effort unless an Indian Defence Member is appointed

"With regard to the question of reconstituting the Executive Council of the Governor-General, the Liberal Federation Council would suggest that the Governor-General's Council should be nationalised, so that by conventions in the near future, the Governor-General may assume the position of a constitutional head of his Government"

Expansion of Executive Council.—Undeterred by the failure of the Cripps Mission, the Viceroy went ahead with his plans for the better government of the country and more efficient prosecution of India's war effort. With this end in view His Excellency reshuffled his Executive Council This gave an overwhelming majority to Indians in the Central Executive Council

Since July 1941 there have been quite a few changes in the personnel of the Viceroy's Executive Council, involving a reshuffling of portfolios Vacancies caused by resignations -three resigned at the time of Mr Gandhi's should be adequately safeguarded and that the fast in February 1943—and by the deputation different communities should have proper voice of Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar to the British in the governance of the country But the proposals now made go far beyond the necessities of the case and will seriously affect not only British officials in Viceroy's Executive Council, the unity and solidarity of India but her stature and influence in the Commonwealth of Nations The Commander-in Chief was, of course in charge of the conduct of the war Congress leaders under detertion the dan or while War Transport was being looked after by to Mr Gandhis life brow ht these cer re a British bon-on-cial bir Liward Benth ill | aders into play

Barring three the entire Coverna at of India | While the fast was in processes these it adewas being run by Indians suljet to the Viceroy a veto

P ats Efforts.—The period aft r August 191 witnessed a number of effort to bridge the guil between Great British and fields and between the Indian philish parties especially the period of the British and the British and the British and the British and the British and the British and the British and the British for the British from the great me that for some times rivers from the great me that for some times. retween the month printed parties of peculary materials making the algreeing to the universal the Contress and the M. I find Las u. From! desire of the people of this country it's I in each Liber I be deer a n party I deer it it the interit of the feture of the this country it's I may consider the people of the country of the matter I pooled in the matter of the feture of the matter of the feture of the matter of the feture of the matter of the feture of the matter of the matter of the feture of the matter of the m these efforts

Almort the first of these was initiated by Dr Syama Prasad Mookerjee At it start it looked promis n tut it faile! The progree of this effort and the causes of its f ilur are discussed t length in the chirter on the Hindu Mahasabha.

Mr C. Rajagopalachari wh 1 4 to sacri ce his position in the Congress Herarchy a the r suit of his dissent from the official policy s am or ms unsent from the official policy of that ore disation and as a sepole to his dayocacy of a proposal to a til with the Muslim League on the basis of concedin the principle of labitatin picked, up the thread where Dr Mookerjee had left them and strove t convert secouries and elect to m and served content the non party leaders to his m ti od of approach bridently h schie ed a mea ure i success a file in the one his file in the second his film however e me to naught f r the Viceroy r lused to permit him to meet hir Gandh with a view to discussing the possibilities of sections and the second his second his second him to the secon of a settlement. (S el st year si ue)

Notwithstanding the rude shock provided by the Viceroy's refusal. Mr. Raj gop lachari continued his efforts to create an all party opinion in favour of a settl ment. Public as will as privat discus ions with continually in progress for weeks together. The press and the platform were fully utilited by him and the n n party lead ra for this purpose

Sir Tel Bahadur Sapru f rin tance sure sted that the Go ern r Gener I should place himself at the h ad of a n tional gov rum nt and leaders planned of la confrence of all parties including the personally to urg Conrers F ling any action by the Governor deed to so no Gen ral as suggested Sir Tej lahadur s id deed no res its he himself would call s cha confer nce

Sir T | B hadur did all a conf r nee at All habad in the first h if of D c mber when th standing committee of the n n party leaders conference met leaders of other parties and int rests

The official report of the proceedings said that the conferent ediscuised the most protical m ns of sol i g the deadlock in view of the failure of Government to t ke effective teps for its solution in respon e to the general demand (See last ye r's issu)

While the fast was in progress these I ad es met in conference at Delhi and after earnest d liberations in which the representati es of all or munities and parties took part passed the following resolution — This conference representing different creeds communities and interests in India gives expression to the universal the serious situation that will arise if the Govern ment fall to take timely action and prevent a cat strophe. This concrence ther ore urges the Government to release Mahatma Gandhi forthwith

Bemb y Conf rep — Apart from the fast the feaders wished to expost the intensi e activity witnersed in the country during the fast for a ren w d effort to settle the political problem in the light of the impressions which some of it m had had from their talks with Mr Gandhi during the fast.

The le ders me to Bombay at critic termin on of the fast and resolved "We are of the tion of the fast and resolved opini n that the deplorable events of the last few mont's require a r consideration of their policy both by Covernment and it Congress. Th recent t lks whi h some of us have had with Mr Gandhi lead us to believe that a mor for recon ciliation at the present juncture will bear fruit.

It is our conviction th t if Mr Gandhi is set at liberty h would do his best t give guidance and assist nee in the s luti n of it e internal deadlock and that there need be no fear that there would be any danger to the successful prosecution of the war

The Vicer y may be approached on our behalf to permit a few representative to meet Mr C ndhi authorit it ley to ascertain his reactions to recent e ents and to explore with him avenues for a reconciliation.

chortly after the Bombay conf renc the leaders planned a deputation to the Viceroy personally to urge their view point but eventually decided to s nd a memorandum but it pro

A twit see 1947 44.—During the year 1943 44 the activities of the Liberal and the peace efforts of moderate politicians generally were of a limited character This was due partly to the stagnant nature of the attitude of both side to nature of the attitude of both side to the dispute, namely Go ernment and Mr Gandhi Whereas the Government of India refused to move from the decision not to reopen the que tion unless Mr Ga dhi abrocated the Quit India r duttion of August 104 and forswore the policy underlying it Mr G ndhi (See last ye rs [ssu])

Ma dai: F t.—Thr was little doing for a couple of mo this fit the All h bad confirmed for the part g ven bindication to respond in first a couple of mo this fit the All h bad confirmed the second first confirmed for the part of the Government d mand N twith at mid girls and the lopes a d pecul lie of those first confirmed for an opportunity to the moderate with variously laim d to know Mr Gandhis 1815 gave an opportunity to the moderate mind his constituted secured hardly to have with the Government at amands and the in his letter to Lord Limithpow and the Overn

ment of India published on the eye of his fast; that they would unconditionally and enthuin February 1943 to the intermediaries no common factor which they could exploit to bring about an under standing between the two opposite view points,

Lven so, efforts, though of a sporadic nature, continued to be made by unattached leaders to secure a change in the official policy towards the Congress or at least to induce Government to release the leaders so as to enable them to consider the altered situation. Undeterred by their failure to move the Government following Mr Gandhi's fast, the moderate leaders urged the appointment of an impartial tribunal to investigate the charges made against Congress under detention or, in the alternative the release of those leaders so as to enable them to review the situation and attempt a solution of the deadlock To this, however, the Secretary of State replied in the House of Commons, saying that the Government of India had no intention of "staging a trial" of Mr Gandhi and other detained Congress leaders - (See last year's issue)

In the winter of 1943-44 the annual session of the National Liberal Federation met in Bombay under the presidentship of Kunwar Sir Maharaj Sirpah The Session was remarkable for the diametrically opposite viewpoints expounded by the President and the Chairman of the Reception Committee (Sir Cowasjee Jehangir)

While deploring the August resolution of the Congress, Sir Maharaj Singh criticised Government for failure to announce a complete change of policy at the commencement of the war, adding that "if Sir Stafford Cripps had come to India with his proposals in 1939 or early in 1940, instead of 1942, there would have been an excellent prospect of their acceptance." Under present conditions, he deplored, 'we are face to face with a divided India, with thousands of our fellow-countrymen, including many prominent and popular leaders, in prison, the retention by European officials of the key departments of Finance, Defence and Home in the Government of India, a complete absence of popular government in large portions of India, swellen prices, general distress and famine in large and densely populated areas"
Sir Maharaj complained that the advice of
moderate leaders had been brushed aside by Government'

Sir Cowasi Jehangir took a different view of the problem. He blamed the Congress for the failure of the Cripps Mission and affirmed that it broke down owing to the eleventh-hour raising of the issue of the Viceroy's veto cited Mr Jinnah's opinion in support of the contention that the formation of a national Government on the lines of the Congress demand would have been totally opposed by the minorities in general and the Muslims in particular

After drawing attention to the events that followed the August resolution, Sir Cowasıı declared that if any progress was to be made it was essential that the Congress should not only withdraw the August resolution of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru explained that he had but also give an assurance to the British public placed before Mr Gandhi the idea of a committee and to the peoples of the Allied Nations that of the kind now decided upon and Mr Gandhi all people in India were behind this war and had said —"I shall unreservedly co operate

Thus there was available slastically help the war effort

Resolutions — The unconditional release of Congress leaders, the treatment by the Congress leaders of the "Quit India" resolution of August 1942 as a dead letter, a conference of political parties and the formation of national composite governments at the Centre and in the provinces—these suggestions were embodied in a resolution, passed by the session The conference also passed resolutions dealing with the war, India's position at the peace conference, Government's food policy and the Bengal famine

Early in the summer of 1944, a session of the Non party Leaders' Conference met at Incknow under the presidentship of Sir Tej Bahadur (See last year's issue) Sapru

Two-fold Appeal.—In June 1944 the Council of the National Liberal Federation met in Poona and made a two fold appeal one to the Government unconditionally to release Congressmen not found guilty of violence and the other to the Congress to treat the August resolution as a dead letter, to put it aside and take measures to arrive at a working arrangement with other political parties for the formation of a provisional Government

The next meeting of the Council was held at Allahabad in October and expressed the opinion that the two-nations theory advanced by Mr Jinnah was opposed to facts while his meastence on a plebiscite confined to Muslims was unfair to other communities and incompatible with democratic concepts. The Council also declared democratic concepts The Council also declared that the division of the country into two or more separate sovereign states was not a right solution for the Hindu-Muslim question

Conciliation Committee—Soon after the failure of the Gandhi-Jinnah talks in Bombay Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, President of the Non-Party Conference, announced his intention to set up a committee (Called the Conciliation Committee), comprising eminent public men with no marked political affiliations, to examine the Indian communal question from a political and constitutional point of view This was the constitutional point of view this was the outcome of a resolution passed by the Standing Committee of the Non-Party Conference which said 'The Standing Committee of the Non-Party Conference, having considered the present situation in view of the breakdown of the Gandhi-Jinnah talks on the communal issue, hereby resolves to appoint a committee which will examine the whole communal and minorities question from a constitutional and political point of view, put itself in touch with different parties and their leaders, including the minorities interested in the question, and present a solution within two months to the Standing Committee of the Non-Party Conference The Standing Committee will take all reasonable steps to get that solution accepted by all parties concerned The Standing Committee cultivaries of The Standing Committee cultivaries of The Standing Committee C Committee authorises Sir Tei Bahadur Sapru to appoint members of the committee and announce their names in due course"

with it You can call me whenever you like put me any questions you like and ask me for any assistance you like

Sir Tej Bahadur added that it was his intention that there should be on the committee no one who was a partisan or one who had expressed himself violently on political issues of the contry. It was also the idea that there is old be one or two retired judges who would bring a judicial mind to bear on the country a probl m

The basic conception of the committee was that the discussion of the communal and political problem should be lifted from the partisan level to the scientific and judicial level

The effort of the committee would be to under tand the views of each p rty acts as a rt of conciliation board by e tablishing contact with all parti s and recommend some solution that they thought good on their own respon I bitty I t would be open to each party to accept a wholly or p rightly or to reject he wholly or p rightly or to reject he accept wholly or a right wholly or a right wholly or a right wholly or a right wholly or a right wholly or a right wholly or a right wholly or a right wholly or a right wholl a parties to consider whether at it at stage they hould not call a bigger confe ence—either an all pattles confrence or a convention

Explaining the function of the proposed committee Sir Tel Bahadur stated that it would approach various politic 11 aders very politicy and very courteously and invite them to xplain their polints of view 1t ws pos like th temme in trefuse their o ope at in and rebuilt the committee but that would not deter

Committee aim and Scope—Tie Committee bgan its work on De mber 9 1044 mitte bgan its work on De mber 9 1044 mitten opening add e by the Breslet at Sir In opening add e by the Breslet at Sir In opening the exact scope and f citions of th Committee Our es ential duty he aid is to apply our minds to the basis of the constitution not to detail d provisions of the constitution and to detail d provisions of the constitution in the state of the constitution of the state of the constitution of the state of the constitution of the state of the constitution of the state of the constitution of the state of the constitution of the state of the constitution of the state of the constitution of the state of the constitution of the state of the constitution of the state of the constitution of the state of the constitution of the state of the constitution of the constitu

We are approching o task in a true spirle of humility. The sincerity of our motives may b attacked we may b suppo ed to carry on a diabolical conspiracy ag inst others but we have nothing to c n eal we have nothing we have nothing to c n eal we have nothing claim the common right of the citiz me of this country to form and exp ess our opinions for what they are worth

The objet of the Committee Sir Tej Bahadur All I dia Muslin League a soliem of constitution and for clea we not to frome a detailed in accordance with the base principles pro iding onstitution That me to be left to some other if the assumption finally by the respective

body and he hoped that that body would come into existence. No one relished the idea that this country should continue to be in its present state If he said we fill to come to an

If he said we fill to come to an agreement somebody ise must di charge his duty in this matter. That somebody else must be the British Government.

Let me assure you said Sir Tel Bahadur. I have got, some very encouracing letters and memoratida even f om Muslims Sir el Bahadur mentioned that as many as ni e memoranda were from Muslims one valte ble memorandam had come from a very distinguist de Mu lim who had approached the memorande of th

Sir Tej Bahadur had also received simil r neouraging letters from quarters from which le did not expect any encouragement. He had received letters and telegrams from England

I have tried to approach Mr Jinnah He does not want to recognise the Non Party Conference o this Committee I ha e no quarrel with him He may not recognie us But we recognise ourselve That is my answer This Committee will go ou This Committee must discharge its duty

He had tried to approach th Sikh leaders nd h d recei ed an encouraging reply fon Master Tara Singh He had approached Dr Syama Prasad Mookerjee nd Mr Savark r They had agreed to see him

This Committee, Sir Tej B hadur pointed out was not established on the lat is often for practication of each caste or con munity but he if it to the Committee to d ide to tits if on this question. If was anxious to set representation of the Scheduled Classes the terms of the committee in the state of the set of the committee in the set of the committee in the set of the committee in the set of the committee in

H w er the amount of liter tur available abo t tie Depr d Cla ses was enormous and there were men in this Committee to whom the interests of the Schedul d Classes were a dear as to ny leader of tio e cl s

Mr cs dh V w — The mate | 1 on which the Committee be in the discussions 1 cluded memoral and the discussions 1 cluded memoral and the discussion of the discussion of the committee of repulsions and indicated from vario so regards thought and indicated the committees questionnal fo a reply but the latter wrote back s ping that he would the latter wrote back s ping that he would be fet or reply to any spelled que tions that may b put t lim with reference to hi talks with Mr Jinnah

The following are some of the quations put to Mr Gandhi a d the replicate received from him —

Qu stion —In his letter of S ptember 17. Mr Jinnah says that the word (Paki tan) has now become ynonymous with the Lahore resolution. Did you ask him whether in ac ord nee with the Lah re resolution of the All I dis Musilla League a schem of constitution accordance with the bis to principles pro iding

resting of all powers such as defende externel othe Inklian eres of Punjah and Pencal that affairs, on it until the resting to the examination.

Answer - " No. Qelda Aram's position un-focturately was that while he could come as far as resing me and testing to construe for ellis president, he, the fresident of the Leading could not discuss details with ris, a more in lividual But so fee as I could gather from our conservations, he had no prepared eitene. As the correspondence shows he had referred me to two tools, both of which I read, but reliter of which could help me to understand his exact position. One thirs he insisted upon was that if I first accepted the I'al istan of his conception, he could then discuss other thin, a with me, even though I was t it an individual.

As ed if it was true that the real breakdown between blm and Mr Jinnah came about on the question of central authority or Government. Mr frondly replied the cin be said that the breat down tool place because the could not · come to an expression on the two cation theory of Quide Aram As the correspondence will show, I wanted to avoid a central Government I suggested an authority acceptable to both the parties, but he would invist first on complete partition as bets cen two nations and then an agreement between them as on foreign affairs, etc. He would not agree to anything simul-

Gandhi's attention was drawn to a Mr pracage in his letter to Mr. Jiunah dated September 28, 1914, in which he said —"That If it means utterly independent sovereignty so that there is to be nothing in common between the two, I hold that it is an impossible proposi-tion. That means war to the luife" and was asked what he meant by "war to the knife."

Mr Gandhi replied is a simple English idiom "War to the knife I have never known it used in the literal sense. It simply means a determined quarrel between parties. I hold that if there is nothing in common between the two or nothing which does not come in conflict with each others culture, there can be no friendly mutual agreement "

To another question Mr Gandhi replied "Although I could not agree to the two nation theory, I agreed on the basis of members of a family desiring severance of the family tie in matters of conflict but not in all matter so as to become enemies one of the other as if there was nothing common between the two except enmity"

Support -Mr C Rajagopalachari

wrote to the Committee —

"I have your circular letter of Dec 3 about the Conciliation Committee I need hardly say how warmly I wish you every success

"As regards my views of which you have asked for a memorandum, they are contained in the 'C R Formula' which formed the subject matter of the Gandhi-Jinnah talks I am unable to improve the terms of that formula

"I may clarify a point which has been deli-

matters as may be accessed and account of I have in my formin as of for examination matters as may be accessed, but then of populate, statistical district by district prepared? We your attention drawn to set the area to the delimited, my formula such scheme to the district of the delimited, my formula leaves the vestit on the Lane of repetation to the people in attitue the delimited area as a stable of the state of the second to the second to the second is) de le se soi et le ferretten es et este roula to take the gietle de illieste ty flietdet. Ple-If the ly districts we all involve the possibility of the entitle of the area leing foot if one if the city of a one may and another distint in a different way. This is therefore ascilled. The classes as to the tipt' of clienters on the lattler is a seleculard to easily the prevailing eff physics of into where the contiguity would rot thereby to disturbed

" My position after the fallure of the Gredhi Jinrah talks is a tout in the introduction to the fored) I Jirrah talks published by the 'Hindustan Times." I need add nothing to what I have stated thee in about the communal issue. I wish however, to add one other point for the consideration of the Committee. It is not psychologically possible to create an atmosphere of reas mableness unless Self Government denouration lines in some shape or other is a settled fact, and such form of Government as is functioning and threatens to continue is replaced by an agreed constitution. I therefore appreciate the stand taken by the Non-Party Conference. The federal part of the Government of India Act of 1935 should with suitable modifications, be introduced at once with or without fresh Provincial elections according to the convenience of the British Government I would prefer fresh basic Provincial elections, so that it the federal part of the Government of India Act of 1935 cannot be brought into force at once during interim period, an 'ad hoc' control executive may be constituted out of the Provincial Governments of the 11 Provinces which should all be restored in replacement of the Section 93 regimes. This ad hoc. Central Precutive should replace the present Vicero,'s Council. This can be done with very little parliamentary legislation and may be statutorily vested with a fixed term of If either of these things is done and a tenure Central Executive is constituted on a popular basis, there will be a sanction of conciliation An agreed constitution on the basis of the declaration of His Majesty's Government of April 11, 1042, will replace the interim arrangement. Parties will feel that unless they come to an agreement the interim arrangement will continue "

Lord Wavell - While the Com Cable to mittee was still in session and before the formulation of its conclusions, Sir Tej Bahadur sent a cable to Lord Wavell, who was then in London discussing with His Majesty's Government proposals for a solution of the Indian political deadlock, communicating the following resolution unanimously adopted by the Committee

" In view of the internal situation particularly relating to the economic life of the people and in view of the rapid pace at which international events are marching, and in view of the necessity of India being represented in her own right and by her own representatives at all international conferences and peace conferences, if berately misrepresented by certain advocates any, this committee strongly recommends that of the Muslim League It is only for fixing the following steps be taken at once

- () Indis should by a royal proclamation, be declared an independent state and treated as a dominion equal and in no way inferior to any other dominion of the British Common wealth of Nations e en though pendin the framing and coming into force of a new constitu tion the Governm at of India may have to be conducted in conformity with the provisions of the Act of 1935 subject to minimum necessary modifications
- (3) (a) The proclamations issued in several pro inces under ection 93 of the Act should be withdrawn forthwith and the legi ! should be withdrawn forthwith at the lexi tures allowed to resume their normal activities (b) Lopular Ministeries should be ree-tailish (b) Lopular Ministeries should be ree-tailish (b) Lopular Ministeries should be ree-tailish (c) to provi lone of the Act (c) in the formation of such Mini tries the 1 rim Mini ter representing the largest single p try in the legislature should be r quired as far as possible to include in the Ministry persons commanding the confidence of other parties in the legi lature
- (4) In addition to the restoration of autonomy in all tile provinces of Briti h India a National Covernm at all ould replace the present Executive Council at the centre

For this purpose the committee would remmend for consideration the following

FIRST ALTERNATIVE

two alternatives

- (a) S ction fi e of the Government of India Act 193 should be o ame ded as to from the fact is a proclamation by His Majesty bringin into being forthwith a federation of India without institute on the entry tion of India without IBM ling on the entry of Indian States as a ondition precedent as provided in sub- ection (2) of the said section Indian States bing at liberty to accede to the federation in accord nee with the terms of section 6 of the A t
- (b) Part 11 of the Go ernm at of I dia Act, 1933 with 12 propose 4 meadments should be brought into f e and 1 ps taken limme diately to hold electio a to the two houses of the federation I gli ature and to appoint a Council of Mini trs i accordance with the provisions contain d in that part

Provided however to t in the form tion of revined nowever if t in the 10 m tion of such a min try the prime Minister representing the largest singl p rty in th Legislature shall as far as possible, include in the mi istry persons commanding the condence of other important p rties in the Legisl ture

SECOND ALTERNATIVE

- Schedul IX of the Act may be continued in force but should be so m nded as to provide f z altering the constitution and functioning of the Go ernor General in Council on the follow ing lines
- (A) Except for the Commander in Chief who my continue to be e-officio m mber of the Ex cutive Council in charge of war operations a d matters anciliary the eto the entire Execu ut e Co neil should con; it of Indians comman

- (1) All political prisoners and detenus be of section 36 which requires that three at least released immediately of the members should be persons who have been in the service of the Crown in India for a period of at least ten years being repealed
 - (B) So officials belonging to the permanent s twices shall be nominated to either Hou e of the Central Legislature The nominated block in each of the two houses shall consist entirely of non-officials nominated by the Governor General in Council
 - (C) In the 9th schedule of the Act the provisions excluding from the control of th Legislature expenditure under he ds Ecclesiasti cal Extern all irs Defence Tribal areas and other items incurred by the Governor General in his discretion shall be repealed
 - (D) The Political Adviser to the Crown Representative should be an Indian with the rank and status of an I recutive Councillor thoughth emay not be a member of the Precutive Council
 - (F) The decision as to when the general elections to the Central and Levincial Legisla tures should take place should be left to the ational Government at the centre and the popular governments in the pro inces
 - The Committee greatly appreciates your initiative in proceeding to London for the purpose as it believes of ending the present purpose as it beneves of chang the pres map political de dlock in the country and trusts that the suggestions th tit 1 now making will boof assistance to you and His Majerty's Government in solving the problem that f a you. The Committee is continuing its wo k.
 - The cable represented the first part of the Committees wirk and contained its recommendations with regard to the interim period
 - Mr] mahs pr te t.—Mr Jinnsh who represented the principal factor in the internal deadlock reacted unfavourably to the suggetions made in Sir T j Bahadur s cable to Lord Wavell Mr Jinnsh said
 - Sir Tei Bahadur Sapru and his associates have been passing off under different labels from time to time, first as all party conference then as no party conference and now they have a sumed the label of concillation com mittee
 - They are nothing but handmelds of the Congress and have played and see playing to the tune of Mr Gandhi Their pompous and plous profession that it y are a detached and independent body of men is utterly faise and lidependent body of men is utterly faise and resolutions and from the character and the nature of the present resolution they have plassed to the present resolution they have plassed to the present resolution they have plassed to the plassed of the present resolution they have plassed to the present resolution they have plassed to the present resolution of the plassed of P. kistan would be torpedoed by thas subtle and fishing movement if either of the m is They are nothing but handmaids of the
 - and flanking movement if either of them is accepted
 - Muslim India will n t accept any attempt to change the present constitution in any way which would directly or indirectly be on the basis of a united India. The question of Pakistan is the fit t and the foremost! sue to be decided ding the confide ce of the parties in the Central preliminary to any consideration of the framing Legislature the povision in sub-section (3) of any future constitution any attempt to

countenanced by the British Government will be at the energice and betrayal of the hundred 51, Scheduled Castes—20, Indian Christians—million Mussalmans in this land 7. Sil-hs— 8, Backward areas and million Mussalmans in this land

"I am confident that having regard to the solemn declarations of His Majerty's Government and the pledges and assurances given to the Muslims they will not po back as an honourable nation and coerce the Mussalmans or force or impose upon them a constitution against their will and without their approval and concent if the British Government are stampeded into any departure from or reversal of their declared policy by some undue pressure, which I do hope will not be the case I shall be falling in my will not be the case duty, having regard to the temper, determination and the deep feelings of Muslim India regarding this issue, if I did not draw the attention of Britain to the disastrous consequences it may lead to, for which the British Government alone will be responsible

Hindu-Muslim Parity-Within a week the Sapru Conciliation Committee unfolded its proposals for the future constitution of India which proceeded on the basis of parity between Hindus, other than the Scheduled Castes, on the one hand, and Muslims on the other, in the constitution-making body, the future Central Legislature and in the Executive, the over-riding condition being that the unity of India and joint electorates were accepted

The Committee emphatically declared itself ainst Pakistan Mr N M Joshi dissented against Pakistan from this declaration, as also from the corollary that no province should elect not to accede to the future Indian Union or secede therefrom

The Committee envisaged the transfer of Paramountcy to the Union, and recommended the appointment of a Minister in charge of functions in relation to Indian States, whom a body of three Indian States' advisers in to be associated

A declaration of fundamental rights, the setting up of a minorities commission, and special proposals for minorities in the Punjab were included in the Committee's recommenda-

"It is needless to say that the recommendations do not constitute a full blue print for the future constitution" Said the Committee "They merely indicate the outlines which the Committee feels would suit the conditions in India They are essentially suggestions made for the constitution of the country at large

"These proposals are confined to British India only When the Indian States decide to come into the Union, as the Committee hopes they will, it is obvious that arrangements will have to be made in consultation with them for necessary adjustments and additions"

The Constitution-Making Body—The constitution-making body shall be constituted in the manner prescribed in Clause "D" of the draft resolution of His Majesty's Government, brought by Siz Stafford Gripper which the stafford Gripper which t brought by Sir Stafford Cripps, subject to the following modifications -

militate against, prejudice or torpedo the namely, commerce and industry, land holders, Pakistan demand directly or indirectly, if universities, labour and women—16, Hindus, countenanced by the British Government will excluding the Scheduled Castes—71, Muslims— Sillis— 8, Backwar -3, Anglo Indians—2, arcas and tribes-3. Luropeans

- -1 , others—1
 (2) It is because Clause "D" of Mis Unjestr's Government's declaration provides for election by a joint electorate, composed of members of all Provincial Legislatures, under the system of proportional representation, that the Committee has decided to recommend that, in spite of the disprity in the population strengths between Muslims and Hindus other than the Scheduled Castes, the Hindu community should, in the intere ts of promoting communal unity, agree that the representation of the Muslim community on the constitution-making body shall be on a par with that given to the Hindus, other than the Scheduled Castes
- (3) No decision shall be valid unless it is supported by three fourths of the members present and voting
- (4) His Majesty's Government shall enact the constitution on the basis of the valid decisions of the constitution-making body, supplemented wherever necessary by its own awards on matters in which the requisite majority for decision was not forthcoming

Division of India — The Committee, having considered carefully the resolution of the Muslim League passed at Lahore in 1940, the various other resolutions of the League and the published version of the talks between Mr Jinnah and Mahatma Gandhi, and having also considered the "C R" and Gandhi proposals, is emphatically of the opinion that any division of india into two or more separate independent sovereign States is unjustified, and will endanger the peace and orderly progress of the whole country without any compensating advantage to any community, and that the political unity of India should therefore, be maintained

Indian States - Provisions should be made in the constitution for the accession from time to time of Indian States as units of the Union, on such terms as may be agreed upon establishment of the Union should not, however, be made contingent on the accession of any Indian State or of any minimum number of Indian States The Union should be brought into being and should commence to function at the earliest possible date, even if no Indian State has acceded to it as a unit by then

Non-Accession and Secession vince of British India may elect not to accede to the Union, nor may any unit—whether a Province or a State, which has acceded—be entitled to secede therefrom

Provincial Boundaries - While it is not desirable that the new constitution should be delayed by the realignment of provincial boundaries on linguistic or cultural considerations, the Constitution Act shall indicate the machinery and prescribe the procedure for such realignment of the old Provinces and for the creation of new Provinces after it has come into force, and on such realignment or creation of Provinces all (1) The total strength of the body shall be consequential amendments may be made, in 160, distributed as foollows Special Interests, the constitution

The Committee submits the accompanying suggestions for the consideration of the constitu tion making body They lave been placed before the Committee by one of its members who has great experience of the administration of Indian States and of the wo king of the Government of Indian Act (193) in relation to the master of Indian act (193) in relation to the master of dian States are not represented on this Committee and as the uggestions re of a very vit I and far re ching haracter the Committen a thought it desirable to express no opinion on the ment of the several alt rns tives suggested beyond at ting that a clear defin tion of a Re d of th State is necessary the auggested beyond so we definition of a He of of his state is necessary at the several res lut on adopted by the Committee assume the e is the cof a Head of among the following omnumities the State a d the exer o by him of c rta a of the State a d the exer o by him of c rta a of the State a d the exer of by him of c rta a of the state a d the exer of by him of c rta a of the three states and functions. The motor resonant of the state a d the exer of by him of c rta a of the state a d the exer of by him of c rta a of the state a d the exercise the state of the state a d the exercise the state of the state o Committee assume the c ist nee of a Head of the State a d the exer c by him of c rta n powers and functions Th m mber responsible for these sug estions agr es that they or any variat tof th m involving the participation of the I dian State cannot b finally adopted

- in its r lations with Indian States provided shall be na par with the representation gi en that in relation t his powers the Head of the to the Hindus (other than Scheduled C st s) State shall conform to the traditions usages nd con enti ns which e bi ding on the popul tion strengths constitut on I he d of any State
- (2) The office of Head of the State shall have a tenure of five years and ordin rily no p rson m y h ld th office for more than o e term
- First Alt rn tiv —The he d of the State sh li be lected by an electo al college composed of the members of the two Houses t the Union Le ist ture eith without ny restriction as to the hole or subjet t their choice being c nined to the Rul rs of Indian States having a mi imum populat on or re enue or both to b named in a shedule to the Constitution Act

Sec nd Alt rnat e—(3) The Head of the Stat shall be elect d by the Rul rs of the I d'n States referred to above from amongst themselves

- Thr d Alternati The Head of the State h li be appointed by His Majesty the King of E gl nd on the advice of the Union Cable the either without a y restriction as to his hol or a by eth his choice being comfined to the Rul rs of the Indian States ferred to above
- (4) In c e the thi d Item ti e is adopted and a lak with th Briti h Crown is maintained the Secretary of State I id it g th r with li the co trol that he or th British C binet e rcies over Indian admi! tr ti n hould in any cas be abolished
- (5) The had of a u it other then an Indien State shill be appointed by the Head of the State on the advice of the Union Cabinet

- Union Leg slat re—(a) The Union Legisla ture sh il consist of the Head of the State and two Chambers—the Union Assembly and the Council of State
- (b) The strength of the Un on Assembly shill be so fixed that there shall be on the average one member for every 1 000 000 of the Dopulation
- (c) Ten per cent of the total strength shall be reserved for the representation of the following special interests La dholders commerce
 - (d) The remaining seats shall be distributed es (1) Hindus (2) Muslims an () Anglo
- (e) (i) in case the Muslim community agrees (1) There shall be a Head of the State (that is U lon) in India who shi lb the repositor y of () all such powers and duties as interests of younding the constitution at the constitution and the constitution and the constitution and the constitution and the constitution and the constitution and the constitution and the constitution and the constitution are now vested in Ills Majesty the the seas allotted to peclal interests such as with the evereless of the function of the Constitution and the constitution and the constitution are considered with the constitution and the constitution and the constitution are considered with the constitution and the constitution are considered to the constitution and the constitution through the constitut In sp te of the great disparity in their respective
 - The Committee de iro to mphasi e their view that if this ecommendation is not to be implemented in its entil ty the Hindu community should be at liberty not merely not to agree to the class for parity of represent tion but to a k for a revision of the Commun 1 Award
 - (ii) The Committee c n ders that the p se tation gi en to the S kh and Scheduled C tes in the 60 mment of I dia Act is manifestly madequate and unjust and should be set batant ly raised. The qu atum of increas d I presentation to be gi n to them should be left to the constitution making body
 - (f) For th Un on Assembly there shall be d it i nchuse for seats other th n those exercise for special interests
 - (9) For the speci l interest there shall be pecial so stit encies. The shall be direct election to the Un n Assembly. As for election to the C u 1 of State the que tion shill be decided by the constit un making body.
 - Lits of them iters it respect of which the power of m kil g! we for p eo order and good flowerman it and the first cloud sperialing to drowerm and and the first cloud sperialing to drower and the control of the contr

betwee the Centre and the units -

- the Centre should be as small in number as belong to the same community as the Prime possible, provided that they shall in any care include (i) matters of common interest to India, as a whole, such as foreign affairs, defence relations with Indian States, interunit communications, commerce, customs, currency, munications, commerce, customs, currency, posts and telegraphs, (ii) settlement of interunit disputes (iii) co ordination where necessary of the legislation and administration of different units, and (iv) such other matters or action as may be required for ensuring the safety and tranquillity of India or any part thereof, or for the maintenance of the political integrity and economic unity of India, or for dealing with any emergencies
- (B) While all matters not assigned to the Centre exclusively or concurrently must be declared to fall within the sphere of the units a list of these should, for greater certainty, be given in the Constitution Act, with the rider that all residuary powers—those not included in either of the two lists shall vest in the unite
- (C) All customs barriers between one unit and another shall be abolished, and there shall be free trade within the Union, provided that, where the abolition of existing customs barriers affects prejudicially the finances of a unit, it shall be entitled to adequate compensation out of the revenues of the Union Executive
- (A) Subject to the provisions of Clause (B), the Luccutive of the Union shall be a composite Cabinet in the sense that the following communities shall be represented on it (1) Hindus, other than Scheduled Castes, (ii) Muslims, (iii) Scheduled Castes, (iv) Sikhs, (1) Indian Christians, (vi) Anglo Indians
- The representation of these communities in the Executive shall be, as far as possible, a reflection of their strength in the Legislature
- The Cabinet shall be deemed to be duly constituted, notwithstanding the absence from it temporarily of representatives of any of the on account of a whole community refusing to join or remain in a Cabinet that community goes, without representation therein, the vacancies may, pending the availability of members of that community, be filled by the appointment of members of other communities, and the Cabinet may commence or continue to function, provided it commands a majority in the Legislature
- (D) The Cabinet shall be collectively res ponsible to the Legislature
- The Cabinet shall be led, guided and held together by a Prime Minister, who shall ordinarily be the leader of a party, which by itself, or in combination with other parties, is able to command a stable majority in the Legislature A convention should be created that the offices of the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister should not be monopolised by any one community
- The other members of the Cabinet shall be appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister
- (G) One of these Ministers shall be designated Deputy Prime Minister, and it shall be a standing | Chief Justice of India

(1) The powers and functions assigned to rule that the Deputy Prime Minister shall not Minister

- Alternative—(A) Subject to the provisions of Clause (B), the Executive of the Union shall be a composite Cabinet in the sense that the following communities shall be represented on it (i) Hindus, other than Scheduled Castes, (ii) Muslims, (iii) Scheduled Castes, (iv) Sikhs, (v) Indian Christians, and (vi) Angle Indians
- (B) The representation of these communication the Lyccutive shall be, as far as possible, a reflection of their strength in the Legislature
- The Cabinet shall be deemed to be duly constituted notwithstanding the absence from it temporarily of representatives of any of the communities mentioned in Clause (4) where, on account of a whole community religing to join or remain in a Cabinet that community goes without representation therein, the vacancies may pending the availability of members of that community, be filled by the appointment of members of other communities, and the Cabinet commence or continue to function, provided it commands a majority in the Legislature
- (D) The Cabinet shall be elected by the Central Legislature in a joint session by the system of the single transferable vote. The clected Ministers shall hold office for the duration of the Legislature The Legislature shall elect from among the Ministers a President and a Deputy President who shall not both belong to the same community

Minister for Indian States -There be a Minister in charge of the functions in relation to Indian States, and with him shall be assoclated a body of persons, not less than three and not more than five in number, who shall be called Indian States' advisers, and who shall be chosen in the manner agreed upon with the The Minister shall consult the Indian States Indian State advisers in all important matters, and shall obtain their concurrence in respect of certain matters to be specified in the Constitu tion Act

Judiciary (1) There shall be a Supreme Court for the Union and a High Court in each of the units

- (2) The strength of Judges in each of these courts at the incoption of the Union, as well as the salaries to be paid to them, shall be fixed in the Constitution Act and no modification in either shall be made except on the recommendation of the High Court, the Government concerned and the Supreme Court, and with the sanction of the Head of the State (a Governor-General or President as the case may be), provided, however, that the salary of no Judge shall be varied to his disadvantage during his term of office
- (3) (A) The Chief Justice of India shall be appointed by the Head of the State and the other Judges of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the Head of the State in consultation with the Chief Justice of India
- (B) The Chief Justice of a High Court shall be appointed by the Head of the State in consultation with the head of the unit and the

- Justice of Indi
- (4) A Judge or a High Court of a Supreme (5) A Jugge of a High Court of a chipment fourt shall be appointed for life ubject to an ag limit prescribed by the Constitution Act b th may by resignation addressed to the Head of the State resign his office
- (5) A Judge of the High Court may be rem ed fr m office by the Head of the State on the ground of mi bel aviour or of infirmity of mind or body if o reference being made to it by the Head of the State the Supreme Court reports that the Judg ought on any such ground t be removed
- (B) The Judg of th Suprem Court may moved fr m offi c by the He d of the State
 n the ground of misb i ur o of i firmity
 f mind or body if o f re ce b ing made to f mind or body if o f re ce b ing made to it by th Head of the btate a sp i l tribun l prointed for the purpo e by him eport that the Judge ought on a ; such grounds to be remo ed
- Df nee -The C mmittee strongly recom mends the twee the ne cot tunto ther hould be a Portfolio of Defence which should be held by a Minister ponsible to tha Leri a ture a d that the cual cot land dicipil of the Army should be placed I the la ds of a Commander in Chief unde the new Government
- The Committ e further recommends th t a
- the foll win
- (1) (A) Such B itish units as temporarny may b requi d f r th efficient d fe ce of I d and uch offic rs as m y be n ded f r offic ri g the h tion I Army until an dequ to ome righter than the state of the same as the same as the bill be obtained by the ty o agreeme the ent ed into by the U in Go rument and His M; ty s Go rum the pecifying among ther thin the terms and co dit ons of th ir re mpl ym t by the U io
- f rees should be do not belo g to the India Army nd are not required fr specific prointments should be (B) Subject to the possession of such reverted to the British Army Leishlishment (ganillenshous or experience as may be prescribed

- (C) Other Judges of a High Court shall be () An institution should be established appointed by the Head of the blat in consults for the training in sufficient numbers of officers tion with the head of the unit the Chief Justice of all the three arms—ark land and sea—and of the High Court concerned and the Chief all defects existing in the present system which prevent rapid Indianisation or the creation of Indian officers capable of assuming leadership
 - (3) If it is found that the present educational system does not produce a sufficient number of young men suitable in every respect for a military career steps should be t ken at once to remove this defect
 - University Officers Trainl g Corps should be establish d where they do not exist and large ly expanded and measures taken not only for iy expanded and measures taken not only for ensuring the supply of officers to fill vacancies in pe ce time but for the rapid expansion of the cadre in the event of a military threat to India Such measures should aim at cre ti g a reserve of young men with service tr ining who can be rapidly absorbed as officers when expan lon takes place
- (5) The Committee would emphasise that (5) The Commutee would emphasise unat-the maintenance of law and order is essentially the responsibility of the Unit Governments and they should if necessary by I creasing the strength of their police forces equip them (6) As reg ds oth r matters come ted with the prointment a d f netton of the selves acted tely for the discharg of this Jodiciary the po islors embedded 1 areas responsible. The Committee would how Jodiciary the positions are provided by the property of the property of the provided the provided that the provided the provided that the provided the provided that the provided the provided that the provided the provided that the provided the provided that the pr
 - The Committee further recommends that a balance should be maintained between the respect a arms and that special attention should be paid to the Navy Air Force mechanid units a d such other b anches as may from time to time be developed
 - Committe recommends that steps should be taken even b fore the coming into
- The Committe further recommends the tangent of the committee is recommended that steps will be a smalled a possible at a many hould be creeded and the body of the committee in the body of the committee is recommended that steps are the committee in possible at a many hould be a the will dep and p at from the vital question of fin ne on a numb r of the factors of as the nature of the committee in public ervices my of the committee in the presentation of the committee in the presentation of the committee in the c Indians and P rsis may be plit up b tween th Sikhs the Indian Christi ns nd the Angl Indi as and Parisi in the proportion of 3; per cent for the Sikhs 3 per cent for I dian Christians and 1 5% per cent for Anglo India as and Parisi The spect 1 p visions relating to Anglo Indians in cet in services u der Secti 12 of the Gov rnme t of India A t of 193 a e not to be affected by this ecommendation
 - ther thin the terms and co dit ons of the implym vary they the U to the terms and co dit ons of the implym vary they the U to the terms and co dit ons of the implym vary they the U to the terms and the terms and the terms and the terms and the terms and the terms and the terms and the terms are the U to the terms and the terms and the terms are the terms and the terms and the terms and the terms and the terms are the terms and the terms and the terms and the terms and the terms are the terms and the terms and the terms and the terms are the terms and the terms are the terms and the terms are the terms and the terms are the terms and the terms are the terms and the terms are the terms and the terms are the t
 - (B) Subject to th possession of such

the member representing on a community. If minion and that India shall have the same who need not note with belong to the same in he cities to remain within the Community community, whell be elected by members of or to go out of it the Legislature belonging to that community the Legislature belonging to that community the Legislature belonging to that community the legislature belonging to that community the legislature belonging to that community the legislature belonging to the community the legislature belonging to the community the legislature belonging to the community that the legislature is the community that the legislature is the community that the legislature is the community that the legislature is the community that the legislature is the community that the legislature is the community that the legislature is the community that the legislature is the community that the legislature is the community that the legislature is the community that the legislature is the community that the legislature is the community that the legislature is the community that the legislature is the community that the legislature is the community that the legislature is the community that the legislature is the legislature

(C) No member of the Iraklature shall he eligible for membership of the Contol don

- (D) The term of office of members of the Commission shall be the same as, and synchronise with the term of office of members of the Lexistr
- (E) The functions of the commission shall he -(i) To keep a contrast watch over the interests of minority communities in the area (ii) without attempting to deal with stray administrative acts or individual grievances to call for such information as the Commission consider necessary for discharging its functions, (iii) to review periodically—for and the Concress detenus long ago Neither the example onco every six months—the policy public peace nor the sifety of the State any pursued in legislation and administration by longer requires the detention of these persons, and the continuous of these persons, and the continuous of these persons, and the continuous of these persons, and the continuous of these persons, and the continuous of these persons, and the continuous of these persons, and the continuous of these persons, and the continuous of these persons, and the continuous of these persons, and the continuous of these persons, and the continuous of these persons are continuous or the continuous of these persons are continuous or the con rights assured by the constitution to minorit,
- considered by small, as soon as possible place the report of the Commission before the Legisla ture with a full statement of the action taken or proposed to be taken in pursuance of the recommendations of the Commission In case any of the recommendations are not accepted wholly or in part, the statement should also contain full explanations of the decisions taken by the Government—Pacilities shall be provided to the Legislature for a discussion of the report and the decisions of the Government thereon

The Committee while strongly recommending to all communities and parties to accept the proposals says that in the event of their being unacceptable to the various communities and parties and their failure to reach an agreement on any other basis His Majesty's Government should set up an interim Government in India and proceed to establish machinery for drafting the new constitution generally on the basis of the principles underlying these proposals enact it in Parliament and put it into operation at the earliest possible date

Silver Jubilee Session—The Silver Jubilee Session of the National Liberal Federation was held in Lahore in March 1915 under the presidentship of Mr T P Venkatrama Sastri of He made a demand for an immediate declaration by the British Government granting Dominion Status to India and urged the release of political prisoners and Congress detenus including the members of the Congress Working Committee

"The Government must Mr Sastri said declare immediately that India shall have the status of a Dominion at the end of the war Her millions have fought on the battle field for the cause of the United Nations The Cripps Offer contained that declaration and the answers of Sir Stafford Cripps to the questions put to him made clear that the status the coof India shall be the same as that of the other nation

"That declaration must be made forthwith and implement described for a ft may be, by the Pritt h Government. While they are dealing measures for the reconstruction of Italy, Poland Greece, they can have no lealtimate excusfor portpaning the freedom of India intricae of the problems in the countries me allowed above did not but them from taking st pe even when the war is on, and the Indian problem pre ent no features more difficult problem pri ent no features more difficult to resolve than the problems, they are solving now the whore

"I should an that the Governor General should have released the political pri-oners the Legislature and the executive in regard to and the continuance of their detention is wholly the implementing of non justicable fundamental unjustified. They should be immediated released I ven for a solution of the present communities, and to submit a report to the Prime Minister

(I) The recommendations of the the Cabinet Jail and the refusal of the Government to allow and the Prime Minister Commission shall be mutual consultation between them only adds to the difficulties in the way of finding a solution

> Mr Sastri dealt at length with the problem "Pakistan is no soluof minorities and said tion for the problem of the minorities creation of separate foreign states does not really get rid of the minority problem altogether. There will be a large proportion of non-Muslims in the Muslim areas so reparated and comparatively a small proportion of Muslims in the Hindu areas Definite and satisfactory safe-guards for the non Muslims in the Muslim are is are offered. If such an offer is just and fair to minorities of over 40 per cent in those provinces, would it be impossible to devise safeguards for the protection of the essential cultural features of all groups, including the Muslims, within a united India? Hindu areas Definite and satisfactory safe-

"What, again, of the expense of defence which each independent state will have to maintain? and would the defence organised by the separate states be adequate in the event of aggression? will the four states in the North West agree to join and belong to one state? Will the Punjab agree to look after their financial needs and requirements? Will the non-Muslim areas in the Punjab desire to remain in an independent Muslim State or claim to form a separate state of their own? If separate independent states are formed and they have their own armies will joint action invariably result when emergencies arise? may they not be turned against each other in a fratricidal

"The Muslim League appeals to the principle of self determination This principle is a much misunderstood one It is a case of secession from an existing state to which that principle does not apply and should not be applied. It has been recognised that it is impossible to grant independence to a section of the population unless they had a territory capable of sustaining the economic and political framework of a ar sinnan we has dem astrated his power to solve the Indian problem. The problem of Indian unity was posed first I this province a dit must here receive it final solution

In the recent Dumb rton Oaks Conference a f rmula was evolved for the s I tion of inter a f runia was evolved for the s t tion of inter-national could be by gotiation mediation conciliation satisfaction fouldain at titement or other peaceful mean to be shown by the will be referred to the Security Council Thousak will be referred to the Security Council Thousak this formul deals only with internation I conflict the principl may be applied for resolving the Indian deads of k

Mr Castri then touched upon the problem Indian States He s id Ti a time has of Indian States He s id The time has come now when the States should have repre sentative governme to and the people of the lates should be given their due si are in a popular government. In the Federal Legisla ture not only the nulers of the batter but also the subjects of the States should be r presented

Ref rring to the industrialisation of India Mr Sastri r marked There has be n Mr Sastri r marked There has e be n many plans drawn up or in the process of being drawn up I will not attempt to assess th it exact value Tie plans i olvo expe diture in astronomical figures How they can be worked out is a m ter for the experts to But all seem to agree that without con ider But all seem to agree that wishout a vational Governm t it will be impossible to put into effect any large scale plan of eco omic policy

Here again the concluding is forced on us that for the industrialisation of Indistribution of the relief of poverty disease and usemployment among the masses and for many other largecale programmes like sanitatio t ansport etc it i necessary that it e should be a united Indi pooli g h i tellig nee and i r resources in one oncerted attempt to r ise th

stand rd of her people Mr Sairf referred to the pilet to find a corressor for the said of the pilet to find a corressor for said of the pilet to find the corressor for said to sympathy at the pilet to find the corressor for said to sympathy at the pilet to said it finds a single front that will be the U.S. A I willing to said it finds on a quo years and gift a single front that will be the condition of the pilet said to the solution of the said that the pilet said the pilet said to the solution of the pilet said the pi th t this grave injust! is r medical and further

ubj ct of Indianisation the President said Recruitm at in th a les just now BAG Heartilin at in the strength of the streng

embitterm at averted

Whether Mr Jinnah who has so far The Foreign and Political Departments made the concession of Patistan a condition are still largely kept a clos preserve of the condition of the condition of the still largely kept a clos preserve of the new brine himself to put all to Pati tan and have been recruited in the key service during any the condition of the condition to is suprious and unten ble as an explanation

Mr S stri concluded There will be n place so to as imperiall m late As ir I ritain a attitude to Ur future of India word promit but act in d nice Words utt red in advertily are forgotten on the turn of the wheel of fortune Conduct seems to rein' ret wheel of fortune Conduct seems to rein' ret wheel of fortune Conduct seems to rein' ret wheel of fortune Conduct seems to rein' red wheel of fortune Conduct seems to rein' red wheel of fortune to what we have wrong to red to the conduct of the conduct deployed it wantum amo make urgus are necessary for gling independence to I dia. An independent India will be an ast oven in the present waras, in Japan Fuerthin plinly indicat the need for unity a d ti u ited effort I all parties in I di. None but the wiltuily blind parties in I di. can f Il to see it

Res I to as - Pesolutions urgin the Britth Het I is no Pesolutions urgin the Britt n Governm a bational Government at the Centre and d pl ring the continuance of the political d adlock in India and asking th Government of India to release the members of th Co grees Worki g Committee and the otl er Congress I aders were adopted

The resolution on the formation of a National Government said

() While adhering to its opposition to any division of India 1 to Hindu tan and P kistan it is federation is of the opinion that without prejudice to the different vi wpoint on co tro ersi i iss es relating to the ultimate on co tro erd i is es relating to the ultimate form of th future Indian constitution the Con grees the Mu lim Le gue the Hindu M basabl a nd other important political parties and interests alouid during the period of the war unit and co-oper te with a vi w to the formation and the control of the war with the commandation of the command to the control of the contro Government the necessity of formin such a Government t tile Centre and creating it on ti e same footi g as a Dominion Government

The Federation i convinced that the form tion of such a Go erm nt would hip to the raway mit und ratandings and promote mutual confidence and lead to the solution of many urg nt a d important domestic problems pert ling to the national economy of the

teps to pointe the establishm at of a national government both t the Catre and in the provides compod of import at political parties and interests

interests or, in the absence of such agreement, | Government the necessity for stopping all if necessary, by themselves enacture a Dominion constitution for India within one year of the cessation of hostilities."

The Federation also passed a resolution demanding for Indians in South Africa full citizenship rights

Deploring the failure of the Government of the Union of South Africa to abolish the Pegging Act, the resolution stated in part "In view of the uncompromising attitude of the Government of South Africa towards this legitimate demand of India, this Federation feels that it was a mistake on the part of the Government of India to have sent the High Commissioner to South Africa and it urges the Government of India to recall the High Commissioner forthwith and to adopt all fiscal and commercial sanctions against South Africa until the Pegging Act is abolished "

Another resolution 'expressed deep regret and concern at the "misuse of the Defence of India Act and Rules on numerous occasions" The resolution stated that the civil liberties were being invaded without adequate justification and for political ends

The Federation also deplored racial pre-judice existing between the white and non-white peoples of the world and suggested that "unless a determined effort is made on a world scale against the course of race prejudice, the non-white peoples of the world who are now fully conscious of their rights, are bound to revolt against the tyranny of the whites and imperil the cause of world peace"

The Federation pressed upon the Rulers of Indian States to declare full responsible government as their policy as rapidly as possible and assured the people of the States of its full support in their constitutional methods for securing reforms and the redress of their grievances

from outside India and strongly urged upon the | continued

future recruitment to these services from outside India

The Federation, in another resolution, expressed profound concern at the food situation in the country "which, though somewhat improved is still far from satisfactory. It urged the Government to evolve a more satisfactory policy and administer it efficiently so as to save the people from all avoidable hardships and distress

The Pederation unanimously passed a resolution demanding that in the Imperial and International conferences India should represented largely, if not wholly by non official public men commanding the confidence of the people "until such time as a National Government can appoint its own proper accredited representatives "

Demanding complete nationalisation India's Defence services within a short period, the Federation also urged that India's status as envisaged in the post-war world and her future role as a bulwark of peace in Asia required a radical change in regard to her defence policy The Federation suggested that the Defence portfolio should be entrusted to an Indian Member commanding the confidence of the public and that a policy of Indianisation in all grades of the army, navy and air force be expedited It further suggested that Indian emergency commissioned officers should not be demobilised after the war and that the army should be recruited from all provinces and classes to a much greater extent than at present

The President, Mr T R Venkatarama Sastri, winding up the session, expressed gratification at the formation of a Ministry by the Congress in the Frontier Province and expressed the hope that this will be followed The Federation expressed concern over by the assumption of office by the Congress the continued recruitment of the Indian services in those other provinces where Section 93 rule

THE MUSLIM LEAGUE

The awatening of political consciousness League do not prevent us from co operation with among Muslims in India as a separate entity others. On the contrary it is part and parts dates book to 1000 when the All India Muslim of the contrary it is part and parts of the contrary it is parts of the contrary it is part and parts of the contrary it is part and parts of the contrary it is part and parts of the contrary it is part and parts of the contrary it is part and parts of the contrary it is part and parts of the contrary it is part and parts of the contrary it is part and parts of the contrary it is part and parts of the contrary it is part and parts of the contrary it on evil days in the twenties and differences set in among its members. When changed powers were construed on India by the Monitorid Raforms. Muslims became more and more politically minded and began to spire for a greater shars in the control of the administration of the country and in Government posts. This feeling gave rise to the formation of a new body whose promoters concentrated on aggressive presentation of Muslim demands With th prespect of still further constitutional reforms at the end of the first ten years of the working of the Montford Scheme these leaders strove to organise Muslims into an influential body which

would saleguard their intere to more effectively than the League The result was the All Parties Huslim Conference in 19 S The publication of the Communal Award and its inclusion in the White P per Scheme of Reforms in 1933 helped this process of consolidation
An attempt was made early in 1934 to
consolidate the community by healing healing the split within the Muslim League and if possi ble bringing the League and the Conference together to work as a united body The latter failed but the former object was I rgely succe s ful and the League marched from trength to trength until it emerged as a powerful organisa trengtu until temerged as a powerist organisation of the Muslim community on the eve of the first elections to the provinci liegt latures under the Government of India Act of 1935. For the first time in the political history of Muslims their representative institution functioned as a vigorous and active all I d! organi ation with results which fiattered Mr Jinnah nd his results which faitered Mr Jinnah on this coworkers atthough the success of Leaque momines was not very striking Doubless Mr Jinnah who was the guiding pirit behind this new activity was handlesspeed by fisspaces of the success of t altho gh his control over th the Muslim

Mr. John by Country among the Moslins Mr. John by Country among the Moslins Increased naphdy in the years follow? It he advent of the 1935 constit tion The Muslim League grew into a powerful caganisation with branches all over the country. At Lucknow in the Country and Lucknow in the Country and Lucknow in the Country and Lucknow in the Country Interest and the Country Into Hinds and Indian India and in 1941 the creed was ag in changed into what amounts to a demand

League parliamentarians of the Punjab cannot

yet be a ld to be complete

for secession

might be induced to co-operate with the Congra-in its eltremist programme and negotiations were started but it soon became apparent that the two could not come together. The situation was rendered more difficult by the tittude of deat Panolit Awabatia Motur Mr. Jinnah grused to con eriths League into an under study of the Congress and firmly upheld the po lifon of the Muslim community. The Congress for its part found as the result of the 1 ctions that it did not he will be upported the Justime commonly the ery few Congress Muslims Muslim community Verylew Congress Muslims were put up as candid tes for the elections and were put up as and the feator the elections and even they failed. The Congress therefore set about roping in the H lim by an appeal to their economic conscience explaining that the Congress was out to alleviate the autherings of the masses Muslims as well as Hindus and to uplift the nation as a whole In this process the League and its le ders came in for a great de I of violent criticism at the hands of the Co gre s man gers On behalf of the League Mr Jinnahretorted The Congress have not The Congress have not of Indian nation lism As I have always m intained the Muslim League is prepared to i in hand with any progressive party in the fight for the country's freedom but to achieve this the question of minorities must be settled this the question or minorities must be severe s ti fetorily Here I am not talking of only Muslims but all minorities Further we are not prepared to m rge ourselves into any organis tion however great it may be and however advanced its programme and policy may be unless it is determined by common consent

Paying little heed to these words of warning the Congress leaders went their own way Puffed with the success at the polls they affected to ignore the clims of League leaders In to ignore the ci ims of League leaders an what m y be describ d as non Muslim provin ces—that is those in whi h the Muslims are in a minority—the Congress formed Ministries with out consulting and securing the co-operation of the Muslim League No doubt attempts were made to arrive at an understanding with the Muslim Le gue but they failed mainly on acc unt of the Congress demand that wherever acc unt of the Congress demand that wherever such an understandig was reached the Muslim Le gue ho ld ceas to be a separate parliamen tary body and merce Beef into the resultant tary body and merce Beef into the resultant was willing to co-operate but not on the ferm imposed by the Congre In the result the negotiatio of filed in the League remained in the Opposition Although the bulk of the Muslim represe tail as returned to the provin all agiciators or the section of the work in opposit. Bhothly after the 1036 elections Mr Jianah is um represe to a securing to see growing the second of

legislature Nowhere in any of the so called office and without the power and influence which Congress provinces did the Muslim Ministers went with it. Whereas the Congress lost through have the support of the majority or even a decent the resignation of its ministries such bargaining number of Muslim legislators. Thus these power as it had while in office, the League Muslim Ministers in the Congress provinces acquired some indirect power through the interwere the objects of repeated displays of national complications that resulted from the Mushm hostility

Having failed to reach an agreement with the League and its leaders, the Congress tried to crush the League and its leaders by making a direct approach to the Muslim masses through an economic and national programme. For a time this appeared to succeed, but eventually failed to achieve its object The League leaders counteracted the Congress propaganda by yet another direction the League manœuvred pointing out to the Muslim masses that their litself into a comfortable position, whereas, the true interests lay in their organisation under the banner of the League which alone could serve them truly The League's counter drive succeeded in a large measure aided by allegations that in provinces where the Congress was running the Government the Muslim minorities were not treated well. The widening gulf between the Congress and the League gave an additional stimulus to the consolidation of the Muslim forces under the League which found fruition at the Lucknow session of the League in the autumn of 1937

Lucknow Session—The session was unique several respects For the first time in the history of the Muslim organisational movement, complete unity was achieved, and every section of Muslim opinion, including those which till then had been opposed to the League or outside it, rallied round the League There was no discordant note and Muslim political unity was complete The Muslim League emerged the only strong and influential political organisation of the Muslim community

The session changed the creed of the League to "the establishment in India of full independence in the form of a federation of free democratic states in which the rights and interests of the Muslims and other minorities are adequately and effectively safeguarded in the constitution"

(For details of the proceedings of this session, see Indian Year Book, 1938 39)

The foundations of Muslim solidarity laid at the Lucknow session of the League in the autumn of 1937 proved very strong indeed. The League grew from strength to strength in the two succeeding years and today it is admittedly the most powerful organisation of the community The League's spokesmen claim that it is the only mouthpiece of the Muslims, and one may be inclined to recognise that claim but for the existence of other organisations in the community with more or less following and influence, not excluding a large number of Muslims who are members of the Congress There may be two opinions about the claim that the League is the only organisation of the community, but no one can question that it is the most powerful and the most influential

With the outbreak of the war and the changes it wrought in Indian politics, the League found itself in an extremely advantageous position perusal of the chapter on the Indian National Congress will show how the Congress withdrew its ministries from the provinces where it had held sway for nearly two and a half years a result of this the League came to be on a par repeatedly declared in favour of 'a free India, 't

Whereas the Congress lost through war Again, whereas the Congress had alienated the sympathies of the Indian Princes by sponsor ing and encouraging agitation for responsible government for the States people, the League carned the friendship of the Princely order by condemning such activities and upholding the rights and privileges of the Indian Princes in any revision of the Indian Constitution In yet another direction the League manœuvred Congress categorically withheld its co operation from the war, the League abstained from taking any such attitude and merely insisted on the satisfaction of its claims prior to making up its Even this was only the official attitude mind of the League as an organisation Most of its individual members were in favour of wholeheartedly aiding in the prosecution of the war And the League winked at this

A fortnight after the declaration of the war, the Working Committee of the League passed a resolution which illustrates the tact and firmness with which the League steered the Muslim ship The League Committee stated that "if full, effective and honourable co operation of the Mussalmans is desired by the British Government in the grave crisis which is facing the world to be a support of the control of the desired to be a support of the control of the desired to be a support of the control of the desired to be a support of the control of the desired to be a support of the control today and if it is desired to bring it to a successful termination it must create a sense of security and satisfaction among the Mussalmans and take into their confidence the Muslim League, which is the only organisation that can speak on behalf of Muslim India"

Attack on Congress Ministries—Side by side with the demand for the redress of Muslim grievances and the assertion that their full and free consent should be obtained before any change in the Constitution was attempted, the League continued its campaign against the Congress ministries to which a against the Congress ministries, to which a reference has been made in past issues of the Indian Year Book Apart from the "atrocities" which, the League affirmed, had been perpetrated on the Muslim minorities in the provinces administered by the Congress, the League made a fresh point which was soon to become the nucleus of a serious development in Indian politics

In a resolution passed in September 1939, the orking Committee of the League said "The Working Committee of the League said developments that have taken place, especially since the inauguration of the provincial consti tution based on the so called democratic parliamentary system of government and the recent experiences of over two years, have established beyond any doubt that it has resulted wholly in a permanent communal majority and the domination by the Hindus over the Muslim mnorties, whose life and I herty, property and honour are in danger, and even their religious rights and culture are being assailed and annihi lated every day under the Congress Governments in various provinces

had "While Muslim India stands against As exploitation of the people of India and has " While with the Congress in that both were now out of is equally opposed to domination by the Hindu majority over the Mu salmans and other minorities and vassalisation of Muslim India and is irrevocably opposed to any federal of the All India Muslim League as indicat debject e which must necessarily result in a majority community rule under the guise of the All India Muslim League as indicat d d morrary and parliumentary system of government Such as come intoin stofally manifed on the 17th and 18th of September and 2nd of the toth expires of the country which such as the second country which all India Muslim League emphatically reference is composed or various and studies and the second country which all India Muslim League emphatically reference is composed or various and studies and the second country which is composed or various and studies and the second country which is considered to the country which is composed or various and studies and the second country which is considered to the country which is considered to the country which is the second country which not constitute a national state

This attack on provincial auto omy and on majority rule was an alto ethe n w line which was struck almost for the first time by the League Till then the Muslim demand had always been am the und anguism demand had always been for effective safeguards fo the protection of the Muslim community s reli ious cultural and other rights now the Mn lims beg n to question the very basis of democracy in declared that the western democracy in the sense of rule by majority was unsuitable. This was developed in the summ r of 1940 into a demand for the separation of Muslims on the ground that they constituted an integral nation and not a minority in the Indian population.

In the succeeding weeks numerous attempts were made to ascertain the grievances of the huslims and to find out whether th y we e justified—in other words whether th Congr ss ministries had been guilty of oppressi g them or even neglectin th m But all thes ended in smoke

P litical Di cu ns - Meanwhile discus sions on the political fild conti ued and early in October 1939 the Viceroy called into co sultation leaders of all sections of opi ion in India with a view to secretaini g their wishes in the matter of constitutional reform. On the con lusion of these consultations the Viceroy

assumance concerning its interest in the constitution of prince titles which me is Debt towards the committee of the League of their religious cultur 1 economic political passed by the Working Committee of the League of their religious cultur 1 economic political which me is Debt towards the committee of the League of their religious cultur 1 economic political passed by the Working Committee of the League of their religious cultur 1 economic political in constitution with them and in other parts that may be a constitution of the League shight to full say in the f true constitutions as which to full say in the f true constitutions as the constitution of the League shight to full say in the full constitution of the League shight constitution and characteristic provided in the Constitution of the League shight constitution and color rights and interest status as an essential f ctor in any political constitution with them the constitution of the Constitution with them the constitution of the Constitution with them the constitution of the parts of the Viceo-vice of the parts of the Constitution with them the constitution of the constitution with them the constitution of the constitution with them the constitution of the constitution with them the constitution of the constitution with them the constitution of the constitution with them the constitution of the constitution with them the constitution of the constitution of the constitution with them the constitution of the constitution of the constitution with them the constitution of the constitu assurance concerning its status in future djust

Lah re S : on -T return to the Muslim eague As already stated the idea f Muslims League b I ga nation g thered at e gth during 1939 40 in which period a number of schemes fo the in which period a number of schemes fo the formation of a Mu Im bloe of authonous us states we emocied for a tim in yw some freet dwe moving the state of the state of the state of the Lagrangian and the Lagrangian that the Muslim League was from a bout thi partition busines At Lahor the Mu lim emmanity as repect day the Muslim League decired for Mu lim. independence

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Was carried

the Government of India Act 193 is totally unsuited to and unworkable in the peculia conditions of this country and is altogether unacceptable to Muslim India

It further records its emphatic view that while the declaration dated the 18th of Octob r 1939 made by the Viceroy n beh if of His Mai sty s Government is reassuring in so far s it declares that the policy and plan on which the Government of India Act 1935 is be ed ill be reconsidered in consultation with the nt to be reconsidered in constitution with the various p rites interests and communities in India Muslim India will not be satisfied unless the whole constitutional plan is reconsidered de no o and the to revised plan will be accept. able to the Muslims unles it is framed with their pproval nd consent

Resolved that it i the considered view Resolved that it is the considered view of this set on of the All India Muslim Learne that no constitutional plan would be work ble in this country or acceptable to the Alusim unless it is designed on the following be principles namely that geographically con tignous units are dem reated into re lons which should be so constituted with such territo i i readjustments as may be necessary that the areas in which the Muslims are numeri in India with a view to secretain g their wishes lumar use areas in which the limiting are numer in the matter of constitutions reform On the con inston of these consultations the Vecro's teaching the constitution of the seconsultations the Vecro's teaching the constitution of the vector of the constitution of the vector o pro ided in the constitution for mino itles in the units and in the regions for the protection

Commute to main a screene of constitution in accordance with these basic principles providing for the assumption finally by the respective regin so fall powers such as Defence External Aff its Communications Customs and such other matters as may be necessary

This created a stir in the country among nation lists and Hind like and allo mong me M lim True the nov lty of the thing caught the Muslim imagination but even mong becam clear that th Muslim League was it is a substitute of the state

The evolution of Muslim League thought so far as our free national homelands are con 1940 41 followed the lines laid down cerned' Muslim India will never submit to at in April 1940 when the Pakistan resolution was adopted at Lahore Percentages and weightages, proportion of representation and share in services, guarantees and safeguards—notions which had held the political field for decades—were clean swept aside Mr Jinnah was not thinking in terms of these trifles, outworn gadgets of a democracy held to be unsuitable to an oriental people and totally mapplicable to the peculiar conditions of India All these devices pre-supposed the continuance of Muslims as members of a State, more or less secured and safeguarded, enjoying greater or less share of power, but scarcely likely as a community ever to occupy dominant position Mr to think of an arrangement which would not respecting each, the other's rights' give the Muslims equal power and authority with the majority community He would not with the majority community He would not be party to making the Muslims subordinate to the Hindus Being a numerical minority they as a community would perforce be the junior partner in any composite State

As in a composite State the Muslims could not in the nature of democracy expect to be reckoned as equals with the majority community, two different nations, more than two different much less as the dominant force, Mr Jinnah nations, in this sub-continent, when you have went away from the idea of a composite State totally two different societies." He also and proposed that India should be divided into two spheres Muslim and Hindu Each was to be autonomous internally and for purposes of a Central Government with minimum powers the two should collaborate as equals

The Pakistan ideal began to exercise the Muslim mind. It provided the League and Mr Jinnah with a new plank, gave the Muslim community a new goal, a new vista free from what was described as "the danger of Hindu Raj" Every development affecting the future of India in any way was viewed against the background of Pakistan, how will more power for the future Indian State affect the Muslims? Therefore the League claimed the right to approve or reject every proposal calculated to affect the country and its population. The threat was put forth that "any move by the Congress to widen political power in India without the League's approval will meet with the League's resistance"

Madras Session — The annual session the League was held in Madras amidst scenes of great enthusiasm in the middle of April 1941 Mr Jinnah, who presided, urged the British Government to give up their policy of appeasement towards those who were bent upon frustrating the war efforts and to get on with those who wanted to get on with them

Outlining the policy of the Muslim League, said 'The goal of the All-India Muslim League is that we want to establish a completely independent State in the north-west and eastern zones of India with full control finally on defence, foreign affairs, communi finally on defence, foreign affairs, communi question A resolution passed at Nagpur in cations, customs, currency, exchange, etc We December said "The Committee are deeply do not want under any circumstances a constitution of an All-India character with one Govern ment at the Centre We will never agree to sate as laid down in the Declaration of the If you once agree to it. let me tell you that If you once agree to it. let me tell you that IR. 1940 there is a constitution of the British Government still remains the sate of the British Government still remains the sate of the British Government still remains the sate of the pointer.

Muslim India will never submit to at All-India constitution and one Central Govern The ideology of the League is based or the fundamental principle that the Muslim of India are an independent nationality and that any attempt to get them to merge their national and political identity and ideology will be resisted. The policy of the League is to endeavour—to promote goodwill and harmony other peoples on the basis of equality. among other peoples on the basis of equality fair-play and reciprocity. This can best be fair-play and reciprocity. This can best by secured by agreement with other peoples and parties and states with the object of achieving collective security and orderly development of the people living in different states as well as among Jinnah refused the different free states as members of a comity

> Emphasising the unsuitability of democracy to India, Mr Jinnah said "Majority rule in a single nation, in a single society is understandable Representative government in a single nation, harmonious and homogeneous, is understandable But you have only to apply your minds for a few minutes to see if such a system can even work or succeed when you have referred to Dravidistan in South India and said that they were fully agreeable to the establishment of Dravidistan

> Change of Creed -The most important resolution of the Madras session was that which changed the creed of the League

- The establishment of completely independent States formed by demarcating geographically contiguous units into regions which shall be so constituted with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority as in the north-western and eastern zones of India shall be grouped together to consti tute independent States as Muslim free national homelands in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign
- (2) That adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards shall be specifically provided in the constitution for minorities in the above mentioned units and regions for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights and interests in consultation with them
- That in other parts of India where the Mushms are in a minority, adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards shall be specifically provided in the constitution for them and other minorities for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights and interests in consultation with them "

Towards the end of 1941 the League Working Committee expressed itself on the political that If you once agree to it, let me tell you that 8, 1940, there is a growing tendency in a the Muslims would be absolutely wiped out of section of the British press and politicians who, existence We shall never be a feudatory of under the stress of war against the Axis Powers any power or of any Government at the Centre and the entry of Japan in the archa, are urging

the Government to revise the policy hithreto followed and to start a policy of appras ment of the Congr as by makin a fresh declaration in utter discread of pre ions statements and promines to the Murssimatus of India and Inpolitical relicious and equitaral differences existing between the major commonities in India namely lindous and subtims

The Working Committee, it erriore consider in necessary to warn jibs initi h public and the Government that any departure from the policy and solenn Declaration of August 1 and the Government that any departure from the policy of the control of t

Internal Treubles—Encouraged by the successes achieved throw the Lucknow Lat ore and Madras ses ions of the League Mr Jinnah was enzag din 1941 4 in further consolidation, the influence of the League among the Muslim masses and proquegating the new policy of the League. In this task he achieved a large that the meshage of the constraints of the contraction of the contr

Such reverse as held II is lot were from his own earny Ric Bitsand r Hyak Khan lake Premier o the Funj b continually pursued policy which was not quite on it is orthod x lines of the League Mr F zi l Hug Fremi r of Bengal frequently went off at a tangent of Bengal frequently went off at a tangent League President, not executive d eventu liyatruck a path of his own Thelac khan Ishahdur Allah B kih who never was in the League headed a separat movement of Ind pende to a second the second pendent of the Control of

These notwithstanding Mr Jinanh and the M im League or tinuted to grow 1 tatue to as evidenced by the recogniti n accorded by the British Oo erment to the 1 fluen e a d representative on meter of that one instance of the fluence of the control of the demand for P kistan although h xpressed willingness not to raise that question in a pol ted form while the writer that the policy of the control

Perhaps the highest marks scored by the Leans es of as are to be found in the littlib is C flocts formula broach by 8ff Staford Cripys. In the spring of 104 in which the Brith In G erament offered to give to Indian provinces the right to choose whether they to be formed at the end of hostilities or would say out and form it Ir own State separ tely or in cell boration with other provinces similarly willing to sty out. This was an unprecedented concer ion to the Le gui demand which we repull from and by ration in its forme although its Jima 1 kim. If would have liked the concession to be roots specified and eategoried.

Allah b d Ses ren.—The 104 see lon of the MI II. Le "use ws 1 ld in Allahabad while the Company of the control of the Company

Crupt S h m R setted—To reopeals of the lithis W. to birst veree mined carefully by the W slim Learne Working Committ with a Wilst rejecting the slem e presset g tificati n U t possibility of Paktstan was record t t th possibility of Paktstan for the estall him nt of two or more indepen for the estall him nt of two or more indepen to the lithic properties of the committee of the in the findamental were not open to any modification and therefore no alternativ proposal were lavited and passed the following resolutions—

I view of the rividity of the attitude of His Majecty a Gov rum nt with reg rd to the fund m at is not being open to any modifies it as th Committee have no alternative but to say that the propos is in their present form are un ecceptabl

The first of the process of the two major common titles and the bitter experience of the first of the two major common titles and the bitter experience of the falls of a che iff it are outlined in it is neither just nor possible in the far tree if p ace and happi cas of the two peoples of the two peoples of the two peoples of the two peoples of the two peoples of the two peoples of the two peoples of the two principal nations.—Hindu and Mai limm—whi happe is to be the main object of His M jestys Government, as adum to the two processes of the two principal nations.—Hindu bit of the processes of the two principal nations.—Hindu by the two processes of the two principal nations.—In the two processes of the two principal nations are the processes of the two principal nations.—In the processes of the two principal nations are the principal nations and the principal nations are the principal nations and the principal nations are the principal nations. The principal nations are the nations and the principal nations are the nations and the principal nations are the nations and the principal nations are the nations and the nations are the nations are the nations and the nations are the nations and the nations are the nations and the nations are the nations and the nations are the nations are the nations are the nations are the nations are the nations are the nations are the nations and the nations are the n

() In the Draft Declaration a constitution in king body has been proposed with the primary of et et et eting one Indian Union So fr. a the 31 mills League is cone med it has finally decided the the only solution of Indias continued to the continue of the second of the continue of the c

"Besides, the machinery which has been proposed for the creation of the constitution-making body, namely that it will consist of members elected by the newly elected lower houses of the eleven provinces, upon the cessation of hostilities, as a single electoral college by the system of proportional representation, is a fundamental departure from the right of the Mussalmans, hitherto enjoyed by them, to elect their representatives by means of separate electorates, which is the only sure way in which true representatives of the Mussalmans can be chosen

"The constitution making body will take decisions by a bare majority on all questions of most vital and paramount character involved in the framing of the constitution, which is a departure from the fundamental principles of justice and contrary to constitutional practice so far followed in the various countries and dominions and the Mussalmans, by agreeing to this will, instead of exercising their right and judgment as a constituent factor, be at the entire mercy of the constitution-making body in which they will be a minority of about 25 per cent

"The right of non accession to the Union as contemplated in the draft declaration has been conceded presumably in response to the insistent demands by the Mussalmans for the partition of India but the method of procedure laid down is such as to negative the professed object, for in the draft proposals the right of non-accession has been given to the existing provinces which have been formed from time to time for administrative convenience and on no logical basis

"The Mussalmans cannot be satisfied with such a declaration on a vital question affecting their future destiny and demand a clear and precise pronouncement on the subject. Any attempt to solve the future problem of India by a process of evading the real issues is to court dispater.

"In the draft proposals no procedure has been laid down as to how the verdict of the province is to be obtained in favour of or against accession to the one union but in the letter dated 2nd of April from the Secretary of Sir Stafford Cripps, addressed to the President of the All-India Muslim League, it is stated that "a province should reach the decision whether or not to stand out of the Union by a vote in the Legislative Assembly on a resolution to stand in

"If the majority for accession to the Union is less than 60 per cent, the minority will have the right to demand a plebiscite of the adult male population." In this connection it must be emphasised that in the case of the major provinces of Bengal and the Punjab they (the Muslims) are in a minority in the Legislative Assemblies, and in the Assemblies of Sind and the North-West Frontier Province, the total number, namely, 60 and 50 respectively, is so small and the weightage given to the non-Muslims so heavy that it can be easily manipulated and a decision under such conditions cannot be the true criterion of ascertaining the real opinion of the Mussalmans of those provinces

"As regards the suggested plebiscite in the provinces in which the Mussalmans are in a majority, in the event of the requisite majority not being available in the Legislative Assemblies,

"Besides, the machinery which has been to possed for the creation of the constitutionaking body, namely that it will consist of embers elected by the newly elected lower buses of the eleven provinces, upon the cessa-

"(4) With regard to the Indian States, it is the considered opinion of the Committee that it is a matter for them to decide whether to join or not to join or form a union

"(5) With regard to the treaties to be negotiated between the Crown and the Indiar Union or Unions, the proposals do not indicate as to what would happen in case of disagreement on the terms between the contracting parties nor is there any provision made as to what would be the procedure when there is a difference of opinion in negotiating a revision of treaty arrangements with the Indian States in the new situation

"(6) With regard to the Interim arrangement, there is no definite proposal except the bare statement that His Majesty's Government desire and invite the effective and immediate particlipation of the leaders of the principal sections of the Indian people in the counsels of their country, of the Commonwealth and of the United Nations The Committee are, therefore, unable to express their opinion until a complete picture is available

"Another reason why the Committee are unable to express their opinion on the Interim arrangements for participation in the counsel of the country, is that Sir Stafford Cripps has made it clear that the scheme goes through as a whole or is rejected as a whole and that it would not be possible to retain only the part relating to the immediate arrangements at the Centre and discard the rest of the draft scheme and as the Committee has come to the conclusion that the proposals for the future are unacceptable it will serve no useful purpose to deal further with the question of the immediate arrangements

"In conclusion, the Committee wish to point out that the position of the Muslim League has been and is that unless the principle of Pakistan scheme, as embodied in the Lahore Resolution of March 1940, which is now the creed of the All-India Muslim League is unequivocally accepted and the right of the Mussalmans to self-determination is conceded by means of a machinery which will reflect the true verdict of Muslim India it is not possible for the Muslim League to accept any proposal or scheme regarding the future"

Attitude to Congress—During 1942 43 the policy of the Muslim League was somewhat negative in character. It made no specific contribution towards the settlement either of the Indo British question or of the Hindu-Muslim problem. The resolutions of the League and the utterances of its leaders have been in the nature of comments on the actions of other people and response—rather the lack of it—to others' moves

When Mr Gandhi on behalf of the Congress evolved the "Quit India" slogan and developed it up to the stage of the AICC resolution Mr Jinnah made a series of public statements repudiating Mr Gandhi and the Congress and warning his community against the dangers of playing into the hands of the latter

(See last year's issue)

1939 he says the demand was for a declara tion of immediate independence and freedom for India with a provisional N tional Govern ment transferring all powe of the Government of India and secondly the right of the people to frame their own contliction through a to frame their own con titution through a constituent as embly to be elected by me ns of adult franchise. The only difference therefore between the two resolutions is that in the first resolution what was implied by the declaration that was sought is now co ered under a different language by the dontion of the slogan Quit India

Mu lim Indi as I h ve repeat dly sald stand for complete independence of U the peoples of I dia But we turned down the proposal of the Congress be use the demand for a National Government to be at p imme diately would have meant Hindu rai or Hindu Hindu majority Government

As to the second item namely the right of as to the second item namely the right of the people to frame the rown con the tion the constituent a sembly would have been one of ov rwhelming m jority of Hi dus and if it were to b elected on the b sis of adult fr nehise conclusion as to what decl i n such a body would arrive at.

conclusion as to what decil n such a body would arrive a would arrive. The would arrive a weak also laid down in Reptember 1399 that he constit then should be n the basis of n All Lands 26d 1000 miles and the constitution should be n the basis of n All Lands 26d 1000 miles and the constitution should be n the basis of n All Lands 26d 1000 miles and the constitution should be n the basis of n All Lands 26d 1000 miles and the constitution should be not been entirely under the Central Mallan Eastern and we cheep are in a mignificant which are the homelands of the Miss imans and we cheep are in a missing the constitution of the constitution o the Congres has a dopt d the programme of mass civil disob di nce if their i tic demand i not conceded by the Briti h at one und r

Communing on the AICC requiring of Acquaints of Acquaints 1942 the Laguay leader said it was after that was after that was alter than 1942 the Laguay leader said it was after that was commonement of the disturbances substantially the same as the resolution of the Workcommonement of the disturbances in the Congress Working Committee p seed in 1942 the Workcommonement of the disturbance in 1942 the Workcommonement of the disturbance of the Workcommonement of the W

Sire them without del v that they would abide by the verdict of a plebiscite of the Musi ms in favour of Pakist n and expressing the willingness of the Muslim League to negotiate with a v n rty for the setting up of a provisional go ernment in order to mobilise the resources of India for the defence of the country and the on the grant of the Mullm demands

In the w nter of 194 Mr Rajagopal chari had prolonged talk with Mr Jinnah t Delhi and pre umably in pursu ne of some tentative anderstanding with the League leader s ught the Vice oy permission to meet Mr Gandhi with a view to el citing the latte s reactions to his proposals for a Hindu Muslim settlement his proposals for a Hindu Muslim settlement When Demission was einsed there was wide spread criticism of the Governments attitude and Mr Jinan too evidently thought that the reward to the proposed of the Hindu were to be elected on the b sis of adult it notise provided to the state of the state of the Musaim would have not seen et even lie hat all the wildle pleaded for the continuance of the strength nd it is a f egone of the state g = 0 in the absence of a settlement obclusion as so to what deal is such a body in the basis of P distant but now he m de the demand that settlement or no settleme t the

the Concrea ha e dopt d the programs of mass civil disoble in cell their! I tie demand in not conceded by the Britth hat one und relation to the slop or Quilt India.

Whenth dist bance brok or hardward with the state of the Leg of the National State of the Marilland Whenth dist bance brok in the Congres of the Marilland Whenth dist bance brok in the Congres of the Marilland Whenth dist bance and the state of the Marilland Whenth distribution of the Ma

and the Sikhs This was not to the liking of Mr Jinnah who desired a full-fledged League and impossible, and unless there is a changeministry in the Punjab, the corner stone of Pakistan The second object of his tour was to scotch proposals to bring about a provincial solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem in the resolution of the Hindu-Muslim problem in the resolutions. There is reason to believe that Mr Jinnah also utilised his tour to reach an agree ment with the Sikhs so that the Palistan proposal, at any rate as far as the Punjab was concerned, could be satisfactorily settled While he failed in this last object, Mr Jinnah achieved a large measure of success in preventing the materialisation of any proposal to bring about a provincial solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem He also infused the spirit of the League among the Muslim masses of the Punjab Doubts whether Mr Jinnah's campaign in the Punjab would succeed or not were laid at rest by the sudden death, a few weeks later, of Sir Sikander Hyat Khan and the succession to the premiership of Malik Khisar Hayat Khan who seemed more amenable to the League than his predecessor

As regards the Sikhs, Mr Jinnah said "Since I am on the Punjab soil I should like to say that the question between the Hindus and the Muslims is an all-India question and the question between the Sikhs and the Muslims is that of Pakistan, and, for all practical purposes, it is a question between the Sikhs and the Mushims in the Punjab If our Sikh friends wish-and we wish-that there should be an understanding and settlement between them and us, then I tell them let us not talk at each other but let us talk to each other no designs on our Sikh friends I o I only appeal to them to free themselves from external influences, meet us, and I am confident that we shall come to a settlement which shall reasonably satisfy our Sikh friends"

He ridiculed the idea that self-determination should be extended to all communities in the Punjab and said "The Muslims claim the right of self-determination because they are a national group on a given territory which is their homeland and in the zones where they are in a majority Have you known anywhere in history, he asked that subnational groups scattered all over be given a State Where are you going to get a State for them In that case you have got 14 per cent Muslims in the United Provinces Why not have a State for them? Muslims in the United Provinces are not a national group, they are scattered fore, in constitutional language they are characterised as a sub national group who cannot expect anything more than what is due from any civilised Government to a minority I hope I have made the position clear The Muslims are not sub national, it is their birth right to claim and exercise the right of self determination

Since his failure to bring round the Sikhs, Mr Jinnah stiffened up on the question of Pakistan. He said "We consider that the decision of the Congress is not only a declaration of rebellion against the British Government but it is an internecine war and this movement Government to accept the Congress demand and if you do not approve of it, it is your res

Delhi Session.—A session of the Muslim Leagu was held at Delhi late in the spring of 1943 M Jinnah, who presided, made a three-hour speed in the course of which he said —"Nobody wi welcome it more than myself, if Mr Gandhi! now really willing to come to a settlement wit the Moslem League Let me tell you that will b the greatest day, both for the Hindus and th Muslims If that is Mr Gandhi's desire, what i there to prevent him from writing direct to me Who is there that can prevent him from doing so (Renewed Cheers) What is the use of going t the Viceroy? Strong as this Government may be in this country, I cannot believe that they will have the daring to stop such a letter, if it is sent to me It will be a very serious thing indeed, if such a letter were stopped Mr Gandhi gets all the information and knows what is going on If there is any change of heart on his part, he has only to drop a few lines to me Then the Muslim League will not fail, whatever may have been our controversy before "

"When we passed the Lahore resolution, we did not use the word Pakistan at all," Mr Jinnah continued

"Who gave us this word? (shouts of 'Hindus') Let me tell you this is their folly They started damning this on the ground that it was Pakistan They foisted this word upon us, and they talked of Pan-Islamian We ourselves went on for a long time using the phrase 'the Lahore resolution popularly phrase 'the Lahore resolution popularly known as Pakistan' But how long are we to have this long phrase? I say to Hindu and British friends, we thank you for giving us one

Deprecating talk of some sort of loose Federa-on, Mr Jinnah declared "There is no such tion, Mr Jinnah declared thing as a loose Federation When a Central Federal Government is established, it will tighten and tighten until the units are pulverised in the matter of real power and are reduced to the same status as Indian States at

"We are opposed to any such scheme bound in the long run to lead to certain emascula tion of the entire Muslim nation, socially, educationally, culturally, economically and politically and to the establishment of a Hindu majority Raj in this sub continent Therefore, dismiss from your mind any idea of this kind that might lure you"

After charging Mr Gandhi and other Congress leaders with systematic and deliberate attempt to establish Hindu rule in India, Mr Jinnah said "let us close that chapter Even nations that have killed millions of each other—we have not done so yet even they who were the bitterest enemies yesterday have to day become That is politics

I make this appeal to the Hindu public is launched to force the hands of the British your leaders are on this path, as I say they are, which we consider to be the destruction of our ponsibility. The responsibility of the Hindu public to come forward and say step this on the contrary, the great extent in which interactine war. Dec. we at true — Let w stas M. Jinnah was brid for the Mirston of Io is very cause and come to as stiturent. That is I very nor many they can so with rect end of reliem. It is a how can syrether early star in the first the litt. That is I very case of the most interact in the litt. The little will be supported to come which at letter than other than the little many derived that the little flower is the rect in the star of the world no one acreed in the contrary of the world no one acreed in the total form you, any justicity for service, I such a letter than self-call to the world no one acreed in the total form you, any justicity for service, I such it have represented to the world no one acreed in the other than the such as the problem of the world no one acreed in the other than the such as the such as the problem of the world no one acreed in the total contrary of the world not be contrary to the such as the such as the problem of the world not be such as the such as

fews with co cern and gr es when on the explicit declar time asked for in the resolution passed by it. Works a Co-mittee of the All infla hours Les e in Hombay on Argest 0 126_

"Eince that resolution was passed the speeches and slat me to m 1 by responsible limit is assessmen both in lings dand in India. lead to the con iction that not only the declara-Lon so h as wa asked for will not ar unu-orming but that som at 1 of f lent to flow not necessary on it model embodied in the Act of 191 is up r cort relation. This seem of tretore warms the littlesh This person it refore warms the liritish Go ernment in a 1 arnes ness that it im position of surh a fer eral con distil n will be re isted by 3 mirr Inia with all its mi ht, which will fersitably result in strife blood hed and misery the r ponsitilly of which will rest on the Brit th Gov in ment alone.

"This sension of the All India Mu lim League is convinced that it alianment of the cheri bed goal of Pakutan is possible by the untiting effort willing sacrifices and grim d termin thou of the limiting and they should therefore do the unmost to acquire the strength require for my han undertake.

of the January to acquire for su han undertail for su han undertail it response to the June 1 man appeal at the annu is selon of the late of the middle work is selon of the contract of the willingness to meet him presumably to discuss with him the Congr. Le gue relation hip and with him the Congr. Le gue relation hip and with him the Congr. Le gue relation hip and the middle properties of the congr. Le gue relation hip and the middle properties of the congr. Le gue relation hip and the middle properties of the congr. Le gue relation hip and the congr. Le gue relation hip and the congr. Le gue relation hip and the congr. Le gue relation hip and the congression of the cong cous of the letter are not known purities? The Governm in of India refus do forw rd the letter to the addressee on it ground in the against the policy to give d come any facilities for politi alinterco. rs. Gov rnm nit ilmated to Mr. Jinnah that Br. G. ndil had addre sed a letter to him but that they had decided to withhold it

a letter to him but that they had decided to withhold it.

About this time ther occurred an incident which proceed as the production of the desired to the good of latinat appropriately. As att mpt was made on the incident of the lindual state because without force the ready of the lindual state because without freedom to the lilidual state because without incredom to the lilidual state because with

is call strengers years 10 fing these seven by rains we hav made remarkall progress and title admitted by our frient a and seen by our opporents today. We have shown that not mornly to I dia by to the world and we have fully established that we are a nation." We shall never rest content until we six the strikeries that belong to n and rule over them. I filled that belong to a undrule over them. It is not lift you that the strongle is a hard and long said. It requires special patience that the said is requires special patience that the said is the property of the said is the property of the said is the property in hulfling the gre in allow a the way belong. Ferry step has to be comed and the said is ocu re e ery ma hination every mo ement every a heme and a ery design to break us with a ccess every time

"We have survived the opposition which for came from the removal and the burnary of the first came from the control of the Muslim Learner of the first came from the control of the first came from the control of the first came from the first came cause disrupti n among the Muslims but they r lounded upon th m as a boom r ng The Muslim League now is a true force Even today we are not left in peace

Mr Crurchill said that he did not preside over His Majesty a G vernment to liquidate the British Empire I would say volunt ry liquid tion is mor honourable than a c mpulsory one it will redound to the honour of the British one it will record to the honour or the printing in the and it will be recognised by us as an act of friendship which has got its value and price for the tuture. But compalenty liquid it will have none of those ad antages—and the little Empire will be veto be liquidated one day

representative of the Crown speaking with all A resolution setting up a committee of action seriousness and responsibility could think was moved by Chaudhury Khaliquzzaman that he could win this war while he was totally It ran indifferent to the political situation British Government had to get the wholehearted and enthusiastic support of some party in the country if not all Livery party was kept at arm's length, discontented and dissatisfied. The Viceroy's appeal for co operation, Mr Jinnah raid, was really a flagrant abuse of the English word "co operation" "What does a constitution of the length of the co operation mean in plain English? Without giving any real share or authority in the Government, we are asked to do the work of camp followers, menials and subservients. Can we expect any self-respecting organisation to accept that position?"

"The British Government are pursuing a definite policy," Mr. Jinnah declared "They do not want co operation from any party. The Congress has decided to non co operate and has resorted to mass civil disobedience. The Congress has been outlawed. What has the rest of India done? We have offered our hand of co operation for the job of winning the war provided it is accepted as that of a friend, with a share and authority in the Government, and that a definite promise is given that we shall reap our share of the fruits of victory when we win it That has been rejected when we win it And yet our organisation is being treated like the Congress organisation which represents no doubt a solid body of Hindus Both the organisations, the Congress and the Muslim League, are treated alike They would like to outlaw the Muslim League We are quite ready for it."

Mr Jinnah asserted that the Hindus were Mr Jinnah asserted that the Hindus were responsible for holding up the progress of the country He asked "Can we Mussalmans of India accept Akhand Hindustan, Hindu Raj over the entire sub-continent? Is it possible to expect Muslim India to agree to Akhand Hindustan and Hindu Raj on the continent? This is their proposal They have not given up their dream On the other hand, they talk of independence Whose independence? I have repeatedly warned you that when they talk of independence, they mean the independence of India and the slavery mean the independence of India and the slavery of Muslim India If the Hindus, owing to their obsession or dream or cussedness, put obstruction in the path of freedom of both and insist upon the freedom of one and the slavery of the other, I ask you who are responsible for holding up the progress of the country except the Hindus?"

A committe of action consisting of not fewer than five and not more than seven members and with a proper secretariat to organise, co-ordinate and unify the activities of the League was suggested by Mr Jinnah "It will be the duty of this committee to examine the various suggestions received for the uplift of the Muslims," he said He appealed for of the Muslims," he said He appealed for funds to carry on the activities of the League He said that he appealed nearly two years ago for a sum of Rs 10,00,000, but so far he had received only Rs 5,50,000 With that money at their disposal they could make a beginning Mr Jinnah also suggested the setting up of an All-India Parliamentary Board—a supreme body to supervise the elections and disputes regarding clections

A resolution setting up a committee of action

"Whereas the All-India Muslim League, in its annual session held at Delhi in April 1943, had, in view of the vague, indefinite and unset tled policy of the British Government towards the Muslim demand of Pakistan on the one hand and the unpatriotic, short sighted, and antagonistic attitude of the Hindus on the other, resolved to rely on the Mussalmans of India generally and the Muslims of Pakistan zone in particular for the attainment of their cherished goal, this session of the All-India Muslim League hereby resolves to appoint a committee of action of not less than five and not more than seven, to be nominated by the President, to prepare and organise the Mussalmans all over India to meet all contingencies, resist the imposition of All-India Federation or any other constitution for a united India and prepare them for the coming struggle for the achievement of Pakistan '

Shortly after this Mr Jinnah gave an interview to a representative of the British press which has been "held to constitute a modification of the Pakistan demand made at the Karachi session of the League, indicating a softening of attitude as far as the British are concerned and militating against an understanding with the Congress or the Hindus" At Karachi Mr Jinnah raised the slogan "divide and quit" On the minds of most people that expression left the impression that the League, like the Congress, demanded that the British should forthwith leave India, but with this difference that the League wanted them to leave after dividing India According to his latest explanation, that does not seem to be his desire seems now to contemplate a transition period of undefined duration, with the British authority remaining paramount as far as armed forces and foreign affairs are concerned while the work of settlement and adjustment progresses The duration of this period is to depend on the speed with which the two peoples (Hindus and Muslims) and Great Britain adjust themselves The last phase of this to the new constitution process of adjustment would be the evolution of a treaty understanding between Great Britain on the one hand and the Hindus and Muslims on the other, somewhat analogous to the Egyptian Treaty of Independence

This interpretation has been variously understood by his critics. Unfriendly observers read in it a desire to obtain from Britain a reward for his consistent and persistent mud slinging at the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi One commentator said Mr Jinnah has made it as clear as the noon day sun that "he relies on the British not only to effect the partition of India but to protect that partition by remaining in the country" In addition to explaining or diluting the Pakistan goal, according as the critic views it, Mr Jinnah's latest utterance furnishes a commentary on the recent Viceregal pronouncement He interpreted Lord Wavell's address to mean that Government were content with the present position But Mr Jinnah's critics return the compliment they say that he, too, is content with the present situation He does not want Government to afford facilities for negotiations with, or between

Congress leaders as it would mean that the Letter t Mr Junah,—Shortly after the Congress has won and that Government cannot release from jail in May 1914 Mr Gandhi released

he d d not expect the B it h to leave bug and which met in Lahore towards the end of July brg go H did not however wish to pursue 1944 Predding over the se fon Mr Jinosh til gesture or reconciliation because like the thi gesture or reconciliation because like the id Since the release of Mr. B itish whom he denounced he was content to h s been a flood of statement. leave things as th y wer le was re dyt respond leave things as they were to was reflected things as they were to an institution from the tice of to meet him but he dded. I do not know what more I en y the what I have alre dys. Id.

Evid nily reconsiled to the position of mothing doin for the duration M. Jinnah

mothing dole for the direction [M. Jinnah] for finou mit min settleme t. His proposals continued to convertant on the c sucidated of were to open to any did to floor modification to the infu ne and power of the Le gu in the lakttan pro inc a Atthough his informed one better than Ettil I control to the proposal and the second of the proposal and the second of the proposal and the second of the proposal and the second of the proposal and the second of the proposal and the second of the proposal and the second of the proposal and the second of the proposal and the second of the proposal and the second of the proposal and the second of the proposal and the second of the avince and wa innetioning made no unity of the character as well as the nomenclature of th policial Ministry. It was not a call the League having cultisted the support of the Hindu nd oth groups for mining the Government of the Province Unionism held i the League havi g culisted the support of the Hindu and oth groups for rule of the Hindu and oth groups for rule of the Hindu and oth groups for rule of the Hindu and the support of the Green of the Hindu and the support of the Green of the Hindu and the support of the Green of the League that a power of the League

congress seaders as it would not make the congress have we and that Government came the congress have we and that Government came the congress are without if a Congres * I month is in the congress and looks to the British Government of the Congress and looks to the British Government and the Congress and looks to the British Government alone to grant Pakistan .

For happe the most interest to the made to the British Government in the Congress of the letter of the British Government in the British Government in the British Government in the British Government in the British I more than the Congress in this fetter Mr Gandhi express of a deep to most Mr Jinahah who was a deep to more Mr Jinahah who was the British in order to reinfer for 11s plea that to on the letter. In about two months time examp see in India they should forthwith Mr Jinahah who was the construction of the British India the Mr Jinahah Hout two months time examp see in India they should forthwith Mr Jinahah Hout two months time should be gone of the Mr Jinahah of as it timenat on the line country into two sovereinn States (This has is of the concession of the principle of the condition of the Mr Jinahah of as it lies and the many political quitting similary Mr the CR of Hout Mr Jinahah of the Mr Jinahah and the most of the Mr Jinahah and the most of the Mr Jinahah and the most of the Mr Jinahah and the Mr Jinaha

Since the relea e of Mr Gandhi th re has been a food of statement, press reports and comments a d l l o tried to follow all these as careful at it possible from to to do partial at it with reference to what to do partial at it with reference to what to food the food Milling sections of the statement of the food of the food Milling sections of the food of the food Milling sections of the food of the f

ct Gandhi is released nd is a free ma it is up to ure Mr Ga dhi perso lly to d l with this grave Mr Ga dhi perso lly to d l with this grave probl m of th settleme t of the Hindu Muslim question and th re is no need of any go between

"First take the preamble, the basis of the land immediately establishing a National Go terms which, if accepted, will completely bind the Muslim League, whereas the Mahatma may withdraw his blessings as ho is not speaking. according to Mr Rajagopalachari, with the authority of the Congress or in his representative capacity, whatever that may mean

"Then we come to the first clause, 'subject to the terms set out below as regards the constitution. I do not see 'the constitution' in this formula, which constitution does he refer to?

"Then comes the demand for our endorsing the Indian demand for Independence It implies that we are against the independence of the peoples of India, and both Mr Gandhi and Mr Rajagopalachari know that it is an un called for insinuation to make, and they are casting an unwarranted reflection upon the Muslim League

"Next comes the condition that we should co operate with the Congress in the formation of a Provisional Interim Government for the transitional period, thereby arrogating to the Congress a dominant and superior position and requiring our co operation as a subordinate body with this leading organisation to the kind of provisional interim Government for the transitional period that is to be formed, no indication is given as to its form, character, personnel, its powers, etc. After the termination of the war, a Commission shall be appointed for demarcating contiguous districts in the north-west and east of India, and a plebiscite of all the inhabitants would be held districtwise where the Muslim population is in absolute majority It is not stated who will appoint this Commission, what will be its personnel and its powers, and who will enforce its findings

"Really how can Mr Rajagopalachari stand unabashed and make a public statement that his formula concedes all that the Muslim League's resolution of March 1940 demands? It would be open to all parties to advocate their point of view before a plebiscite is held, although this agreement is intended to be only between the Congress and the League

"Next in the event of separation, mutual agreements shall be entered into for safeguarding defence, commerce, and communications and for other essential purposes. The question arises, safeguarding these matters from whom, and what does it mean? These mutual agreements are made obligatory, and it is not very easy to understand the significance of this clause

"Then comes the last clause, which is the light of ingenuity These terms shall be height of ingenuity binding only in case of transfer by Britain of full power and responsibility for the Government of India But it does not say to whom, how and when "

Jinnah said —"Let Mr MrContinuing, Gandhi join hands with the Muslim League on the basis of Pakistan in plain and unequivocal language and we shall be nearer the independence of the peoples of India, which is so dear to the heart of not only Mr Gandhi but of millions in this country Mr Gandhi and Mr Rajagopalachari are putting the cart before the horse when they say that all these clauses can have any value or can become effective only if Great Britain transfers power to India, save and except acting on his latest seven points on July 22 and I thank you for it

ment of Mr Gandhi's conception Ther no chance of it unless the Hindus and Mu: come to a rettlement and unite and thus means of a united front wring out our free from the unwilling hands of the rulers of (Britain

"At last—and it is conducive to fur progress that Mr Gandhi has, at any rat his personal capacity, accepted the prin of partition or division of India What rem What ren now is the question of how and when this got to be carried out Mr Gandhi knows understands the position better than any li man, for in one of his articles in the Har he put the question of Pakistan demand nutshell This was what he said the Quaid e Aram does not represent the sidered opinion even of his colleagues according to him in a nutshell, is a den for carving out of India a portion to be wl treated as an independent and sovereign St

"I hope I have made it clear that the cedure and method adopted is hardly condu to friendly negotiations and the form is dictation, as it is not open to any modificat This is not calculated to lead to fruitful resi or a solution and settlement of the problem w concerns the destiny of a nation of hunc millions of Muslims and their posterity and regards the merits of the proposal, Mr Gai is offering a shadow and a husk, maimed, m lated and moth eaten Pakistan and thus tr to pass off having met our Pakistan scheme Muslim demand

"But since all these happenings," Mr Jin added, "I have received a letter from Mr Gai dated July 17 I already replied to him July 24 from Srinagar They are as folk Let us, therefore, wait and see, hoping for

Mr Jinnah then read out the English tran tion of Mr Gandhi's letter written in Gujera The following is the text of the letter

> "Dilkush! Panchgani, July

Brother Jinnah,

There was a day when I could induce you speak in the mother tongue To day I t courage to write to you in the same langua I had invited you to meet me while I was in: I have not written to you since my rele But to day my heart says that I should w We will meet whenever you cho to you Don't regard me as the enemy of Islam or of Muslims of this country I am the fri and servant of not only vourself but of Do not disappoint me whole world

I am enclosing herewith a translation of letter in Urdu

Your Brotl Gandh

The League President then read his own re which was as follows

> H B "Queen Elizabetl Srinagar, Kashi 24th July 19

Dear Mr Gandhi,

I received your letter dated July 17 h

I am very pleased to re d in the press th t you are making very good progress and I hope that you will soon be all right

Yours sincer ly Mr. 4 Tinnels

Mr Jinnah placed it for consid ration of the Ar Jinnah placed it for consid fation of the latitude toward the choice and in Jinnah Council and wanted to take it ene of the Punj H is said 11 Malik khirt Hyat House whether it would ha ea full dress debate; kh n can even now take us into 11 confidence at the 2 Paramete as base whe maint it is to the nature of 1 is seen to undertaking to on the C R Formula or leave the matt r t him There was a chorus of pproval from all 11 non Mu lim colleagues sections of the House 1 esting Mr Ji nal that and an undert il c

I ask you to pray a d given your lies inva God willing we nay reach n l urable st thement With these word uttered and it rising cre cendo f clee ing ni applace M Jinnah greeted the Concil un it u d Jinnah greeted the Co neil lon to lea e the que tion of condicti g n o tiations with M h tma Gandhi entirely to him (Honeb)

neil de n.-Tie Council ad pted tie following resolutions -

This me ting cond mas the action of the Governor of the Pu j b i listed ing Sarti Governor of the Nova born the Mark Sart (Governor of the Nova born the Mark Sart (Fig. 1) and the Mark to to so Tils Cou il ti et re ella upon the G ver me to findia d thi Drith Ho G rm me tt recall the G ermo sil i no log qualified to loid this dire f gr trespon ibility nd has be ngullty of bust til e tra rdi ary d reserv. Fowers v ted i li by the con sitt tion embodi d in the Govern e to f I di

Act 193

This Council of the All I dia Mu lim I protein app o es and ed ares the actin then by the Committe of Actin in e-pellig Mallai, 11 ir His taken and the second of the Council to Gattin in e-pellig Mallai, 11 ir His taken and the Mu lim League frils tid et do the Mu lim League frils tid et do the Mu lim of the i j bi prit ir and the Mu lim of the i j bi prit ir do remove from the Mu lim of the i j bi prit ir do remove from the Mu lim of the i j bi prit ir do remove from the Mu lim of the Mu lim of the Mu lim League to the Mu lim of the Mu lim League to the Mu lim League t t w all gl

I shall be gld to receive you at my house and notes with contempt that Mr. Ahirr Hyat In Bombay on my r turn which will prob bly I han I as not ven care I to place his case before beaton the middle of veget By the limit of Council of the All India Musilla League health stilly and will be returning to Bombay I would like to say nothing more till we me.

I am very pleased to red in the press the town of the limit of the nation on this issue and take its verdict

Uni sts crit ci d.—A good portion of Mr Jinnah s speech at the League Council w s d voted to an examination of the League attitude toward the Unionist Mi i try in th d can contince us a oil al Muslim Le guer and that he nau of ithin the Leagues erect policy and programme Mr Jl n h d l red that the Pu jab Premir a re it. ht the Muslim League was oppocal to the wrefir twee cludated to d h m to the very object nam it the Muslim of the war look of the war for which he l mice professed so much reg rl He descrited the Unioni t un ler the thumb of the Governor

Mr. J. nahs. g. ture—The lighly critical and even lostil attitude dev loped by Mr. Jinn h in hi League Council speech in r.g. rd to the C. R. F. rm ia w. con iderally modified in a press, co f. r. ce whith he gave after the ses lon of the Cou cil

He male a appel to the pres and leaders fall communities! I dia to muintain a complete true and apply their rgi to create an atmospher of Hendliness and goodwill rils meeting with M. G uddi and withhold tl ir ludgment until then

I all o ppe I t give us the fullest pport unity to do our best in the I terest of the two g c t n thous—Hindu and Muslim—I hich mas lead to the lesire of our he rt namely the achievement of freedom for both

We I ve got b to s Mr Ga dl I pro po als with reprd to the kind of Natio al Go ernment that held be set up immeditely and they re now call d Mr Gandhis latest and thy r

(i) He re erv s the use f the weapon of childle bedience wheney rhe thinks neces

(ii) A A ti n I Governm nt du i g the war witl full co troi of the civil administr tion compo ed of pers n chos by th members f the Le latie As embly by th elected

wild be lik the I i g of L gland guided by

b of the Mu lim League (iv) Popula go ernments would be auto to two politi I parties m tically i talled in all provinces

"(x) While in the National Government perturbed. I have publicly asked them, and the Vicerox and the Communder in Chief would again request them let us have your proposals have complete control of military operations in a concrete form. Their position is mainly there would be a portfolio of defence in the confined to the Punjah and I am sure that the there would be a portfolio of defence in the hands of the National Government, which would be commely interest d in the defence of the country, and would be entitled to edular and should be consulted in shapin spolides

"(vi) The Allict force would be allowed to carry on operations on Indian soil, but the expensions of such operations would not be borne

by Indian

"(vn) Mr Gandhi would then be willing to edvise Concress participation in the Antional Government so formed

'This bods', said Mr Jinnah, 'can only be worled out on the footing that the present constitution must be scrapped and a new constitution be sub-tituted for it. I warn the public to understand the far reaching implicitions of the e propo ils, and the question arises that if this constitution is to be scrapped and a new constitution has got to be framed, then what about Pall-ton?

"But after these proposels were put by Mr Gaudhi Mr Rejagopelachari makes a proposal which is vitally different. He says "What we ask is that the Vicerov's reserve powers should not be claimed as they are claimed When we took over the Government in 1937 in the provinces, there was the same quartel as to the powers of the Governors. We came to an agreement. There was an un-derstanding that except in extraordinary cir-cumstances necessitating interference for the sake of the war the minorities and so on, there should be no interference by the Governors In the same manner, a working arrangement about the Vicero's reserve powers would be most practicable and easy." This amount to practically the Cripps proposals, namely, that we should participate in the Government under the present constitution immediately "

Mr Jinnah continued "Then next we have before us the question of a Hindu Muslim settlement and before either of the above mentioned proposals of Mr Gandhi and Mr Rajagopalachari can be considered, Hindu Alfarences must be settled first and Muslim differences must be settled first and for that purpose Mr Gandhi and I are going to meet, I hope very soon I naturally do not wish to say anything at present to the press representatives, and I am sure that you here will not expect me to discuss them at present

"Suffice it to say that Mr Gandhi has now accepted the principle of partition or division of India

"In these circumstances, I appeal to the press and leaders of all communities to maintain a complete truce and apply their energies to create a friendly atmosphere and goodwill for my proposed meeting with Mr Gandhi and withhold their judgment until then, and give us the fullest opportunity to do our best in the interests of the two great nations—Hindu and Muslim-which may lead to the desire of our heart, namely, the achievement of freedom for both

As regards the Sikh community, Mr Jinnah bira

Muslim League and I shall ends from in every was to meet them in every fair and reworable 15.12 They should not allow them elses to be influenced by any out-file agencies and Lapperl to them not to put any of struction in the way of our achieving Pakistan as they will be much better oil in Pakistan than in Alhand Hindustan "

He added "I will to ent a word to make the position of the Muslim League clear so far no the Scheduled (ask s and other minorities are concerned. Their just claims will have to be met before any complete settlement is achieved. It is the cardinal principle of the Muslim League that the minorities be they within Pakistan or Hinduston, shall be adequately safeguarded and protected and this is, in fact, embodied in the Muslim League re-olution of 1940 out-lining the basic principle of Pakistan."

Inspering the question whether he regarded the Sikhs as a sub national group or a nation Mr tinnah said. "It has been brought to my notice that the Sikhs think that I have described thum as a sub-national group and they feel This is only a constitutional phrase hurt which means people belonging to a nation who are scattered all over a given territory or even islands, such as the Muslims are in the minority provinces, and at the time I used the expression sub national group. I made it quite clear that so are the Mu-lims in certain provinces I think it was clear at the time I made that speech and since this question has been asked I again make it clear, if possible more clear

"Sub national group does not mean that the Sikhs are not a nation. I do not dispute that the Sikhs are a nation The recognised leaders of the Sikhs or their authorised organisations are welcome to send their proposals to me or to Mr Gandhi or both of us if they like They should give us their considered demand now and forget the past So far as the Muslim League is concerned we are ready and willing to meet them in every way We want to give the minorities such a deal that afterwards they may not feel that they have been taken in, but that they should be happy That is the spirit in which I want to happy That is the spirit in which I want to approach the whole problem"

Asked if he would invite proposals from other minorities also Mr Jinnah said "We two (Gandhi and Jinnah) are not the enemies of any particular community, and we are meeting, and our one and sole desire is to secure freedom for all sections of the peoples of this country"

On the morrow of the League Council meeting Mr Jinnah, in pursuance of the resolution passed at the Karachi session of the All-India Muslim League in December 1943, announced the appointment of a planning committee whose main function was to survey and examine the condition of India, and more particularly of the Pakistan area, with a view to preparing the Muslims to participate in the natural develop gards the Sikh community, Mr Jinnah ments in the direction of commercial and agri Some of the Sikh leaders are unduly cultural expansion and industrialisation and

be ready for a gigantic and co-ordinated drive with me in your individu 1 capacity and not in the field of economic reconstruction e pecially in any representative characte or cap city in the post war recon tructi n Th. committee | n. behalf of the Lindus or the C. gares rep made province wise but on the footing that the members were best qu lifted to deal with the ubject referred to them The committee would submit its report s soon as pos ible which would be plac d before the Wo king Committee of the League to enable them to tak such further action in the matter as they might think proper

Ga dh: I n h Taks—Mr Jinnah s favour able approach t hi meeti g with Mr G ndhi especially his r f nces in his press intervi w r duced a con iderabl amount of hope mong pr duced a con. Muslims as w ll Mushms as will mong other communities concerning the out ome of the G ndhi Ji n h meeting. The talks which were s heduled to take place in Augu t had to be put off owl g to Mr Jinnah ill health They actually began in Septemb r

The negotiations last d fill three weeks at th end of which Mr Jinnal made the follow ing stat me t at the s me time rele sing for publication the voluminous corresponden e that had pa ed between him and Mr Gandhi during that period

Mr Gandhi f om the v y commenceme t of our talks made it clear th the had approached in his individual pacity not the represented n one but him if H wev r h assur d m that he was liv ones to ryttion and comments. th t he viction and co version to the Laho e Pesolution of M cl 1940

Witho t prejudice to my bi cto th t in order to re chany se ti ment nevot ations can only be carried o pr pe ly when the othe sid i lso fully repres ted and ested with suthority in defe ence to Mr G ndt wi hes I gred to thet k of pers ding a d conv rti g him to the fu d me tals f the Lahore Resolu tion

I have pi ced before him ev rything and every a pect of the Mu lim point of vi w i tle course of our prolonged t Iks and correspondence nd we di ussed all the p os nd co g nerally and I regret to say th t I have falled in my task of converting Mr Gandhi

We have theref e decided to r l use to the ess the corresponden e that has pa. d between us

A v rtheles we hope that the public will not feel embitt red a d we trust th t thi i not the ft ale d of our effort The fell wing i th full text of the Gandhi

Jinnah correspondence Jin hs lette to Candhiji d ted September 10 1944

Dear Mr Gandhi

With reference to our t lk yesterday September 9th I understood from you that you had come to di cuss the Hindu Muslim settlement

in the post war recon tructi in The committee in behalf of the II ndus or the C neres ror consisted of 3 members with Nawab All Nawas. had you any authority to do o I in turally Jung of High Tabad (Decean) as Chairm a and pol fed out to you that there must be someone Prof. A B A. Hal en of All arh Mu lim Uni on the other side with authority holding a wrestly as Secretary. Mr Ji nah said that the [represent live status with whom I can negotiate rep esentation on the committe h d not been a d if possible come to a settleme t of the made province wise but on the footing that Hindu Mu lim question and that for th po ti n you had adopted ther wa no p ecedent and that thi rai es great difficulties in my way As you know I can only sp ak on behalf of Mu.lim India and the All India Mu.lim League as th President of the organisation which I r present and s such I am subject

to and governed by its con titution rules and r gulations I think you realise and will admit th t the ettl ment of the Hi du Mu l m quest on is the foremost an I the major hurdle and unless the representatives of thes two nations put their heads together how is one to make any headway with it?

he ertheles I explu d to you the Lahore Resolution of Ma ch 1940 and t i d t p rsuade you to acc pt the b slc nd fund mental principle embodi d in that esolution but priorities embodid in that esolution but jou not only refused to consider it but emphalised jour opposition to the busic position id it ted in that re-olution and r marked the there was an ocean between you and me and when I shed you wan it is then the alter althy your asserts.

and when I seed you was is the the after atty you surgest you put forw id a formula of Mr Raj p I cl ri approved of by you We d scus ed it a d the vari us matters were vague a d nebulous and some req I ed cla lfic tion I wanted to have les idea of what it really meant and what were it impli cation ation and asked you for explanation and larification reg rdi g the p oposals embodied Muslim League in that formula Afte so ne discussio r quested me to formulate I writing my point. that I tho ht required or called f xpl ation and clarification and to communic t with you and that you would ply in writing before our n t meeting on Mo d y September 11th at 5.30 pm I am the cf e submitting to you the following points wilch required I rification

(1) With r rd to the preamble. In what cape ity will you be a con. ntin party if ny agreement is reached between you and mo? (2) Clause 1 With re a d to the consti

fution for free findle referred t in this claus I would like to know first what constitution do yo refer to who will frame it and when will it come into bein ?

Next it I stated in the form u t! t Mu lim League endorses the India d ma d for Independ nor Does it me in the Co gress demand for I d pe d ne formulated in the August Lee ol tio of 194 by the All I dia Co cress Committee in Dombay or I to the the test the significance of this term fry u know the Millim Leng h mad it clear n touly by list rail it but show that significance of the term fry u know the Millim Leng h mad it clear n touly by list rail to but also by its cred y it know the am num leag n man is crear in tonly by its r s it it but also by its cred which i embodied in its co titutlo that we sta d for the freed m nd i d pende c of the whole of this ul co tin nt and that applie to Paki tan and Hindust n

" xt it is stated that the Muslim League will co-operate with the Congress in the formation of a Provisional Interim Government | off our talks when I refused to assume or acfor the transitional period." I would like to a representative capacity Of course, I know the basis or the lines on which such a pledged to use all the influence I may I Government is to be set up or constituted If you have a complete and definite scheme, please let me have it.

- Who will appoint the (3) Clauso Commission referred to in this clause and who will give effect to their finding? What is the meaning of "absolute majority" referred to in it? Will the contemplated plebiseits. be taken districtwise, or, if not, on what basis? Who will determine and decide whether such a plebiscite should be based on adult franchise or other practicable franchise? Who will give effect to the decision or verdict of the abovementioned plebiscite? Would only the districts on the border which are taken out from the boundaries of the present provinces by delimitation be entitled to choose to join either extent or also these outside the present either state or also those outside the present boundaries would have the right to choose to join either state ?
- (4) Clause 3 Who parties "in this clause? Who are meant by "all
- I would like to know between whom and through what machinery and agency will the "mutual agreements" referred to in this clause be entered into? What is meant by "safeguarding defence and commerce, communications and for other essential purposes Safeguarding against whom?
- (6) Clause 6 "These terms shall be binding only in case of transfer by Britain of full power and responsibility for the Government of India" I would like to know to whom is this power to be transferred, through what machinery and agency, and when?

These are some of the important points that occur to me for the moment, which require explanation and clarification, and hope that you will let me have full details with regard to the various points that I have raised, in order that I may be better able to understand and judge your proposals before I can deal with them satisfactorily

> Yours sincerely. Jinnah

Gandhiji's letter dated September 11, 1944

Dear Quaid-1-Azam,

I received your letter yesterday at 3 30 p m I was in the midst of appointments I hasten to reply at the earliest opportunity

I have said in my letter to you, it is implied in the Rajaji Formula and I have stated publicly that I have approached you as an individual My life mission has been Hindu Muslim unity, which I want for its own sake, but which is not to be achieved without the foreign ruling power being ousted Hence the first condition of the evercise of the right of self determination Pakistan and Hindustan, as briefly Isid dow is achieving Independence by the joint action in the Lahore Resolution of March, 1940, an of all the parties and groups composing India proceed to settle the details forthwith Your Island of the control then too I must fight with the assistance of

with the Congress to ratify my agreement 1 you May I remind you that the Ra Formula was designed in the first instance your acceptance and submission thereafter the League?

It is true that I said an ocean separated and me in outlook But that had no refere to the Lahore Resolution of the League Lahoro Resolution is indefinite Rajaji taken from it the substance and given it a she

Now for the points raised by you

I have already answered this in foregoing

The constitution will be framed by Provisional Government contemplated in formula or an authority specially set up by after the British power is withdrawn independence contemplated is of the whole India as it stands

The basis for the formation of the Provisio Interim Government will have to be agr to between the League and the Congress

- The Commission will be appointed Provisional Government 'Absol Provisional Government the majority' means a clear majority over n Muslim elements as in Sind Baluchistan the Frontier Province The form of plebis the Frontier Province and the franchise must be a matter for discussi-
- 4. "All parties" means, the interested
- "Mutual agreement" means agreeme between contracting parties "Safeguardi defence, etc", means for me a central or jo board of control Safeguarding means sa guarding against all who may put the comm interests in jeopardy
- The power is to be transferred to t nation, that is, to the Provisional Governmen The Formula contemplates peaceful transi by the British Government So far as I a concerned, I would like the transfer to ta place as early as possible

Yours sincerely, M K Gandl

Mr Jinnah's letter dated September 11 Dear Mr Gandhi,

I received your letter of September 11 on today I note that you have approach 5 p m today me as an individual, and I have already expresse my views about it Please do not take it this I acquesce in the position that you has adopted, for which there is no preceden Nevertheless, I proceeded to discuss matter with your process. with you naturally because I am anxious is convert you to my point of view, if possible I urged you that the only solution of India problem is to accept the division of India and I will be a second the solution of India and I will be a second the solution of India and I will be a second the solution of India and I will be a second to the solution of I will be a second to the second to proceed to settle the details forthwith Yo say the Lahore Resolution is indefinite Yo never asked me for any clarification or explans such elements as can be brought together tion of the terms of the resolution, but you am glad, therefore, that you did not break really indicated your emphatic opposition to

the very basis and the fundamental principles [Overament as contemplated by you and of embodied in it. I would, therefore like to your conception know in what way or respect the Lahore its ed. [1 ours sincerely tion is I definite. I cannot agree that Rajaji has taken from it its sub t nee and given it nas taken from it its sub t nee and given itshape On the contrary led 1 s not only putitoutofs! pebit mutiliated it as I explai ed in my peech which I i livered t the meeting of the Council of the Ali India Mu lim Le cue

generally opposed to the policy and declaration, of the All India Mi lim Leave and you are only lodding on firmly to the Auru It Resolution of 104. In order to aclieve the feedom and independence of the peoples of I dis it is ential in the first it tance that there are in the control of the peoples of I district the control of the peoples of I district the control of the peoples of I district the control of the peoples of I district the control of the peoples of I district the control of the people of I district the people of the people of I district the people of the people of I district should be a Hindu Muslim settlement Of course I am thankful to you when you are that you are pledged to ue all the influence that you he with the Co gress to ratify your agre me t with me but that is not enough in my judgment although it will be very valu ble help to m I on e more a k you valu ble help to m 1 on e more a k you Il a e to let m know what is your concept! n if the basis for the formation of a Provi ion I Interim Government No d ubt it will be Interim Government No de blect to agreeme t b twe tl c League and s bject to agreeme t b twe the League and the Co ess but I think in I im as you should tleast give m some rough idea or the H es of you conceptlo fr you mit he thought it out by now and I w 11d like to know what at you proposals or sch me for it e formation of a Provi tonal Int rim Go ernment will h can give me some clear picture to understand

(3) You have omitted to ans ver my sue tion as to who will give effect to the fi dings of th as to who will give effect to the n dinks of in Commission in dislos it in t clear to me what you mean by absolute majority in Jon say the name a ler m jority of en n Jon say the name a ler m jority of en n To liter Pro ince You ha e not n replied to the Pro ince You ha e not n replied you have be at own will decide the I m of the publishes and the forachic contemplat of by the Formul

(4)/ The a wer does not carry any cl r idea when you say Il parties mea p rties

Lou s y m tu l greement mea a ag e m nt betw en co t acti g p rties Who

Jinnah

Mr Jinnah a letter dated 13th Sentember 1011

Dear Mr Gandhi

When you arri ed lere on the morning til 1 th to resume our talks you were good

Jinnah Gandhiji s lett r of 14th September 1944 Dear Qual I I Azam

I have your letter of the 13th instant I und ratood from our talks that you were in und rstood from our talks that you were in o hurry for any answ r I was therefore the light of the talk of the light of th for record our fin la recement. But I u derstand and appre into the other view point. We should take 10th I g fo gr nted I should clarify your difficulties in understanding the Rajai Formula and y u 10th 1d likewie regarding outs; e the Buslim League Lahore Resolution. of 1940

With ref rence to the Labore Resolution as agreed between us I shall deal with it in a separ te letter

Perhaps at the end of our discusion we shill discove the Rajaji not only has not put the Laho e Resolution out of shape and mutilated it but has given it substance and

Indeed in view of your dislike of the Rajaji Fo mula I ha e at a yr te for the m ment put it out of my mind and I am new concentra if g on the Lahore Resolution in the hope of findl g a gr und for mutual agreement
So much for the first p ragraph of your

As to the second I do hold that n ! on the third party we shill not be able to il e t peace with on anoth That does not me n th I may ot m ke a firt to find way nd means of stabl hing a living peace between us

You sake fr my conception f the b is for a for lie at Interim Go enme t I wald hav told you if II d s y heme in mind I imagine that it we two cr agree it would be for us to consult the ther parties I case y see m not between or tact grattee who is a transferred to the best of the seed

As to the third point, the Provisional Govern ment, being the appointing authority, will give effect to the findings of the Commission give effect to the findings of the Commission League will co operate with the Congress in This I thought was implied in my previous the formation of the Provisional Interim

Rajaji tells me that absolute majority is used in his formula in the same sense as it is used in ordinary legal parlance wherever more than two groups are dealt with I cling I cling to my own answer But you will perhaps suggest a third meaning and persuade me to accept it

The form of the plebiscite and franchise must be left to be decided by the Provisional Interim Government unless we decide it now I should say it should be by adult suffrage of all the inhabitants of the Pakistan area

As to the fourth 'all parties' means you and I and every one else holding view on the question at issue will and should seek by peaceful persuasion to influence public opinion as is done where democracy functions wholly or in part

As to the fifth, supposing that the result of the plebiscite is in favour of partition, the Provisional Government will draft the treaty and agreements as regards the administration of matters of common interest, but the same has to be confirmed and ratified by the Govern ments of the two States The machinery required for the settlement and administration of matters of common interest will, in the first instance, be planned by the Interim Government, but subsequently will be matter for settlement between the two Governments acting through the agencies appointed by each for that purpose

As to the sixth, I hope the foregoing makes superfluous any further reply

> Yours sincerely, M K Gandhi

Jinnah's letter dated 14th September, Μr 1944

Dear Mr Gandhi

the point satisfactorily

I received your letter of September 14 at 4-45 p m to day in reply to my letter of September (and not of September 13 as you state, which seems to be a mistake) and I thank you for it

- Please let me have as soon as you can your promised letter indicating in what way or respect the Lahore Resolution is 'indefinite
- (2) With regard to the provision in the Gandhi-Rajaji Formula that "the Muslim League endorses the Indian demand for Inde-pendence," I asked you in my letter dated September 10, "does it mean the Congress demand for Independence, as formulated in the August 1942 Resolution by the All India Congress Committee in Bombay or, if not, has it the significance of this term," to which you replied by your letter of September 11, 'The Independence contemplated is of the whole of India as it stinds' Hence I again

As regards the next part of the clause, the Formula proceeds to lay down that "the Muslim Government for the transitional period," requested you by my letter of September 10 to let me know "the basis or the lines on which such a Government is to be set up or constituted If you have a complete and definite scheme, please let me have it," to which you replied by your letter of September 11 under reply that the basis for the formation of the Pro visional Interim Government will have to be agreed to between the League and the Congress" But that is not meeting my request for clarification, or giving me at least the outlines of such a Government And that is what I have been asking for I hope that you do appreciate my point when I am requesting you to let me have rough outlines of the proposed Provisional Interim Government according to the Formula, so that I may have some idea Of course, I can quite understand that such a Provisional Interim Government will represent all the parties and would be of a character that will inspire confidence at the present property of all the present and such a moment of all the parties I can quite understand that when the moment arrives, certain things may follow, but before we can deal with this formula in a satisfactory manner, I repert again that, as it is your formula, you should give me a rough idea of the Provisional Interim Government that you contemplate and of your conception What I would like to know would be, what will be the powers of such a Provisional Interim Government, how it will be formed, to whom it will be respon sible, and what will be its composition, etc You, being the sponsor of this Gandhi-Rajaji Formula, should give me some rough idea and picture of it, so that I may understand what this part of the formula means

In your letter of September 14 in reply to my letter of September 11 you inform me that you would have told me if you had any scheme in mind "I imagine that if we two can agree it would be for us to consult the other parties" but that is just the point Unless I have some outlines or scheme, however rough, from you what are a to decrease. from you, what are we to discuss in order to reach any agreement?

As regards the other matters which you have further explained, I have noted the explanation, and I do not think I need press you further, although some of them are not quite satisfactory

> Yours sincerely, Jinnah

Mr Gandhi's letter dated September 15 Dear Quaid-1-Azam,

This is in terms of our talks of Wednesday the 13th instant

For the moment, I have shunted the Rajaji Formula and with your assistance am applying my mind very seriously to the famous Lahore Resolution of the Muslim League

ask, does it mean on the basis of an United You must admit that the Resolution itself India? I find that you have not clarified makes no reference to the two nations theory You must admit that the Resolution itself In the course of our discussions, you have

pas to ately pleaded that Ind a cont in two not evolved from within by the fee will of the nations i.e. Hi dus and Muslims and th title people of I dia latte have their homela da in India as th former have th irs The more our argument former have the is the more our argument progress s the mose a laxming your picture appears to me It would be alluring if it was true But my fris grown or that it is wholly burea! I find n p allel in h tory for a body of converts and the in descends to claiming or converts and that descends as claiming to be an tion ap it from the put a stock. If I dis wa one nation be for the adve to fislam it must remain on in pite if the chang of faith of a very lar e body of 1 r children

Lou do not claim to be a separate nation by right of conquest but by reason of acceptance of I lam Will the two nations become ne if the whole of India accepted Islam? Will Bengali Oriyas Andh as Tamili ns Maharash trians G j rati etc cea e to have their spe i l characteristics if all of them be me c nverts to Islam? These have all become one politic liv bec use they are subje t to one foreign cont of Thy are tryin to day to throw off that Resolution? subjectio

Thy are tryin to day to throw off that subjection where the provided in the subjection of the subjection of the control of the

it bear th original me ni g Pu jab Afgh nistan Kasi mi Sindh and Baluchi t n out f which the name was mnemonically formed? If not what is it?

() Is the go 1 of Pakist n Pan Islam? (3) What is it that di ti gui h s a I dian Muslim from every other India eli ion? I be diffe at f om if n t his Turk or a At b

(5) Is the Resolution addressed to the Muslims by w y of educatin or to the in habita ts of th whole of India by way of appeal r to the i reign ruler a an ultimatum (6) Ar th constit e ts in the two zones to constitut I d pendent States d fined numbe in each zon ?

(7) I the d marcation to take place duri g 15 the pendency i B itish Rule?

(8) If the answer to the last question is in the adimentice the proposi imust be accepted in the adimentice the proposition of the last instant received first by Britain and the imposed upon 1 di at 4 do a m

(9) Have you examined the position and satified yourself that these Independent States will be materially and oth rwise benefited

by being split up into fragments?

(10) Plase satisfy me that the indepen dent sov e n States will not becom a c llect on of poor Stat a menace to themselves and to the re t of India

(11) Pray show me by facts and figures or oth rwise how the Independence and welfare of India as a whole can b brought about by the acceptance of the Resolution ?

How are the Muslims under the Princ s to be disposed of a a result of this scheme?

(13) What is your definition of minorities ?

(14) Will you please d fine the ade effective and mandatory safeguards minorities referred to in the second part of the

for acceptance ?

A I write this letter and imagine the working of the Resol tion in practice 1 see nothing but ruin for th whole of India Believe me Inproach vou as a seeke Though I repe at not ody but mys if I sap to repres nt il th i habita ts of I dia lor I r lise! my own person their misery nd degradati n will h i their common lot ir spective of class cate or creed I know the tyou have acquired a unique lold on the Muslim masses Ar b 7 (4) What is the co notation f the world class on the correct I know in a year and the constant in the result in der dicussion? acquired a unique hold on the hitsilim masses. Does it meanths find in of India of geography will be a constant in the c

In this hastily written I tter I have only given an inkling of my difficulty

Lours since elv

M K Gandbi

Gandhili second letter dated September

I woke up at 3 am to day to finish my in your representative character or capacity promised letter on the Lahore Resolution

There is no mistake about the date, for I wrote in answer to your reminder of the 13th instant

Independence does mean as envisaged in the AICC Resolution of 1942 But it cannot be on the basis of a United India If we come to a settlement, it would be on the basis of the settlement, assuming, of course, that it secures general acceptance in the country. The process will be somewhat like this. We reach by joint effort Independence for India as it stands India become free will proceed to demarcation, plebiscite and partition if the people concerned vote for partition All this is implied in the Rajaji formula

As to the Provisional Interim Government, I am afraid I cannot carry my answer any and it is for you to judge finally, when you further than I have done Though I have have studied this question thoroughly, whether no scheme for the Provisional Government, if you have one in connection with the Lahore Resolution, which also, I presume, requires an interim Government, we can discuss it

The Formula was framed by Rajaji in good ith I accepted it in equal good faith. The faith hope was that you would look at it with favour We still think it to be the best in the circum You and I have to put flesh on it, if we can I have explained the process we have to go through You have no objection to it Perhaps, you want to know how I would form the Provisional Government if I was a provided the process of the provisional Government of I was a provided the process of the p If I was in that unenviable invited thereto position, I would see all the claimants and endeavour to satisfy them My co operation will be available in that task

I can give you full satisfaction about your inquiry, "What I would like to know would be, what will be the powers of such a Provisional Interim Government, how it will be formed, to whom it will be responsible." The Provisional Interim Government will be responsible to the elected members of the present Assembly or a newly elected one It will have all the powers less that of the Commander-in Chief during the war and full powers thereafter It will be the authority to give effect to the agreement that may be arrived at between the League and the Congress and ratified by the other parties

> Yours sincerely, M K Gandhi

Mr Jinnal's letter dated September 17

Dear Mr Gandhu.

I have your letter of September 15, and I thank you for it I note that you have for the moment shunted the Rajaji Formula and are applying your mind very seriously to the Lahore Resolution—of the Muslim League It is my duty to explain the Lahore Resolution to you to day and persuade you to accept it, even though you are talking to me as you have often made it clear, in your individual capacity I have successfully converted non-Muslim Indians in no small number and also a large I have your letter of September 15, and I Indians in no small number and also a large body of foreigners, and if I can convert you, exercising as you do tremendous influence over Hindu India, it will be no small assistance to of the Resolution Surely, this is not asking for the Resolution of the Resolutio me, although we are not proceeding on the clarification of the Resolution

and my difficulties remain until you are vested with a representative status and authority in order to negotiate and reach an agreement with you

You have stated in your letter dated September 11 that the Lahore Resolution is "indefinite, I, therefore, naturally asked you to please let me know in what way or respect the Lahore Resolution is indefinite, and now I have received your letter of September 15 under reply

The third paragraph of your letter is not seeking clarification, but a disquisition and expression of your views on the point, whether the Mussalmans are a nation This matter can hardly be discussed by means of corres pondence There is a great deal of discussion and literature on this point which is available, the Mussalmans and Hindus are not two major For the moment, nations in this sub continent I would refer you to two publications, although there are many more,—Dr Ambedkar's book and "MRT's" "Nationalism in Conflict in India" We maintain and hold that Muslims and Hindus are two major nations by any definition or test of a nation We are a nation of a hundred milhon, and what is more, we are a nation with our own distinctive culture and civilisation, language and literature, art and architecture, names and nomenclature, sense of value and proportion, legal laws and moral codes, customs and calendar, history and traditions, aptitudes and ambitions in short, we have our own distinctive outlook on life and of life By all canons of international law Now I shall reply to your we are a nation various points

- Yes, the word "Pakistan" is not mentioned in the Resolution and it does not bear the original meaning. The word has now become synonymous with the Lahore Resolution
- (2) This point does not arise, but still I reply that the question is a mere bogey
- (3) This point is covered by my answer that the Mussalmans of India are a nation As to the last part of your query, it is hardly relevant to the matter of clarification of the resolution
- what the word Surely, you know " Múslims" means
- This point does not arise by way of clarification of the text of the Lahore Resolution
 - They will form units of Pakistan (6) No
- As soon as the basis and the principles embodied in the Lihore Resolution are accepted the question of demarcation will have to be taken up immediately
- In view of my reply to (7), your question (8) has been answered
 - (9) Does not relate to clarification
- I have in footing that you are carrying on these talks numerous speeches of mine and the Muslim

3 011

said minorities mean

League in its resolutions have pointed out that this is the only solution of Indi problem this is the only solution of Indi problem and the road to achieve freedom and indepen dence of the peoples of India

Muslims under the Princes Lahore Resolution is only confined to British India This question does not arte out of the clarification of the Resolution

(13) The definition of mi orities yourelf have often said minorities

accepted minorities (14) The adequate effective a d mandatory safeguards for minoritic referred to in the Res lution are a m tter for negotiation and a tilement with the minorities in the respective 5t tes rt. lakistan nd Hindustan

(1) It does give basic pri ciples and wich they are accepted then the d tail will have to be worked out by th contractin parties (a) and (b) Does not arise by way of clarificatio The Muslim League is the only authoritati e and r presentative tg i atlon of Muslim

As regards your final paragr ph
receivin clarifications from 1 e 3 before receivin clarifications from 1 e you 1 e al eady passed your judgment and condemned th Laho e Resolution when you say As I
write this letter a d imagine the working
t the Resolutin in pratic I see nothin
but ruin for the whole of India I understand th t you hav mad cle r to me that you r prese t nobody but yourself and I am trying to persuade you and to convert you that thi is the road which will I ad us all to the achiev ment of freedom and I dependence not o ly of the two major rations Hindus and Mu lims but of the rest of the peoples of India but when you proceed to y th tyou aple to represent all the inhabitat so I full I regret I cannot accept the statement of yours It is quite clear the tyou represent nobody lase but the Illindu and as long a you don't real! but the Hindu and as long syou do n treal yor true position and the reall! it is very difficult form to argue will you a dis becomes t con ert you to the allites and the actual conditions prevail! in Indi today I myckedig before your let thope of convet ig y u as I h ve done with mm y thers success Ily as I ha easild bef e you are a gre t m n a d you exercise normous infl ence th Hindus p rticul rly the ma es a d by ccept gthe road that I mpointi goutto you ua e not prej di ing or harmi g th f terests of the III d is or of the mino ities. On the contary Hindus will be the gr t r gai ers. I am c nvi c d that tr e welfare n t only of the Mu.lims but the rest of India lies in the division of I dia as proposed by the Lahore Resolution. It is for you to consider whether It i not your policy a d p our mme i which you he persi ted which has be n the p incipal i tor of rui of the whole of I dia a d of mi ry and degradation of the peopl to which on ry and degradation of the people to which your fer nd which I d plo e no less than ny no else A d it is for that v ry r n I am plead i pet r you I these days although you i sit that you re h ving t iks with me only i your individual capacity in the hop that y I may yet revie your poli y and D ogramm

Yours sincerely Jinnah

Letter from Gandt lii dated September 19 D ar Quald I Azam

Many thanks for yours of the 1 th instant I am sorry to lave to say that your answers omitting 1 - and 6 do not gi e satisfaction

It may be that all my questions do not arise from the view of mere clarification of the Lahore Res lution But I contend that they are v ry releva t from the standpoint of a tecker that I am 1 ou cannot expect any one to agree to or shoulder the burden of the claim contained in the Lahore Resolution without for instance answering my questions 15 (a) and 15 (b) which y u brush a ide as not ari ing by way of clarification

Dr Ambedkar theel, while it is ably written las carried no conviction to me The other book mentioned by you I am sorry to say Ilav not se n

Why can you not ccept my statement that I a pire to represent all the sections that cupo a the people I Indi ? Do you not pire? Stoud not vry Indian? That the aspi ati n may never be realised is beside the point

I am beholden to you in spite of your opinion bout me for 1 ing p tience with me I h pe vou will never lo e it but will persever 1 your eff t t conv rt me I ask you to take me, with my strong vi we and even prejudice if I m guilty of any

As to you we dict on my policy and programme we must agr to differ For I m wholly unrep nta t My purpose is as a lover of ommu al unity to place my services at your diano al

I hope you do not expect me to acc pt the Lai re Resolution with ut understanding it implications If your letter is the final word the e is little hope Can we not agr e to differ on the qu tion of two nation and yet and yet on the quantum of two nation and yet is live the problem on the basis of self determination? It is this basis that has brought me to you If the rigid holding M immajorities to you If the r gi holdig M lim majorities have to be sepa ated according to the Lahore Resolutio the grave step of separation should be pecifically placed before and approved by the people in that re

> Lours sincerely M K Gandhi

Mr Jinnah s letter of September 1 Dear Mr G ndhl

I am in rec ipt of your letter of September 19 and I h ve aire dy gi en you my answers to all your questions relating to clarification of the Lahore Resolution or any p rt of it d I am gl d that you dmit when you say it m y be that all my questions do not arise f om the view f m re cl rification of the Lahore Re of tion but you particularly emphasise y ur poi to 15 (a) d 15 (b)

I g t to yit has n r lation to the context of the Re olution o ny part thereof You h we brought o many m tt rs i t ur corres po dence which r tirely outsid the matter req iri g ci rification so I have perforce to de i with them Let me first deal with your letter of September 11

the foreign ruling power being ousted Hence not confining yourself really to matters of the first condition of the exercise of the clarification, but introducing other extraneous right of Self-determination is achieving Inde

(2) The gist of your letters up to date is that you are wedded to this policy and will pursue it In your next letter of September 14, while you were good enough to furnish me with the clarification of the Gandhi-Rajaji Formula, you were pleased to observe have, at any rate for the moment, put it out of my mind and I am now concentrating on the Lahore Resolution in the hope of finding a ground for mutual agreement." In your letter of September 15, vou sav "Independence does mean as envisaged in the AICC Resolu-tion of 1942" It is, therefore, clear that you are not prepared to revise your policy and that you adhere firmly to your policy and programme, which you have persisted in and which culminated in your demand, final policy, programme and the method and sanction for enforcing it by resorting to mass civil disobedience in terms of the August 8, 1942, Resolution, and you have made it more clear again by stating in your letter of September 10 as follows "As to your verdict on my policy and programme, we must agree to differ For, I am wholly unrepentant" You know that the August 1942 Resolution is inimical to the ideals and demands of Muslim India Then again, in the course of our discussion when I asked you for clarification of the Gandhi Rajaji Formula, you were pleased to say, by your letter of September 15 as follows "For the moment I have shunted the Rajaji Formula and with your assistance am applying my mind very seriously to the famous Lahore Resolution of the Muslim League " We discussed it in its various aspects, as you told me vou were open to be persuaded and converted to our point of view I discussed the Resolution at great length with you, and explained everything you wanted to understand, even though you have emphasized more than once that you are having these talks with me in your personal capacity, and in your letter of September 15 you assured me in the following words with regard to the Lihore Resolution "Believe me I approach vou as a seeker, though I represent nobody but myself," and that you were open to conviction and conversion You had informed me by your letter of September 11 as follows "It is true that I said an ocean separated you and me in outlook But that had no reference to the Lahore Resolution of the League The League Resolution is indefinite? I naturally, therefore, proceeded in reply to ask you by my letter of September 11 as follows "You say the Lahore Resolution is indefinite You never asked me for any clarification or explanation of the terms of the Resolution, but you really indicated your emphatic opposition to the very basis and the fundamental Dear Quaid-1 Azam, principles embodied in it I would, therefore, like to know in what way or respect the disturbed me that I thought I would postpone

(1) You say, "My life mission has been Liner Resolution is indefinite," and I sent Hindu-Muslim unity, which I want for its own you a reminder on September 13, to which sake but which is not to be ichieved without you replied by your letter of September 15, matters, with some of which I had already pendence by the joint action of an one partial and groups composing India. If such joint action 15 by my letter of September 17, and the is unfortunately impossible then too I must you with all the clarifications, informing you is unfortunately impossible then too I must you had introduced several matters which the discussed in a satisfactory manner by means of correspondence already given you all the clarifications you require so far as the Lahore Resolution goes and its text is concerned. You again raise further arguments, reasons and grounds and continue to persist in a disquisition on the amongst others, whether point, Muslims of India are a nation, and then you proceed further to say "Can we not agree to differ on the question of two nations and yet solve the problem on the basis of Self-termination?" It seems to me that you are labouring under some misconception of the real meaning of the word "self determination" Apart from the inconsistencies and contradictions of the various positions that you have adopted in the course of our correspondence, as indicated above, can you not appreciate our point of view that we claim the right of Self determination as a nation and not as a territorial unit, and that we are entitled to exercise our inherent right Whereas you are labouring under the wrong idea that "Self determination' means only that of "a territorial unit" which, by the way, is neither demarcated nor defined vet, and there is no Union or Federal Constitution of India in being, functioning as a sovereign Central Government. Ours is a case of division and carving out two independent sovereign states by wav of settlement between two major nations, Hindus and Muslims, and not of severance of secession from any existing union, which is non existent in India. The right of self determination which we claim postulates that we are a nation, and as such it would be the Self determination of the Mussalmans, and they alone are entitled to exercise that right I hope you will now understand that your

question 15 (a) does not arise out of the Lahore Resolution or of any part thereof As to 15(b), again it does not arise as a matter of clarification, for it will be a matter for the constitution making body chosen by Pakistan to deal with and decide all matters as a sovereign body representing Pakistan 115-a-115 the constitution making body of Hindustan or any other party concerned There cannot be Defence and similar matters of "common concern," when it is accepted that Pakistan and Hindustan will be two separate independent sovereign states. I hope I have now given all satisfactory or placetimes over any close the matter of evplanations, over and above the matter of clarification of the Lahore Resolution in the hope of converting you as an individual "seeker

Yours sincerely, Jinnah

Mahatma Gandhi's letter dated September 22

my reply till after we lad net at ti usual of Mm lim India. The Resolutin in its as nee time. Though I made n ad nee four il as fell was meet g I til ha I see som wist clearly what you are driving at The more I think abo to the two nations theory the more alarming it appears to be The bo k recommended by you gives men help It contains laif tr th and it conclusions or inferences are unwarranted I am unable to accept the propositio that the a Blindu Raj Mu lims of India are an tin ditin t from the rest of til latitants of India Mere a crtion Τī of pronf con eq ences accepting such a proposition reduced in the extrem. Once the principle is doubt dithere would be no limit to claims for cutting which would up India i to numerous di i lo spell I dia a rui I h ve therefore an ested ne rij way out Let it be a partition as between two broth re it a divi on there must be

lou sem to be averse to a pelblicite. In spite of the admitted importance of the League th r must be et r p oon sums proples affected destrep rittion In my opinion of the people fafatoffing the are ought to express their opinion specifically of this single present the opinion specifically of this single present the continuous and the continuous states of the continuous and the continuous states of the feet in the continuous states of the continuous League thr must be cirp oof that the

I u summarily r j ct the id a of common it est between the two arm. I can be no of common laterest ncl as Defence Porter in terms the Afalirs and it is like There will be no feeling to security by the people of I dia will think the It recolution a recognition of the n tur I am in tual obligations fill good to fly sketch to be the Strome the cry first day I our talk. You

No rietter sho sa wile divergen e of opi ion and o til ok bet een u. Th. you adhere to the opini n often expressed by you that th August 1942 Resolution is 1 lmic 1 to the ideal nd demands f Mu lim I dia There is no p oof for this sweeping t tement

We seem to be moving in a circl I ha e made a su estion If w a e bent n agreein as I h pe we are let us call i a third p to or parties to guide or even arbitrate between

> Yours Incerely M K Gandil

Mr Jinnah letter dated Sept inber 3 Dear Mr Gandhi

I am in receipt of your 1 tt r of S ptember nd th k you f r it I m so ry that you think I h e unmarily rej ct d the idea of common int of common int t between t rm and n w you put it somewh t diffe ently f m Ir () wh n you say it e will be no feeling of accurity by it people of I ad a with ut ree gnilton f then ur 1 nd n t l bilgation as ing out of phy lcal entiguity. My an w r already g m I th it will be for the consider the state of the constitution of th t between t rm and Hindust n or any other p ty concerned to d l with h m tters on tle footi g of the bein two i derendent States

I am eally surp ised when you s y there is no proof of wi t you chara terise a asw eping tatement f min that the Augut 194 Resolution is inimical to the ideals and dem ad

(a) Immediate grant of complete I depen dence and setting up immedi tely of a 1 deral Central G ernment on the bals of a united d mocratic Government of In lia with feder ted units or 1r vinces which means est blishing

(b) That this National Government so set 11 ill i c a schem for a Con tituent mbly wich will be ho en by adult franchise mild will prepare a constitution for the Go m t of India which means that the t tittent Assembly chosen will be compo ed n rtlein ins jority of the Hindus per cent

() To nforc this demand of the Congress a cort to m ci il il bedience at 30 r O' Int a d and wien ordered by you as the sole

Resol tion a d toe fo e such a demand by man of res t t mas civil diob dience i i im l to tie id l a d dem nd of M lim will g party to a divi n which does not ling a diffou icce din re lising thi dema d provide for the sin ultaneous a feguarding it uld be a death low to Mu lim India

> From the cry first day four talk, you me det ict or to me an i you have repeatedly said in til course of ur corresponder, and talks that you have approached me in Johr i dividual pacity ind you assured lithat y ur to seek the light and a hour way to be a seek to be renty

> (1) You say I have therefore sugg st d a support of the suggest of the support of the support of the suggest of the support of Resolution

() You say Let us call in a third part; or parties to guid or v n arbitrate between us May I point out that you h v ep atedly made cler t m it t you are having thes talk an individual ch r? How c n any questi n of a tild party or parties to guide or a bitrate between us ari e?

> Lours sincerely Jinnah

Dear Quald i Azam,

Last evening's talk has left a bad tasto in Our talks and our correspondence seem to run in parallel lines and never touch We reached the breaking point one another last evening but, thank God, we were unwilling We resumed discussion and suspended to part it in order to allow me to keep my time for the evening public prayer

In order that all possibility of making any mistake in a matter of this great importance may be removed I would like you to give me in writing what precisely on your part you would want me to put my signature to

adhere to my suggestion that we may call in some outside assistance to help us at this stage

Yours sincerely, M K Gandhi

Mr Jinnah's letter of September 23 Dear Mr Gandhi.

I am in receipt of your letter of September 23 May I refer you to my letter of to day's date which I sent to you in reply to yours of September 22? I have nothing new or fresh to add, but I may say that it is not a case of your being asked to put your signature as representing anybody till you clothe yourself with representative capacity and are vested with authority We stand by, as I have already the basis and fundamental principles embodied in the Lahore Resolution of March 1940 I appeal to you once more to revise your policy and programme, as the future of this sub continent and the welfare of the peoples of India demand that you should face realities

> Yours sincerely, M A Jinnah

Gandhiji's letter dated September 24 Dear Quaid-i Azam,

I have your two letters of September 23 in reply to my letters of the 22nd and 23rd

With your assistance, I am exploring the possibilities of reaching an agreement, so that the claim embodied in the Muslim League Resolution of Lahore may be reasonably satisfied You must, therefore, have no apprehensions that the August Resolution will stand in the way of our reaching an agreement That Resolution dealt with the question of India as against Britain, and it cannot stand in the way of our settlement

I proceed on the assumption that India is not to be regarded as two or more nations, but as one family consisting of many members, of whom the Muslims living in the north-west zones, ie, Baluchistan, Sind, North west Frontier Province and that part of the Punjub where they are in absolute majority over all the other elements and m parts of Bengal and Assam, where they are in absolute majority, desire to live in separation from the rest of India

Differing from you on the general basis, I can yet recommend to the Congress and the

Gandlu's letter dated September 23 [tion contained in the Mushm League Resolution of Lahore 1910 on the basis and on the following

> The areas should be demarcated by a Com mission, approved by the Congress and the League The wishes of the inhabitants of the areas demarcated should be ascertained through the votes of the adult population of the areas or through some equivalent method

> If the vote is in favour of separation, it shall be agreed that these areas shall form a separate State as soon as possible after India is free from foreign domination and can, therefore, be constituted into two sovereign independent States

> There shall be a treaty of separation, which should also provide for the efficient and satisfactory administration of Foreign Affairs, Defence, Internal Communications, Customs, Commerce and the like, which must necessarily continue to be matters of common interest between the contracting parties

The treaty shall also contain terms for safeguarding the rights of minorities in the two states

Immediately on the acceptance of this agree ment by the Congress and the League, the two shall decide upon a common course of action for the attainment of the Independence of

The League will, however, be free to remain out of any direct action to which the Congress may resort and in which the League may not be willing to participate

If you do not agree to these terms, could you let me know in precise terms what you would have me to accept in terms of the Lahore Resolution and bind myself to recommend to the Congress? If you could kindly do this I shall be able to see, apart from the difference in approach, what definite terms I can agree to In your letter of 23rd September, you refer to "the basis and fundamental princ ples embodied in the Lahore Resolution" and ask me to accent them Surely, this is unnecessary when as I feel I have accepted the concrete consequence that should follow from such acceptance

> Yours sincerely, M K Gandhi

Mr Jinnah's letter dated September 25

Dear Mr Gandhi,

I am in receipt of your letter of September 24, and I thank you for it You have already rejected the basis and fundamental principles of the Lahore Resolution

- You do not accept that the Mussalmans of India are a nation
- You do not accept that the Mussalmans have an inherent right of self-determination
- (3) You do not accept that they alone are entitled to evereise this right of theirs for Self determination
- You do not accept that Pakistan is composed of two zones, north west and northcountry the acceptance of the claim for separa | east, comprising six Provinces, namely, Sind,

You do not accept the provisions embodied in the Lahore Resolution for safeguarding the minorities and yet in your letter under reply you say With your a istance I am reply you say with your a istance 1 am exploring the possibilities of reaching an agre m at so that the claim embodied in the Muslim League Resolution of Lahore may be rea on ably satisfied and proceed to as You must therefoe have no appreh nsions that the August Resolution will stand in the way of our reaching an agreement

I have already clearly explained to you that the August Resolution so l n as it stands that the August Resolution so In as it stands is a bar for it is fundam ntally opposed to the Lahore Resolution Nou then proceed to say that Resolution dealt with the que tion of India a sgalast British and it cannot at nd in the wy of our settlement. I am not all peans to the control with British and it cannot at the control with the process of the control with the process of the control with August Resolution as I have miready at ted Mussian Lagor Further there as the recolution of Jagat Asrain L 1 p seed by the All India Congress Committ e seed by 104 All India Congress Committe in May 194 All Allahabad which in evpress terms 1794 at Allahabad which in evpress terms 1794 at Allahabad which in evpress terms 1794 at 1894 India Union or Ted ration will be highly detriment I to the best interest of the people of the different States and I ro inces and the country as a whole and the Congr s therefore

Dasis of the division of inula as is as can and lindustan it is on no the Converse to revise and modify them but you are only speaking in your individual capacity, will e en in it at capacity you are holding fast to the August Lecolution and yu have gie no idle if no of yor attitude regarding Jag t Narain Lals a of yor attitude regarding Jag t Marin Lass resolution I have repeatedly made it clears (b). That even in these mulliated area sites we had discussed the Gandhi Rajsis after we had discussed the Gandhi Rajsis after we had discussed the Gandhi Rajsis after we had discussed the Gandhi Rajsis after we had discussed the Gandhi Rajsis after the subject of the Final Rajsis after the Summary of the Junes and the Junes after the Junes formula as you m int incd the to use your settle for the second of the Audiman but by one language. Bad ji not only h and part the lathous described on the second of the Audiman but by the but has given it substance and form and the lathous of these are it is the second of the Lahore Resolut in an expensive the lathous of the lathous ciarificati n whi h you farmished me by your it there of September 13 you started by a since the state of by a since the state of the s

Baluchistan Nortl West Frontier I to ince pointed out from the ve y commencement Punjab Ben al and Assam subject to territorial theref re did not arise as you had gi en me runjan den a nim Assam sovject to errinorias i interface de montre a you man gr en mis contente in the Lahore the olution T is of the Lahore Resolution and ever after we matter of demarcating and defining the territories dean be taken up after the fundamentals above length and examined the pros and con and machinery may be set up by agreement.

The definition of the description of the decision of the property o qu tion of the division of India as Pakistan a d Hindustan is only on your lips and it does not come from your heart and suddenly at the ele enth hour you put forward a new suggestion consi ting only of two sentences by your letter of September saying I have therefore suggeted a way out Let it bo a partition as between two brothers if a divisi n therefore by I naturally ask d you what this way to be a suggested to be a s of September saying I have therefore new suggestion of you's means and you to give m rough outlines of this new idea of yours a to how and when the division is to take place and in what way it is different from the divi on enviaged in the Lafore R olution and how you lave been good R olution and how you lave been good R olution and how you lave been good better of September 4 under reply in which you say Dilfe in f on you on the general not st nd you say Diffe in f om you on the general am not at basis I c n y t reconmend to the Co gress but the land the ountry tie cc pt ce of the claim dy at ted for eparation contained in the Muslim League Fes lution of Lahore 1940 on my basis and on the f llowing terms The terms clearly The terms clearly indic te that your b is is in vital conflict with and is opposed t the fundamental basis and principles of the Lahore Re olution

Now let me take your main terms

(a) I poceed on the assumption that Indi is not to be regarded a two or m re n tions but as one i mily consisting of many memb rs of whom the Muslims living in the north west zone e Baluchi tan Sindi North West Frontier Province nd that part cannot agree to any such proposal

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ecure the I ecdom and independence of the peoples of India on the ha is of lakistan and

There shall be a treaty

Foreign Affairs, Defence, Internal Communica sultations with the League Working Committee tions, Customs, Commerce, and the like, which thereon, and my own letter to you suggesting do not indicate what sort of authority or machinery will be set up to administer these matters, and how and to whom again that authority will be responsible According to the Lahore Resolution, as I have already explained to you, all these matters, which are the life-blood of any State, cannot be delegated to any central authority or Government The matter security of the two States and the natural and mutual obligations that may arise out of physical contiguity will be for the constitution making body of Pakistan and that of Hindustan, or other party concerned, to deal with on the footing of their being two independent States As regards the safeguarding of the rights of minorities, I have already explained that this question of safeguarding the minorities is fully stated in the Lahore Resolution

You will, therefore, see that the entire basis of your new proposal is fundamentally opposed to the Lahore Resolution, and as I have already pointed out to you both in the correspondence and in our discussions, it is very difficult for me to entertain counter-proposals and negotiate and reach any agreement or settlement with you as an individual, unless they come from you in your representative capacity That was the same difficulty with regard to the Gandhi Rajaji Formula, and I made it clear to you, at the very outset, but the Formula was discussed as you asserted that it had met the Lahore Resolution in substance, but while you were furnishing me with the clarification of this Formula, you shunted it and we confined ourselves to the Lahore Resolution, and hence the question of your representative capacity did not arise regarding this Formula But now you have, in your letter of September 24, made a new proposal of your own on your own basis, and the same difficulties present themselves to me as before, and it is difficult to deal with it any further unless it comes from you in your representative capacity

I cannot agree with you when you finally wind up by saying "In your letter of 23rd September, you refer to the basis and fun damental principles embodied in the Lahore Resolution and ask me to accept them Surely, this is unnecessary when as I feel I have accepted the concrete consequence that should follow from such acceptance" This is obviously far from correct Why not then accept the fundamentals of the Lahore Resolution and proceed to settle the details?

Yours sincerely,

MA Jinnah

Gandhiji's letter dated September 25 Dear Quaid 1-Azam,

must necessarily continue to be matters of a meeting between you and me My proposal common interest between the contracting of yesterday is an earnest effort to meet the parties" If these vital matters are to be essential requirements of the Lahore Resolution parties" If these vital matters are to be essential requirements of the Lahore Resolution administered by some central authority, you I would like you, therefore, to think fifty times before throwing an offer which had been made entirely in the spirit of service in the cause of communal harmony Do not take, I pray, the responsibility of rejecting the offer Throw the responsibility of rejecting the offer it on your Council Give me an opportunity of addressing them If they feel like rejecting it, I would like you to advise the Council to put it before the open session of the League If you will accept my advice and permit me I would attend the open session and address it

You are too technical when you dismiss my proposal for arbitration or outside guidance If I have approached over points of difference you as an individual, and not in any representative capacity, it is because we believe that if I reach an agreement with you, it will be of material use in the process of securing a Congress
League settlement and acceptance of it by
the country Is it irrelevant or inadmissible to supplement our efforts to convince each other with outside help, guidance, advice or even arbitration?

Yours sincerely, M K Gandhi

Letter from Mr Jinnah dated September 26 Dear Mr Gandhi,

I am in receipt of your letter of September It is entirely incorrect and has no founda tion in fact, for you to say that our conversation have come about as a result of my correspon dence with Rajaji in July last over his Formula It is equally baseless to say "and your con sultations with the League Working Committee thereon" It was entirely in response to your letter of July 17, 1944, which I received while I was at Srinagar, with a fervent request on your part to meet you, and you ended that letter by saying "Do not disappoint me" In my reply, again from Srinagar, dated July 24, 1944, I intimated to you that I would be glad to receive you at my house in Bombay on my return, which would probably be about the middle of August This was long before the meeting of the Working Committee or that of the Council of the All-India Muslim League, and long before I reached Lahore, and the council was that me that and when you arrived here and told me that you were approaching me in your individual capacity. I at once made it clear to you and informed you, both in our talks and by my letter, that the position you had taken up had no precedent for it, and further that it was not possible to negotiate and reach an agreement unless both the parties were fully For, it is one sided business, represented as it will not be binding upon any organisation in any sense whatever, but you would as an individual only recommend it if any agreement is reached to the Congress and the country, whereas it would be binding upon me as the Nesterday is talk leads me to inflict this resident of the Muslim League I cannot letter on you, which I trust you will not mind our conversations have come about as a unfairness and the great disadvantage to me, result of your correspondence with Rajaji and it is so simple and elementary for any in July last o er his formula and your con lone to understand

As regards your proposal of ye terday, From ir M A Jinnah letter dated Bombay shich you have simplified in your letter of Soptember 6 1944 eptember 21 I have already sent you my Dear Mr. Graphs eply

With regard to your suggestion to be sllowed address the meetin of the Council and if asy feel like rejecting your offer the matter hould be put before the open session Let is inform you that only a member or dele ate entitled to participate in the deliberations f the meetings of the Council or in the open ession respectively Besides it is a most atraordinary and unp ecedented suggestion to take However I think you for your advice

As regards your proposal for arbitr tion and outside guidance I have already replied to you and it is not merely technical but a latter of substance I fully reciproc to your selie for securing a Congress League settlement

However I regret I have falled to convince ou and convert you as I was hopeful of doing

> Yours sincerely M A Jinnah

From Gandhiji letter dated September 6 lear Quald i Az m

In view of my letter to you of sesterd y it to myself I would have refrained from e ling with your letter before our meetl g
o-d y Rut I have deterred to Raj its
dvice to finish the chain of correspondence

I confess I am unable to understand your cristent refusal to appreciate the fact that he Formula present d to you by me in my etter the 4th a well as the Formula resented by you by Raj li give you trushly fast is embedded in the Lahore R. olution roviding at the same time what is also lately ecessar; to make the arra ement acceptable of the country lou keep on aying that I hould accept certain theses while I have ben outending that the best wy for us who differ a our approach to the problem i to gi e bod to demand as it stand in the Re olutiou and work it out to ou mutu I atisf clon It is on this plan that I un ierstand Rajaji s Formula the Formula to be conceived nd it i on the same plan that I have tried to wo k it out in the course of and sar sult of our t lks I co tend that either gives yo the substan e of the Lah e Resolution Uni riu at ly you reject both And I cannot accept the Lahore Resolution as you want me to especially when you seek to introduc i to its interp eta ion theo les nd claims which I cannot accept and which I cannot ever h pe to induce India to accept

Your constant references to my not b i g othed with repre ent tive authority are irrelevant I h ve appro ched you so that if y u and I can agree upon a common course of action I m y use wh t innuence I possess f r its acceptance by th Congress and the country If you b ak it cannot be because I h ve no r pes ntative capacity or be aus I hav be n unwill ng to give you sat! ction in regard to the clim emboded in the Laho e Resolut on

Yours sincerely M K Gandhi

Dear Mr Gandbl

I have received your letter of September 3 and I note that you have written it with Rajaji s advice Of course it is for you to follow such advice as you m y choose to do but I am o ly concerned to the moment with you I note Concerned to the moment with you I note that at the last moment, you have resurrected the Gandhi Rajaji Formula sithough it was shunted all this time and you poceed to say that this Fo mula gives me virtually what is embodied in the Lahore Resolution Acu turther say that on the same plan you have tick to formulate your latest proposals a market by the proposals of the control of the proposals o of the Lahore Resolution In yo r previous letter you a serted that your Formula Lives me the essence of the Lahore Resolution I see every close family resemblance between the two and the substance of one or the other is practically the same only it is put in different lan u ge and I have already expressed my opinion that in my judgment they neither meet the substance nor the essence of the Lahore Resolution On the cont ary both are cal culated to completely torpedo the Pakistan demand of Muslim India I have never a ked you to accept c rtain theses nor la e I intro duced any theories in the Lahore Pesolution and theories are matters for scholars to indulse in

I am very sorry I have to repeat but I am comp lied to do so that I cannot agree with you that my referen es to your not being clothed with r presentati autho ity ar really ir ele vant On the cont ary they hav an import nt bearing as I have leady explained to you more than nce You again rep t that if you and I can agree upon a course of action you may use wh t it fluence you posses for its acceptance by the Congres and the country I have alre dy stated from the very beginning that that is not enough for th very beginning that that is not enough for of re-re-sons I have alred y rien Your repre-sentative capacity comes into play when You are making counter proposals and I cannot understand how y u can say that it is irrelevant, No respons ble organisation can entertain ary proposed from any individual however great he m y be unless it is backed up with the authority of a recogni ed organis tion and comes form its fully ceredited presen tative However I need not labour this point my more as I have Iready explained it in our previous correspondence

If a brak comes it will be because you h ve not satisfied me in reg d to the essence of th claim embodi d in th L h r Resol tion It is n t a question of your bein unwilling but in fact it is so If break comes it will be most unfortunate If one does not agree with you or differs from you you are always right and the other p rty is always wrong nd the next thing i that many are w iting per succession of the state of

Yours eincerely M A Jinnah the third Power linds a the a tutler. A rule to cheleved cannot act as if it was the ... I real rot imputs have motives to the rulers to process. carried council and as if it was fee. I read a sufficient of the file of the tages to me to be an axionally to the file of the tages to me to be an axionally touch appropriate the file of the appropriate that the theory is appropriate the file of the appropriate to the terms to me to be an axionally than appropriate the file of the file appropriate to the terms to me to be an axionally than the file of the file Nevertheles I am point to continue to work for the solution as I have done during the e

"The questions for conditionation are simple Has the Rejaji Lormula of mine made e realing able approach to the Labore resolution. If they or either of them is ruch an approach all parties, and especially the member of the Muslim League, should at the Oxid I trem to revise his opinion. If Rajali and I have stulfilled the Inhore resolution, we thould be educated. The chief thing is for the press and the public to avoid partl anship and bitter

"MY OFFER STILL THERE"

Replying to a question as to his future plans and whether he proposed to concentrate on the Hindu Muslim settlement or whether he was going to carry on political work, seeding im prisonment, it necessary. Mr Gandhi said that he would act as his inner voice told him Referring to his formula and that of Mr Rajagopulachar, he expressed the view that they contained "the substance of the League demand "

He added that either formula, in his opinion, conceded as much as could be reasonably expected, having regard to the interests of the whole country. So fir as he was concerned, his offer was still there it was not made in any bargaining spirit He thought it was a just solution of the problem

and was also in the spirit of the policy that the Congress had consistently adopted in connection with the communal question

Asked why he prolonged his talks with Mr Jinnah when he knew from the very start that their views widely differed, Mr Gandhi replied that he was reputed to have inexhaus reputed that he was reputed to have inexhaus tible patience and he had no reason to despair of either being converted by Mr Jinnah, or, in his turn, converting the latter to his view Therefore, so long as there was the slightest possibility of reaching an agreement, he clung to the hope that they would pull through a solution "Haste in such cases is most dan gerous Therefore you should conclude that yesterday was really the moment when the public yesterday was really the moment when the public should have been taken into confidence

The first that each thirt thin to be for from firt of the falit for the form

Mr. familia expende the lips the soil root Mr. Jimes all root Mr. Jimes again and the test it was for the press and public to terke it possible to histen that of all the chi-

He exercit he green that he and Jinnah had not parted ex enemia, but Reier ela

One though why he did not recept the Labore resolution since he claimed that his own formula concerned the enterance thereof Mr. Gandhi replied that, although the resolution did not envisage the two nation theory, it was based upon the two nation theory. Also he had to examine the resolution in view of the inter-pretation put upon it by Mr Jinnah And as Mr Jinnah had made several speeches in clucidation and support of the resolution, he thought it was indisputable that the resolu tion, while it did not enunciate that theory, was based upon that theory. Mr Jinnah himself had incisted upon it. Therefore Mr Gandhi ured that apart from the two nations. theory, if he could accept the principle of division of India in accordance with the demand of the League, Mr Jinnah should accept it "Unfortunately it was just there that we split"

Mr Gandhi, proceeding, said that he could not despise the opinions of non League Muslims if they were intrinsically sound. An individual opinion should have greater weight than the opinion of many if that opinion was sound on That was his view of democracy

Explaining the difference between his original and present attitudes to Mr Rajagopalachari's proposal, Mr Gandhi stated that in 1942 Mr Rajagopalachari did not "burst" on the scene as he did at the Aga Khans Palace where he came with a concrete proposal His action reflected great credit on his persistence Mr Gandhi approved of the formula because it was in a concrete shape Therefore there was a sast difference between his stand today and that of 1012 He assured the journalists that he had not departed from the Congress standpoint which in general terms had accorted point which in general terms had accepted the principle of self determination. Mr Raja gopalacharl applied that principle to his formula

Explaining the points of difference between him and Mr Jinnah, Mr Gandhi said Where there is an obvious Muslim majority, they

should be allowed to constitute themselves or it vill set up an autiority which will frame into a separate State. That h s been fully the constitution after the British power is conceded in the Rajaji formula. But if withdraw means the establishment of utterly independent scoreting States so that there is nothing is in the state of the state common betw en tle two I hold that it i an impossible proposition That means war to the knife It is not a proposition that leads itself to you nearly or friendly solution. When two brothers separate th y do not become enemies of each othe in the eye of the world the world still recognises them as brothers I reject the two nations theory but I do not reject the idea of partition between two members of the sme family. My point was that partition could be cont mplated today but it could take place in reality only after independence

To this M Jinnah replied It is a pity that he thinks that the presence of a third party hinders a solution and it was very painful to me when he s id a mind aslaved cannot act as if it wa fre No powe c n en lave the rai d a d soil of m. n and I am sure Mr G ndrl is the lat person to allow his mind to be enslaved I do hope ti t he will get over this depres ion f om which h is perpetually suffering We have to reach an agreement of our own and find a solution in spite of that third party

and party

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has a reg ds the other matters Mr Gandhi
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whitelize t man can e that in sub tan e the e
is no diff ence between the two What he
culls his own offe came feer he had ejected
all the esse tials of the Lah re Resol tio
and the Gandhi Rajaij Fo mula was shunted f om
and the Gandhi Rajaij Fo mula was shunted f om the very commen ement Now th t the matter Is subject to public discussion a d as Mr Gandhi is making at tements after stat m nts and givi g interviews whi h are so misleading I am compelled to deal with what he calls his

Let us examine at least the main points 1 Immediate grant of independence to Indi as one i gien tion lunit

Immediate setti g up of a nation i defi ed by him in his lette of S ptemb r t only does it recomile the xi te ce 15 t only does it records the xi te ce of a third party but hands er to him all the powers of the Commander in Chief during the powers of the Commander in Chief during the visual section of the Commander in Chief during the visual section of the Commander of the Commander of the Chief during the Chief d masicle

3 That when uch Government is estab-

draft the treaty and agreements as regards the administration of mitter of common i terest a now made cle rin hat he calls his vn offer n mely matters such as foreign aff irs defence internal communications custo us c mmerce and the like whi h he mai tain mu.t necess r ly continue t be matters of comm n inte est under an efficient and satisfactory draini tration of a central authority satisfactor, dmind trailion of a central authority or Govern mat This en o ly mean that all the control of the central authority and the central and the central central central central and the central centr est bli hed and well in saddle according to the c terms with an overwhelmin and solid maj ity of the Hindus which virtually would be a Hindu Raj

Th n we are asked to agree to the mo t tortuous te ms and accept the p i ciple upon h h are s are to be demarcat d namely n n are s we to be gemarat a manner is in absolute majority with a according to Mr. Gandhi me n that only that district ill be recognized in which the Muslims have soon thing like per cent f Muslim popul ton for he ye that by absolute m-jority le m as in Sind Buluchistan or the 'n th West Fro ti r Province but accordi g to Mr Raja ground revolute out accord a 60 Mr Maja gopalachari absolute maj rith means as u der tood in leg l p rian Apart from the fact that the joint auth rs aircady differ I find from the dicti nary mani g that it means a majority of all members of a body (including those yotin and those not yotin

That in areas thus demarcated there will be a promiscuous Hebiscite on the ba is of adult suffrage or other practicable i anchis and the form and the fancht will be decided g in by the National Government referred to bove unless we can agree upon it beforehand

It is when we hav agreed to all these terms then alone comes the question of sepa rati n of those mutilated broke areas spain subject to further conditions (1) This matter can only be con id red after the t rmination can only be conid red after the transfer of full pow and respon ibility f r the Go rome to I id to thi. Nati at C eroment and it will be then that thi Nati and Government will be then that this latter than the conideration. is will be then that thi Nati and Government will set up Commiss to first damare the condiguous di tricts as tated be d complete its wo hof he readd Il mespecially in th. Punj b Ben 1 and Aa. m d then its fid is will be preen frect to by this National Go emment a d if these poor cas paralysed d cid overe o parate from the All India United Feder I Government Bully as firmly estable in the commission of the Fede I Covernme t fully a unuary count if led then it y must submit to and go through a promisenous pi biselte and if the verdict is in favour of the Mu lime e en then the contract of with importance, has foreign li hed it will be for this Government is seembed in matters of vital importance, has foreign lished to frame the constitution of free India affairs defence internal communications customs

commerce and the like all remain vested in and continue to be administered by a Central authority or Government. This is what Mr Gandhi calls a partition or division between two brothers, and it is really amazing that he should repeat 'ad nauseam' that he has by his offer satisfied the essence or substance of the Lahore Resolution.

It would be difficult to conceive of a more disingenuous, tortuous and crooked assertion, which he keeps on repeating naively. What is the use of misleading people and making confusion worse confounded? If we accept these terms which present us with a veritable trap and a slough of death it means the burial of Pakistan. But I see some ray of hope still, when he save if Rajaji and I have stultified the Lahore Resolution, we should be educated. I tried to do so is far as Mr Gandhi was concerned, for 3 weeks, but his ailment is so long standing and so chronic that it is beyond the reach of a physician I hope that his appeal to the Press and the Public to educate him will not fall on deaf ears.

"In one breath Mr Gandlu agrees to the principle of division, and in the next he makes proposals which go to destroy the very foundations on which the division is claimed by Muslim India On the one hand he wants a League Congress agreement, and on the other he denies its representative character and authority to speak on behalf of the Musal mans of India

BOUNDARY OF PAKISTAN STATE

Mr Jinnah elucidated a number of questions put by pressmen regarding the boundary of the Pakistan State -He was asked if any machinery will be set up to decide the case of predominantly non Muslim border areas of their intention to join Pakistan or Hindustan

Mr Jinnah referred the questioner to the Lahore Resolution which stated that the division should be on the basis of the present boundaries of the six provinces, namely, N W F P, Punjib, Sind, Bengal, Assam and Baluchistan subject to territorial adjustments that might be necessary. He emphasised the words 'subject to' and explained that territorial adjustments did not apply to one side only but on both sides, Hindusthan and Pakistan "I made it clear" Mr Jinnah said "thit if we agree on the fundamentals of the Lahore Resolution then the question of demarcating or defining the boundaries can be taken up later in the same way as a question of boundaries arising between two nations and solved. It will be like one Government negotiating with the other and arrive at a settlement"

The Muslim League President was asked whether he had any scheme for the constitution of Pakistan Mr Jinnah said that the principle of Pakistan should be first accepted and the scheme would be formulated thereafter

Further explaining the point Mr Jinnah said that it was true there was no 'de jure' Governments. If the principle of division was accepted then it followed that both Hindusthan and Pikistan would have to choose their own constitution making bodies. Those bodies as representing two sovereign states would deal with questions of mutual and natural relations,

and obligations by virtue of the physical contiguity and they would then, as two independent sovereign states—two nations—would come to an agreement on various matters "Agreements and treaties are entered into even between two countries that have no physical continguity Here the two nations are neighbours and have physical contiguity"

Parliamentary reverses—In the winter of 1911 45 and the spring of 1915 the parliamen tary wing of the Muslim I eague encountered heavy se is Close on the heels of the reverses which the I cague suffered in the Punjab came internal troubles in Sind There was a series of clashes between the League Minister of Sind and the President of the Provincial Congress Committee of that Province That was followed by a crisis which overtook the Prontier Ministry which was defeated by the Congress Opposition In consequence the litter took up the reins of Shortly thereafter, the Bengal government League Ministry was overwhelmed by a wave of opposition which led to its exit and the assumption of power by the Governor under Section 93 of the Government of India Act The Lengue Ministry in Assam too, which was more or less dependent on the support of the Congress and one or two other groups, was threatened with defeat

Desai-Lingat talks—Things drifted for the next few months until the publication of press reports relating to certain secret negotiations between Mr Bhulabhri Desai leader of the Congress in the Central Assembly, and Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, Deputy leader of the Muslim League Party in the Central Assembly

Pending the publication of authoritative information on the subject (see chapter on the Indian National Congress), both Mr Jinnah and Nawabzada denied the existence of any understanding between the Congress leader and the League

Palastan Economics—Shortly after the publication of the Sapru Conciliation Committee's report it was revealed that two well known Bombay financial experts, namely, Sir Homi Mody and Dr John Matthai, had submitted a memorandum to the Committee on the economic and financial aspects of Pakistan from which they drew the conclusion that, given certain conditions, "Pakistan is an economic and financial possibility" They said that, judged solely by the test of ability (a) to maintain existing standards of living and (b) to meet budgetary requirements on a pre-war basis, but excluding provision for defence, Pakistan would appear to be workable on economic grounds. They were, however of the opinion that if provision was to be made (a) for future economic development on a scale sufficient to raise the general standard of living to a reasonable level and (b) for measures of defence which might be considered adequate under modern conditions, any scheme of political separation which might be contemplated should as a necessary pre requisite provide for means of effective and continuous co operation between the separate States in matters affecting the safety of the country and of its economic stability and development. If such co operation did not exist the position of both Hindusthan and Pakistan might be seriously jeopardised.

In exami ing the eco omic position of Pakistan tile aignatories proceed in tile assumption that the two zones which it com ori es regarded as independent btates or as units of a single State will be form d either on the basis of existing provi cial boundaries or on the basis of configuous di trict. The inquiry was handicapped seriou ly by the absence of stati-tical information on many vital details but the broad conclu lo s reached by the two sig atories are —

(a) On the pre war to is of provi cial

and Central expenditure (excluding defer ce) the two zones of I kistan appear to be workable from a purely budgetary pol t of view as separate a vereign St les wi ether formed provi ce mi e

they are district-wi e

(b) On the pr war ba I of food production industri I employment an I tr de the stand rd of living in Paki tan formed the stand of of stying in leaf can believe province wise compares f \(\) urally with the rest of India \(\) The polition of laki t n co stituted on a district basis is perhaps equally favourable in re-pect of food production but in other respects it seems to be less fayourable

(c) The possibilities of further economic de elopment in Pakistan formed o either basis will depend on the provision of facilities for free mo ement of trade with in India as a whole and for close co-operation in economic matters between Pakistan

and the rest of India

(d) Similarly th ability of P kistan to shoulder the responsibility of defenc on an adequate cale being I reely a matter of developing its econ mic and fl ancial resources to a suitable exte t will also depend on the d gree to which co-operation between Pakistan and the rest of India can be effectively organised

From the point of view of def nee and economic dev lopme t with which d fence is closely bound up under modern conditions it is therefo inevitable if the division of India into sepa ate States is found necessa y for political r asons that Pakistan and the rest of India should continue to act in close co peratio in these esse tial matters What method of co operation will in the long run be found feasible will necessarily depend on politic 1 co sideratio s But it is clear at tea the m m randum ti unless some effective nd continuous form of co-ope tion in matters rel ting to del co to-ope uon in manuers ru ung to un; to and econ mic development is accepted as an indispensabl pre-requisite to any scheme of a par tio a d as an og nic part of it the di islon t Indi into separat sovereignties would sp ll stagnation and probabl disaster

St essing the geographi 1 u ity of I dia cemented during th pa t 100 ye rs by a unified y tem of admi i trati n f communic tion the memorandum cl imed that India satisfies the requir ments of optim m unit for econ mic dev lopm at in terms of ar dev lopm at in terms of ar populati a and esour es mo e than any oth r i rl country the wold er ept th USA and Soviet Russia Despite Indias population of 390 000 000 terms. 390 000 000 the d neity of popul tion taken as whole is smaller than in most countries of the world

After re fewing her a vicultural and industrial ipotentialities ti e memorandum stated --

The e advant ges will be lost if India is divided into parate States will out a common economic pelicy Differences of climate soil and mineral r sources which in a large free tra le territori i unit contril ute to its strength would constitute seriou landicaps to the economic life of smaller units into which it mist tile broken up

Any di Lior of India would weaken both laki t n a d llindust n but the former would suffer m r ti n the latter In the first place two zones of 1 ki tan would be separated by m re tlan 00 miles from each other without them It would any 1 nd r ute conrecti them It would not be en ; unir such ci umstances to adopt a co-ordin t d policy of economic development Secondly as there would be a I ck f ml er l reso ces the position of Pakistan in espe t of both zones w uld be ub tantially weak r nd si e would is k the neces ary mineral base f r larg -scale indu tri 1 dev lopment whi h is so es ntial for he future progress

Close co peration b tween Paki tan and the rest of Indi in impo tant economic matters als implies co operation in d fence In fact defen in mod times is larg ly a function of industrial de el pment. By promoti g dev lopment of indust les on a large scale deviopment of industies on a large state the policy of co-oper to will not merely ensure to t e e < ry m t i | an | med a leal equip-me tar p vided but al lelp to raisor on requireme ts to meet higher lovels of d fence A common policy I defenc will also mean b tter co-ordi ati n of trategic frontiers

S ml C fr ca.—The next phase of duslim acti ity in connection with the wavell 1 poposals in the Simla Co ference This togethe with the p rt played by the Mulim Le gue nd its le der are exh ustively dealt with in the ch pier on The Indian atio al Congress

After the b caldown of the Simla Conference the Working Committee of the Muslim League passed a resol ti n emphasi ing the urg nt eed for fresh lection to the Central and Pro i cial i gi latures The Le gue Committee Pro I ciall gliatures The Le gue Committee invited the att. tion of the Gov rument to the resolution u a imously adopted at the a nual ession of the 411 India Muellm League held in Ir as bl in December 1943 dema ding f esh el ction to the Central and provi cial legis latures on the ground that these legislatures are the ground that these legislatures. we e getting out of touch with public opinion and could no longer be s id to be r presentative of the tr e n ed and se tim nts of the people The committee stressed the urg nt necessity of givi g effect to th terms of that resolution The Working C mmitt e was convinced that fresh el ctions to the cent al and provi cial legi latures should no lo ger be delayed because important questions a vaited solution which co ld only be properly dealt with by represen tati es i tou i with public opinion and the time ts of the people

The Muslim L ague and its le der then carried on a smp ign dema ding e rly general elections throughout the county In August 1945 the Go ernm at a nounced that general elections would be held in the winter of 1915 46 and and Sir Ratinddin Ahmad followed suit the spring of 1940 Some Provincial legislatures were also dissolved

League Landslides -With the approach of elections there were quite a new interesting Indesides in favour of the Muslim Jeague Mr Abdul Quarrum Khan, deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly, wrote to Mr Jinnah "I have decided to join the Muslim League I believe that the stand taken by you is ab-olutely correct and that any Mushim who opposes you is betraying the cause of Islam in India' W Mr Quaryum, Mr Jinnah wired back Welcoming " There is no room or place for any honest Muslim in the Congress He cannot support it at in the Congress He cannot support it at any rate after the Simla Confrence I hope others will follow your example and join our national organisation "

A few days later, the Muslim president of Punjab Provincial Congress Committee and the Muslim president of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee resigned their in the Congress organisation on the ground that they wished to be free to propagate the need for a Congress I eague settlement which, they said, they could not do holding the office

About the same time, Sir Firoze Khan Noon announced that he was resigning his sent on Governor General's Executive to be able to take an active part in the League's election campaign At the time of writing it is not clear whether he would enter Punjab politics or contest a sent in the Central Assembly

Other Muslim Organisations

Organisations of Muslims other than the League suffered a progressive decline in status and influence since the League ascendency to power following the withdrawal of Congress Ministries in 1939 When the Congress was outlawed in August 1942 and its leaders put in prison, the non-League Muslims tried to get together to counteract the influence and claims of the Mushm League It was a slow process, and not very successful, because the League not only main tained its hold on the bulk of the Muslim community but also steadily increased its influence among them At any rate, officialdom seemed disinclined to recognise the claim to representative character of non-League Muslim organisa tions The activities of the latter were further stimulated at the time of the Simla Conference in the summer of 1945 when they felt the call to repudiate the claims of Mr Jinnah exclusively to represent the Muslim community Their latest attempt was to create a common platform for those Muslims who did not see eye to eye with the Muslim League This is in process

of evolution at the time of writing

A feature of Muslim activities in 1941-42,
especially during the last four or five months, was the emergence, rather the reappearance, of a number of Muslim organisations which claimed that each of them commanded considerable influence among large sections of the community and thereby appeared to militate against the prestige and authority of the Muslim League Reference has already been made to the dissent expressed by the Premiers of the Punjab and Bengal to the orthodox policy of the League Other leaders like the Nawab Bahadur of MurshiMomins, the Shiahs, the Azad Muslims all expressed as parate view points

The All India Azad Muslim Board in March, 12, resolved "To avert the fate of those 1912, resolved who have succumbed to aggression, it is imperative that no effort should be spared to knit all the people of India into a united endeavour The country's will should be galvanised and its Immenso potential effectively developed for the task of defending the country and thereby establishing its freedom in a world free of aggression. The Board is convinced that there is a general unanimity in India that the country must forthwith cease to be a Dependency if this end is to be achieved and that it should have the freedom enjoyed by the other free countries of the world, including England and the Dominions, representing nine constituent Muslim organisations and speaking for the bulk of the Indian Muslims, this Board fully supports this demand

Further, it feels constrained to conclude that the specious plea of the Secretary of State for India, and the British Government that the Muslim League is the authoritative spokes man of the Indian Muslims, and that its attitude and demands constitute an insuperable obstacle in the way of India's freedom is an indefensible subterfuge to mask the disinclination of the British Government to part with power The terious gravity of the situation occasioned by the menace of an errly invasion most impera-tively demands that the British Government should immediately recognise India's freedom and transfer real power to enable the representatives of the people to assume complete re sponsibility for the defence of the country as a whole in full and mutual collaboration

with the other free countries

The Committee of the All-India Momin Conference adopted a resolution on the Cripps proposals, expressing the view that "the solidarity, integrity and unity of India is vitally essential for the common good of the Indian people and especially in the best interests of the Muslims of India. The resolution proceeded "The Committee cannot, however lose sight of the fact that a section of the Muslims is against the introduction of a single unitary system of Government in this country appre hending such a system to be detrimental to the interests of the Muslims residing in the But the Committee, Muslim majority provinces being conscious of the fact that the fear and apprehensions of such Muslims are the outcome of the mutual distrust and suspicion of the communities inhabiting this country, has full belief that such communal dissensions and animosities as exist at present will completely disappear with the establishments of full selfrule in India

"The Committee holds that the proposal relating to the option given to the provinces to keep out of the proposed Indian Union has been ingeniously devised inasmuch as, its practical effect would inevitably be to create several 'Ulsters' within India

"The Committee opines that the constitution making body, as envisged by the proposals, would reflect the opinio of only ten per cent of the inhabitants of India and can, therefore, dabad, Maulai Obeidullah Sindhi, M Y Shareef, hardly be called a democratic body

of India and that it is their own war

are absolutely unsatisfactory and full short of con tituent organizations of the Azad Federation

These cl ims and vi w points of Mu limentside th Muslim League wer broth to the notice of the Britt h Gov nment wi n the the notice of the Bitti h Gov nment win the lot incident and the Bitti h Government of the Responsibility of the Bitti h Government of the Responsibility

Rimig to th Muslim Leag Paki tan Muslims who ere d finitely ag inst Palsian theme he id The Muslim Legues and wo id fight tooth and nall it s ch a scheme

Stressing the need for tran fr f c nt of that lind them. The Momins will stop at of India defence to Indian the Committee nothing, hort of complete em neft than freedrard that the mes m t be made to the lon late of the light relates on the one feld the tith world leight ought in the interest hand and free n domination on the other

The Committee con iders that the proposals Conf r nce soid. It is true that some of the are absolutely unsatisfactory and full short of the sayfratio of the Wu lim mass as and res. The sayfration of the Wu lim mass as and res. The sayfration of the work of the sayfration of the s out of the time of one at le Indi n Union war.

That Instead of allowing it e civil in the formal terms of the province to nominal representation to so of the province to nominal representation to the conditional to the province of the individual to the condition of the learning of the days in 10 9 th Le gue h d ceases body by el cling its members by means admit franchise condition to the condition of the learning of the learn how her chose to held alos It is a well k own fact it t while the main bulk of th N W F P and Sind Muslim do not agree with the Leng : s n w politics a majority of the Ben I and I injat M lims ar far form n lording ng esti ningly wit pa as the politi I opi ion of it whom the League is

The potestation had no effect on the estimate of the British Governme to roof the Inil n public fit trength or the if sene fite Mu lim Le gue or th Muslims of Indi II All id M mi Confrace met in Delit in April 1943 when the League session was in po. a d p. ed a r clution reit ra was in p of a d p ed a r olution reit ra ting it claim to rep esent 45 000 000 Momins 57 Mu lims a sociated with the Co at Law are the high lims a sociated with the Co at Law are the high lims a sociated with the Law are law at Law and the Law are law at L are anomin a we repres at the m s est. I league and said at 1 folds was 1 div like A spalnst it class es who a we have c n it et tly maj fity f Mu lim nam by the Momin Con it does not be spalned by the Muslim ference the Azaid M lim Conference and othe of it ties we will be spalned by the momentum of the spalned by the Muslim ference the Azaid M lim Conference and other the spalned by the Muslim ference the Azaid M lim Conference and other the Azaid M lim Conference and other the Azaid M lim Conference and other the Azaid M lim Conference and other the Azaid M lim Conference and other the Azaid M lim Conference and other the Azaid M lim Conference and other the Azaid M lim Conference and other the Azaid M lim Conference and other the Azaid M lim Conference and other the Azaid M lim Conference and other the Azaid M limit Confe is tion rep ted ove 80 000 000 clims who ere d finitely ag inst Pakistan Paki tan Muslims who

theme he id The Muslim Le gues and wo id figst toots and maints on a science page of the fill like of the Muslim does nt ten ever early to force the fill of the f

Congress in prison denied to the non-Lengue aggression by I recist Powers Muslims a fallying point from which they could Thus neither the Azad snipe at the League Muslim organisation nor the Momin conference displayed any appreciable activity during the past 12 months It must also be conceded that what with the undiminished influence of Mr Jinnah and the successful functioning of five provincial Ministries owing more or less alle giance to the Muslim League and its President the League secured an ever increasing accession of strength in numbers and in influence

At the same time it must not be assumed that the League had an altogether free run of authority over the entire Muslim population of the A section of the community appeared to grow tired of a purposeless leadership which could produce no results and which would not combine with other elements in the population frue, these orgato bring about such results nisations were of the mushroom type, but they provided evidence that not all Muslims in the country saw eve to eye with Mr Jinnah Other shaws in the wind were the resignation of prominent Muslims from the League

Another direction from which criticism came was the organisation of the Khaksars whose leader used strong language against Mr Jinnah and the official policy of the League Khaksars being a compact and disciplined group with growing numbers and influence the Muslim League, which was anxious to exercise its undis puted authority over all sections of the com-munity, discussed the Khaksar question at length at a meeting of the Council of the League The procee in Delhi during the winter of 1913 dings of the Council emphasised the dominent note of current League politics, namely, that the League is the only organisation competent to speak for Indian Muslims. This is the significance of a resolution passed by the Council prohibiting Leaguers from membership of the Khaksar organisation The fact that this question monopolised an entire day's debate proves the annety with which the League leadership regarded, and continues to regard, any rivalry to the authority and influence of the League among Indian Muslims

Undaunted by this snub, the Khaksar leader persisted in his critical attitude of Mr Jinnah and the League and in March 1944 titled a lance at Mr Jinnah's citadel, but with little effect

As a result of discussions held at Delhi in April 1944 it was decided to summon a meeting of prominent Nationalist Muslims from all over India in Delhi in May to consider the situation in the country and decide upon a proper lead to be given to Muslims in the present circum stances

The conference met in Delhi in May 1944 and assed two resolutions. The first declared that all Indians, irrespective of creed or com munity, all patriotic organisations without exception were deeply interested in the defence of India They were inspired with a real patri otic urge and a true spirit of sacrifice which could be translated into action most effectively under a National Government for the protection of the country against foreign unasion and not meterialised at the time of writing

The formation of a National Government was no longer a political issue but had become a first rate military question in view of the exigencies of the war The second resolution set forth certain "funda mental considerations for a communal settlement which will satisfy the needs and aspirations of Indian Muslims , namely, that India should continue to remain a united country, the constitution of India should be framed by its own people, there should be an all India federa tion the units of the federation should be completely autonomous, and all residuary powers should be vested in them, every unit of the federation should be free to secede from it as the result of a plebiselte of all its adult inhabitants, and the religious, economic and cultural rights of minorities should be fully and effectively enfoguarded by reciprocal agreement

Another resolution dealt with the formation of all Nationalist Muslims into a joint organisa tion called the All India Muslim Majlis added that this organisation should guide and lead the Muslims unitedly for the achievement of complete national independence and other objectives, and should also strive to bring about a Hindu Muslim settlement in their own interest and in that of the country as a whole

Mr A M Khwaja, president of the Maili outlining the circumstances of the formation of this new organisation said that some o Mr Jinnah's friends tried to persuade then not to do so but to join the Lengue and capture it from within But they could not answe the objection that, the League having changed its creed from full independence to Pakistan which they refused to define, no honest mar could sign the creed and gain admission to throw Mr Jinnah out of power Mr Khwaji added that the Nationalist Muslims had no quarrel with personalities

Another section of Muslims which came forward openly to criticise the League was the Ahrars The Working Committee of this organisation in June 1944, replying to Mr Jinnah's overtures, said "The attitude of Mr Jinnah in regard to his demand for Pakistan will not lead him towards that ideal Muslims and most of the Muslims are fed up with the vision of Pakistan presented by him Mr Jinnah has never asked the Majlis i Ahrar for co operation in any matter, but, on the contrary, he is desirous of its obliteration by asking it to merge itself in the Muslim League. The Majhs-1 Ahrar would have been prepared even to lose its identity had the Muslim Lengue and Mr Jinnah given any evidence of self sacrifice and suffering"

The Shias and the Momins also came to the fore during this period and registered their claims to influential leadership of the Muslim community

After the failure of the Simla Conference, especially after the announcement that elections would shortly be held, there was a move on the part of the various Nationalist Muslim organisations to come together and form them selves into a powerful opposition to the League in order to fight the elections This move had in order to fight the elections

Government of India Act, 1935

The seeds of the Government of India Act which was placed on the Statute Book in 1935 were sown a far back as in the antumn of 1930 when the Indian Round Table Conference met in London for the first time Three se sions of the conference were held and it concluded on December 24 193 Some months later the Briti h Government publish ed their proposals for the reform of the Indian constit ti n based on the largest measure of agreement rea hed at the three sessions of the Round Table Con f rence Thes propos I were embodied in a White Paper (March 1933) which was referred to a Committee of the two Houses of Paril Bent The Committee submitted its report in October Based on the recommendations of this Committee the Gove ament of India Bill was presented to P rliament i J nuary 1935 The Bill has since become law with a few changes in its pas age through Parliament

Fed rat n-The Act proposed to set up a rederation with limited responsibility at the Centre and provide for auton my to the eleven province composing British India

Form lly inaugurated in April 1937 the provincial part of the new constitution fu ctioned for about two and a half years with a fair amount of smoothness but at the nd of that period it broked wn in seven out of the eleven pro I ces by the refusal of the p ty in power to carry on the work of Government There upon the Governors of the p vinces ass m d sole charge of the Administration aided by Advisers responsible to him The con titution remained virtually suspended in the e provinces subseq entity however suc es i l efforts we made to form stable mi i trie in A m and Ori sa Thus today provincial utonomy is in force in five out of ele en pro inc s

The federal p rt of the constitution could not be in gurated according to plan owing to dive a fa tors—the difficulti expe lenced by the Princes in according to Federation except on the fulfilment f certain c nditions the i ternal political and communal differen s in B itish India and above all by the de l ration of war which militated gainst any major changes in the governmental machinery at the centre

Suspe on of th F d ral d —The Viceroy openly ann unced that step for the enfor ement of the feder 1 p t of the constitution tion would r m in su pended although he al o expressed the hope that ondition internal as well as external wolld so settle down s to per mit of a reconsideration f the position at an early date Apart from the war situation which pre cludes any major und raking rel ting to the Indian constitution the ste dily deteriorating internal political control to the background ma un for the re lead of the Federation. the background in a ur for the releas of the imass which is a second with the present was have rendered it formation to the second seco

spread and influential demands have been made for an examination de novo of the entire constitu tional fabric and the authorities h ve more or I ss agreed to the e demands Like everyti ing else in a totalitarian war the Government of India Act of 1935 is in the melting pot the fede ral p rt of it has been put off while the provin cial p rt rem 1 s suspended in the majo ity of provinces. Thus the recount herein below relates mainly to the provi loss in the statute rather the n to what is in vogue. At the time this chipt r i prep red the provincial part is in op ration in the Punjab Bengal Assam Sind and Orissa

al Go er m t -The Provincial Constitution was suspended in seven out of el ven provinces as the indirect result of th r-tie pop ! r Ministries in those provinces h ing res gned on n issue somewhat connected with th war nd rendered the formation of oth r Ministries in thir places impossible owin to the numerical disposition of the party strength The co stitution was restored in one of the pro in es n m ly Oris a in the a tumn of 1941 thanks to the su essial efforts of the Opposition t wean a avcert in memb re f om tie obstreperous majority p rty. This Ministry f ll in 1914 a d the Gov mor was once ag n forced to t keo erth admi I tration. As am fa led out of the picture du ing Christmas week in 1941 Followi g the re ionatio of one were in 1941 Follow g the re 1970atlo of one of its pri cipal suppo t rain th Cabi et the Premier of ass m re igned a d the Go ernor il ding the impo the to form stable him try took over the et sof admini tration by i vo ding ection 93 of the Governm at of India Act Fight m aths 1 t the sam Premier succeeded I forming a Co litton Mini try and occarming ad q te support for it. The co titution has g in b a fu ctioni g in As m since August 1942. Simila ly in 1943 a Mi istry wa formed i the Aorth Wet ru Frontier Pro I ce where too ti ope ation of ton 93 of the i forming a Co lition Mini try and obtaining where too it ope atton of ton 93 of the Act was abrog ted Beng I which had had a fairly good run of provincial utonomy came and cloud in 1944 wien con equent on the failure of the Ministry to c mmand the on fid e of the legi lature the Governor applied section 93 to the province

Amendm ts t th Act -One of the cha ges made in the p st two or three years w s effected by an alteration in the Ling Instrument of Instructio to rnor Ce eral By virtue f the us effected the Governor Ge ral Emp ror Limp for Instruments of Instructio to the Gov more Ce et al. By virtue f the happe thus effected the Governor Ge ral is freed from the necessity of submitting for the ignification of the Crown spleasure any measure I vol ing certain special re pon ibilities of the Gov mo General It has been laid down that th Gov rmo deneral it has been taid down that th Gov rnor Ceneral need not so submit my masur o me ures if he is estisfied that co di tio screated by the present war have rendered it impossible or inexpedient to d so

General should have the power of making anpointments to, and removal from, any office in India which under the original Act is exercisable The amendment also aut orby His Majesty ises the Governor-General to enact by notifica tions in the Gazette of India provisions which could be made by Orders in Council There were similar changes made solely with the object of obviating the delay which might occur in con sequence of the war in securing prior approval of the authorities in England

In the summer of 1944 His Majesty's Government initiated some more changes in the Government of India Act of 1985. The amending bill sought, however, to make only certain minor technical adjustments in such matters as rotation of retirement of judges of High Courts and transfer of judges from one High Court to another—It permitted the Secretary of State for India to have a smaller number of Advances than that land down in the original of Advisers than that laid down in the original Act A further provision enabled the Vicerov and the Commander in Chief to go to England on leave more frequently than once in five years as provided for in the existing Act Another clause dealt with the periodical renewal of the Upper House (in provinces which have a second chamber) which are permanent bodies renewable by one third every three years. As the suspension of elections in Section 93 provinces would put the periodical renewal of the upper chambers out of gear, the amending clause treated the provisions of Section 93 as non existent in this behalf, so that the one-third renewal in the Upper House could take place in proper sequence This was done by extending the period of office of members of Legislative Councils in Section 93 provinces by the period for which Section 93 proclamations are in force plus on additional period up to 12 months to enable elections to be held at a suitable time in the year

Statement -In order to Attachment of validate a scheme of attrching the smaller Indian States to bigger States, to ensure better administrative facilities, Parliament in the spring of 1944 enacted a measure which marks a departure from some of the provision of the Government of India Act of 1935 For an understanding of the implications of thi measure see chapter on "Chamber of Princes" The measure was called the India (Attachment of States) Act of 1944 Here is its text

- 1 At the instance, or with the consent, of His Majesty's Representative for the exercise of functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States, any Indian State not mentioned in divisions I to XVI of the table of seats appended to part 2 of the First Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935 (as in force at the passing of this Act), may be attached to any other Indian State and in connection with the attachment producer may be made.
- have been exercised by or on behalf of the cases and for certain purposes otherwise than Crown therein before attachment

- (b) The relinquishment, as a consequen of attrehment, of any such powers or jurisdiction of the Crown as aforesaid, and
- (c) The transfer of cases pending at the da of attachment before courts or officers of the Crown, and this subsection shall have effective that the control of the Court of th Council, or other instruments
- 2 This section shall be deemed always thave had effect. Provided that His Majesty Representative for the exercise of the function of the Crown in its relations with Indian State may give such directions, if any, as he thind proper for rendering valid or lawful anythin done or omitted before the passing of this Ac which would be invalid or unlawful by virtu of the provisions of this sub section
- The Act may be cited as the India (Attack ment of States) Act, 1944

Federal Part —The Federation which the Act, as it stands, provides differs from those in other parts of the world because its units are not homogeneous. The Indian States differ widely from the British India Provinces These complications react upon the constitution As Sir Samuel Hoare said in the House of Commons "they react, for instance, upon the provisions as to how the federation is to be formed, for it is obvious that the Princes, being voluntary agents, can only enter of their own volition They react again upon the kind of executive and the kind of legislature that is proposed, each side of the federation obviously demanding adequate representation both in the government and in the federal They react again upon the relations legislature between the two Federal Chambers, the Princes from the first attaching the greatest possible importance to the Chambers having equal powers. They react, further, upon the list of federal subjects, the Prince again rightly insisting that, apart from the functions of Government which they surrender to the Federation, there should be no interference in their internal sovereignty These complications make a formidable_list of difficulties ''

Federal Executive — The Act sets up a Federal Executive similar to the responsible executives in other federations of the Empire The whole executive power of the Federation is conferred on the Governor General, and his Ministers are appointed to "aid and advise" him and hold office during his pleasure. The Ministry shall consist of persons in whom the Legislature has confidence and the Governor-General shall dismiss them when they lose that confidence

to any other Indian State and in connection with the attachment, provision may be made for—

(a) The exercise by, or transfer to Courts and officers of the second mentioned Indian State, with or without limitations or conditions, the first mentioned State which were or could have been exercised by or on behalf of the on his ministers' advice

Nw

The Act imposes upon him special respon sibilities for

(a) The prevention of any grave menace to the peace or tranquillity of India or any part thereof The safeguarding of the financial stability

and credit of the Feder I Governm nt (c) The he fegu rding of the legitimate interests of the minorities

(d) The securing to and to the dependents of persons who are or have been nembers of the public services of any rights provided or preserved for them by or under the Act and the safeguard

ing of thei letitimate interests The pre ention of discrimin tion

(f) The prevention of action which would subject goods of United Kingdom or Burmese orl in imported into Indi to discriminatory or penal treatment (g) The protection of the rights of any I dian State and the rights and dignity of the

rul ra thereof (A) The ecu ing that the due discharge of his functions with respect to matter with respect to which he is by, or under th Act required to a tin his di cretion or to exerci e his Individual judgment

is not prejudiced or impeded by any course of ction t ken with respect to

any other matter Th F d r lLeg latur —The Federal Legisla tore will co sist of two hamber the Coun it of State and the Feder Passembly The Council of Blate will con it to not more than 104 repres n tati es of the feder ting Indian States and of 156 Lati es of the feder ting Indian States and of 150 rtp sentatives of Brith I India et cted by the Popple of whom six will be cho n by the So erno Gene all ha had cretion. The Coun il of State is to be a perm n nt body with provided in that a third of it members should provided in that a third of it members should provided in the state of the State concerned in accord noe with the relative rankand imports ce of th State (S t bl 1

th end of the chapt , for the compost on of the British Indian half f th C uncil of State) The Federal A embly will consist of not more than 1 5 repr sentati es of the fed rating I dian St tes and 1 250 r present til s f I dian St tes and f 250 r present it s f Briti h India mo tiy el cted by the Provincial Legi latures—by th lowe House of the Provi cl i Legislatures whereve ther

two Ho uses The Feder I As embly is to continu for five ye is from the d te appointed f r th it fi st me ting after the expirat on of which it will b dissol ed The di t lb ti of s t h re will of s t h re will.
Thus the Hi du also be on a communal b 1 Muslim and Sikh seats will be filled by the representations of the committee in the Pr vi l l Assemblies voti g separately f r prescribed number f comm n l seats I Privil 1 Assembles voti g separately 1.

preseribed numbe f comm al seats De bressed Cha e will have represent tion from the ground of the first record of the reserved number of the seath of the giving of directions to the Railw y and the reserved number of the reserved numb

annual financial statement se ting out the estim ted receipts and expenditure of the Fed rati n in re pect of every financi I year will be hid before both Chambers of the Federal Legislature The estimates of expenditure will show a parately the sums required to meet

expenditure charged upon the revenues of the Fed ration and the sums required to meet there penditure proposed to be made from the revenues of the Federation Liems failing under the former cat gory will not be submitted to the rote of th Legislatu e With a view to the observance of the well recogni ed principle of public finance that no proposal for the imposition of taxatio or for the appropriation of public revenues should be made otherwise than on the responsibility of the Execut v it is provided in the Act that no demand for a grant is to be m de unless recommended by the Governor eral.

The Federal Legislature alone may make laws upon any feder I subject and the Provincial Legisl ture alone may make laws upon any t tre ted as concurrent but in case of conflict Feder 11 gislation shall prevail unless the pr vincial I w has been reserved for the sideration of the Governor General and has

recei ed hi as ent
The foregoi glas description of the framework
of the I di a Federation a the down in the
India Se tes ret h h si of popul ti a and of
representation in the Upper Federal Chamber
h e acceded and aft r b th House of Parila
m thave presented an address to Hi Majesty
in in the U F d rail m v be bronght recel ed hi as ent into existence Royal Proclamation will give leg leff tt the Federation of India

w Prvace ertd eretion of mb t d by th Actadmini trati e units including two new ones namely Sind d Ori sa some of which hav in recent y ar found it very difficult to make b th ends meet ad the need tor strong Central Government presented some ery difficult financial problem f r the fr mers of the constitution The Boati nof ources of ta tion ad the settlement of he ds of expenditure and d bts not only to en bit the provinces progressicly to de cl p but also to provide the Centr I Governm at with adequat lunds to dis harg it All I di r sponsibilities wa the m in problem. To secure satisf ctory solution of thi problem the e pert advice of Sir Otto Niem yer was so ght Ris recommend tions
r mmarised els where in this v lume
The Governm tof Indi Act iso establi hes

a Statutory Railway authority which will take over the e ecuti e uthority of the F deration in repect f the regulation con tructio mai ten nee and perati n of railways coming under the juri dicti n f the Fed rail Go ernment The powe which the G vernor G n ral po se sea oft king action in virtue of pecial reponsibilitia

original jurisdiction and an appellate jurisdiction, the latter for appeals from High Courts in British India and in Federated States Its original jurisdiction will extend to any dispute between any two or more of the following, namely, the Federation, any of the Provinces and any of the Federated States Provision is also made for an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council from a decision of the Federal Court

The Act abolishes the Council of the Secretary of State for India and makes him a Minister of the Crown individually responsible for the evercise of all authority vested in the Crown in relation to the affairs of India He will however, continue to be a member of the Cabinet and of Parliament, to which bodies he will be responsible

for his actions

Provincial Constitutions -As far as province all part of the Act is concerned, there ar eleven Governors' provinces, namely, Madras Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, the N W F Province, Orissa and Sind, with power to the Crown by Order-in Council to create, if deemed necessary, a new Province, increase or diminish the area of any Province or alter the bound ries of any Province The Provincial Executive is similar to that of the Federation in form

In addition to the Governors' Provinces there the following Chief Commissioners following are Provinces British Baluchistan, Delhi, A)mcr-Merwara, Coorg (the Andaman and Nicobar Islands which are now under Janinese occu pation) the area known as Panth Piplida and such other Chief Commissioners' Provinces as may be created under the Act which will be administered by the Governor General acting through a Chief Commissioner to be appointed

by him

The Provinces of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, Bihar and Assanı have two Chambers, Upper and Lower, namely, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, while the others have only one Chamber, the Legislative Assembly Representation in the Legislative Assembly is by separate electorates for each community based on the provisions of the Communal Award as modified by the Poona Pact of September 2b, 1932, under which a number of seats out of the seats classified as general seats are reserved to the Depressed Classes The life of the Provincial Legislatures is the same as that of the Federal

In provinces with bi-cameral legislitures the Upper House will see that the Lower House does not indulge in hasty and ill-conceived legislation due to the temporary majority of any party But the deliberations of the Upper House will also be subject to examination by the

Lower House

While there are no nominated members and no officials in the Assembly-all members of the Lower House are elected—the Governor has the right to fill some seats in the Provincial Council wherever one exists (See tables at the end of this Chapter for the composition of the Provincial Councils and Provincial Assemblies)

Franchise — The constitution sets out qualifications of electors There are certain provisions of a general nature applicable to all Provinces while particular Provinces are dealt | Legislatures under the new constitution -

with separately In some cases the payment of local taxes and in other cases the payment of land revenue is the main qualification. The new constitution has extended the existing franchise so as to enfranchise about 10 per cent of the total population of British India The Acts of 1915 and 1919 provided to: an electorate of approximately 3 per cent of the total population, the franchise based mainly on a property qualification Under the reformed constitution women have a much wider franchise, over 6,000,000 women voters as compared with 315,000 provided by the acts of 1915 and 1919 The Act of 1935 secures representation for women, for the Depressed Classes, for industrial labour and for special interests and for the bulk of the small landholders, small cultivators, urban ratepayers as well as a substantial section of the poorer classes

Powers of Provincial Governments -Under the old constitution the Provinces had no original or independent powers The local Governments were under the superintendence, direction and control of the Governor General in Council and the Secretary of State for India The first step which the new constitution took was to create provinces with independence of their own and to assign to them a certain exclusive share of the activities of Government.
All subjects have been transferred to the control of the legislature The subjects which are classified as provincial are as indicated above, exclusively dealt with by the Provincial Government which have power to make laws for peace and good government There laws for peace and good government There are no more "reserved" subjects All subjects are "transferred" The administra subjects _All tion of all these subjects have passed from the bureaucracy to the control of Ministers responsi ble to the legislature Such subjects include public order, courts, police, prisons, education, health and sanitation, public works, agriculture, forests, land revenue, excise, tolls, unemployment and certain classes of taxation

Generally the Ministers are entrusted with the administrat on of their own departments Under the old constitution they were merely advisers of the Governor Under the new Constitution they are effective executives Only in those spheres where the Governor retains a special responsibility does he have the right to act independently of the Ministers should But normally such he differ from their views occasions are not frequent

Both the Upper and Lower Houses have power to initiate legislation except that Money Bills can be initiated in the Lower House only Should there be a difference of opinion between the two Houses with regard to a Bill the Governor has power to convene a joint session of the two Houses Any Bill affirmed by the majority in the joint session shall be taken to have been duly passed

Governors' Powers -Under the new Con stitution the Governor has almost the same special responsibilities as the Governor General except the one relating to financial stability and credit. The Governor has, notwithstanding the advice of his Ministers, power to take whatever action he thinks necessary for the due discharge of his representation. of his responsibility for preserving the peace and tranquility of the Provinces

The following tables give the strength and composition of the Federal and Provincial

THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

Representatives of British India

Provinces or Community	Total seats	General seats	Se ts for scheduled ca tes	Sikh seats	Muslim Beats	Women s
Mairra Bonnay Bonnay Bonnay Bengal United Provinces Pu 1 b Bhar (20 16 20 16 85 55 55 11 11 17	14 10 8 11 3 10 6 3 1 4 2	1 1 1	4	10784	111111
Total	150	75	5	4	49	6

THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY.

THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLI.
Representatives of British India.

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		Genera	General scats					_	Scats for		2		
	Total seats	Total of general scats	General seats resd for schdid castes	Sikh seats	Muslim seats	Anglo- Indian seats	Eurpn' seats	Indian Christn seats	represen- tatives of commerce and industry	Land- holders' seats	for re- presenta tives of labour	Women's scats	
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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

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In the Punj bone of the Landholders seats is to be a seat to be filled by a Tumand r. In Assam and Oriesa the seats reserved for women are to be non commun i seats. And -In Bombay se en of the general scats are to be reserved for Marathas

The Indian Legislature.

The Congress League Coalition was the most Important event of the very in the Central The coulition was born of the Legislature common dislike of the preent Government Looking back at the two sections, one inescapable reaction is their sense of unreality and futility

The Government, for instance, had four major bills on the order paper for the Budget Session One of these the Livance Bill was thrown out and had to be certified. I woothers the Income tax let Imendment Bill and the Insurance Act Amendment Bill were not proceeded with and the fourth one, the I state Duty Bill was not even introduced

The Banking Bill was another important measure carried over from the last session The Assembly took four days after which it agreed to refer it to a Select Committee. The frend of the debate on this Bill if implemented by the Sclect Committee, might make it unacceptable to the Government

From the spectacular viewpoint, the Sessions were a great success. Galleries were often over crowded when leaders thundered on political issues The Opposition lost only two division throughout the Session, all others numbering 22 having been carried against Government, sometimes with a thumping majority lor the first time, communal issues were relegated to the background

Post war Planning, Commercial Safeguards, Poreign Propaganda, the South African deadlock, cloth scarcity, Rail road co ordination, maladministration and corruption were the high spots round which discussions turned during the Sessions Politics dominated and often determined the course of action as far as the Opposition was concerned

Fourteen Acts were passed during the financial year

Besides the annual Finance Act, which had to be certified, no important traction measures were presed

The Indian Companies (Amendment) Act, 1945 enables an employee to withdraw money from his provident fund

The Indian Tea Control (Amendment) Act, 1945 removed certain difficulties that had arisen in the working of the original act

The Mines Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 1945 prohibits the employment of women below ground in mines when in an advanced stage of pregnancy and to grant maternity benefit to those women workers who are so

Of the other Acts the more important are the following

The Public Debt (Central Government) Act,

The Coffee Market Expansion (Second Amendment) Act, 1944 The Indian Merchandise Marks (Amendment)

Supplementary Act, 1945

The Indian Army (Amendment) Act, 1945 The Indian Air Force (Amendment) Act, 1945 The Repealing & Amending Act, 1945

The Code of Criminal Procedure (An Act, 1945

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S ORDE 54 Ordinances of a high 21 were orl 53 amending were lested during the

The more important of these are the f Bombiy Commission of Inquiry (XV of 44) The Ordinance provid Commission of Luquiry to enquire cause of fire and explosions which tool Bomba, docksards on April 14, 1914

rubble Health (Emergency Ordinance, (AM of 11) It gave It gave pow Central and Provincial Governments on proper health measures being take local authorities, and if not satisfied v work to tale over health administrati

I amine I nquiry Commission O (NXVIII of 44) In 1943 famine 1 over India, especially in Bengal, respectations the death of about a million and a hal Commission was set up to in and report to the Central Government shortages and epidemics particularly in and to make recommendations as to vention of their recurrence with special 1 to the improvement of diet of the pecthe quality and yield of food crops

Bombay Explosion (Compensation) ance (XXXII of 1944) It provides ance (XXXII of 1944) It provides regulates the priment of compensa persons affected by the explosions whic red in Bombay on April 14, 1944, so as unnecessary litigation

Cotton Textile Fund Ordinance (XX The Ordinance was issued for th 1944) opment of technical education, resear other matters in connection with cottor ındustrv A custom duty on exports of cloth and yarn has been levied

Coal Production Fund Ordinance (2 of 44) It constitutes a fund financ production, marketing and distribution and coke

Registration (Emergency Powers) Or (48 of 1944) provided for the compulsory r tion of certain female European British s

Horrding and Profiteering Preventic Amendment) Ordinance (53 of 1944 original Ordinance provides for ways and to prevent hoarding and profiteering in commodities The amending Ordinance powers the Controller General and his prohibit or order the sale to a specified (i e regulates the side by granting permit

Canteen Stores (Exemption from Tixation) Ordinance (V of 1945) exem goods meant for use of the military p obtained through military canteens, Rec and St John Ambulance, etc

THE CENTRAL BUDGET

The Central budget for the year 1945 : presented to the Legislature on Februa. 1945 It disclosed a revenue deficit of Rs 15 89

crores in the Revised Estimates of 1944 45 and of Rs 163 89 crores in the Budget Estimates for 1945 46

The Revi ed Estimates for 1944 45 put re venue receipts at Rs 356 88 crores an impr vement of Rs 48 60 crores over the Budget L ti mates of which Rs 1 crores occurred under customs T es on Income are expected to yield Rs 10 cro es The share of the Provinces yield its 10 crocs the snare of the frontiers in the divisible pool of income tax is estim ted to be Rs 26 56 crores includi Rs 40 I l hs aream. The Re ised Lestim tee for defence expenditure for 1944 45 amounted to Rs 30 - 3 crors and Rs 50 41 crores under the Revenue and Captial heads respectively

Details are a follows -

	REVENUE PORTION	(in crore of)
1 3	Basic normal b idget Fifect of rise in prices I dias n easures Non effective charges	Rs 36 10 9 334 9 3

CAPITAL POPTION Air Force-Airfields

Capital outlay on ind strial expan **élon** 3 31 Reciprocal Aid-Airfields 15 0 w Construction for R I N 1 00 Capital outly on tele communica

tions scheme Lump um payment und rth non effective greement

50 41 The increase of Rs 1 0 6 crores o er the budget estimates of the re en ie port on wa due to the major causes not foreseen at the tim when the budget was o izin ily fr med In framing the budget for 1944 45 for insta ce (a) it had been a sumed that operati a insta the Japanese wo ld t ke pla e out ide indi and in consequence that no portion of their cost would fill on Indias r venues which on the other hand ould be relie ed as a result of the ending of force b yond her frontiers to take part in those oper tions But as a ceult of the Japanese in asjon t the beginning of the vear not only 1 d farces saxmarked f semply ment or reas to be r tail ed in India but others we prought in from out id to r pel the levelse. the lavader no pro islon existed i the budget i the cost of all the e troops or for tile other additional e penditur incurred on these operations for which Indi 1 li ble (b) the grat of war service ncrements and other pay increases to both British and I di n troops duri g the fear (e)h avy demand from th USA forces in India I r good and services on Reciprocal Aid a d (d) the deci ion that I di would be li bi for th indigenous lem at in the cost of imported petrol utili ed for her own war p irpose Duri g the y the negoti tio s with H M G reaching the allocation d is the war of non-texture harres pe in a d gr tuitles part to personal f the Defe ce S rices a d personal f the Defe ce S rices a d many personal f the two Governments were ment ment and between the two Governments

may be summs ited as fol ws -. The non-effective acco at between the

April 1st 1939 India net liability to ards H V G for the no effective charges of all Defence pe onnel on that d te being di clarged by a lump sum payment of £15 million

India s net liability thereafter during the war to be fully di ha ged by an annual payme t of £1 350 000 to H M G

3 Each Government to bear the cost of those a lt pensions nd other abnormal non eff ie h ges a isi g out of the war which are sa ctio ed under its own regulations

4 The new agreement to be co terminous with the main T an ial Settl ment a fresh agreement to be ne otiated th reafter

The linance Member said that tle agree me t has the merit of great implicity while se uring an equitable apportionment of the charge in questin betteen the tvo

Cov r ments The agreem nt p or des for the payment of the abo em the distance of the abo em the distance of the abo em the distance of the term that the state of the te

nli old be li posed to pay this
i ance of that dat a d offered to ment finli amo ti ed c the annual p ym nt of £1 350 000 by £450 000 as from tled t of prematu ep yment

As thi offer s emed a fa ourable one the Go ernment of Inlia acc pted it and made payme t on 1st Febr arv 1045

The re ised civil tim t s of expenditure of 1944 45 we e placed t Rs 115 4 crores compared to 86 38 cr res pro ided in the budget 3 08 Of the n re import nt items constit ti

0.00 I cre se the Finance Member Indicat d the follo ving

1 An ex q lta subvention of half of the direct cost of the familie in Ben al 8 bject to a miximum of Rs 10 crores Rs 3 crores h.d b en leady divided in 1043 44 this decision is respon lible for an incre e of R 54 crores this 3

2 Payment of compensation for damage resulting from the Bombay Docks explosi in in Ap it 1944 Provi ion has been in de for n expenditure of Rs 102 crores this year and Rs 52 cro es next year

3 F1 cil a ist nce to evacuees and their families has resulted in an extr expendi

tu e of Rs 1 crore 4 The Governme t of India h s d ided that Indi co tributi n to the UNRRA

h uld b Rs 8 crores A sum of R 1 10 crores i lik ly to be sp t thi ye r d the rem ining Rs 6 90 crores will be provided for in the next year s estimates

Cost of am liorati e meaures to off et rie in the cost of li lg t Ce tral Co ernm t ser nts, in the shape of dearnes allowance and co c si nal l su of foodgrain continued and extended The Fina ce M mb r nnounced that proposal for i creal the scope a dexte toftte ill fall dy aff ded are at thi mom nt u d r eti eon. Id r tion

To the ye r 1945 46 revenue was estimated at Rs 3 3 74 ero es a a sinst R 356 88 crores in the re Led timates for the previous In the re Led timates for il previon Customs re enue was expected to be year Customs re enue was expected to be Ris 5 85 o es net taxes on i come Ris 90 croves The has of the Provinces is t ken at Ris 4 04 crove 8 rpl s of the Post and Ris 4 04 crove 8 rpl s of the Post and Ris 4 04 crove 8 rpl s of the Post and Ris 104 crove 8 rpl s of the Post and Ris 104 crove 8 rpl s of the Post Ris 104 crove 8 rpl s of the Pos

The non-effective acco at between the Rs 4 fit erore 8 rpl s of th Pos.s and Go eraments to be finally closed as on Tel graph Department was estimated at Rs 101

erores Budget estimate of defence expenditure; for 1945 to amount to Rs 391 23 erore; and Rs 17 76 crores for revenue and capital heads respectively Details are no follows -

RIVINGL POPTION

		(In crores	of
		Jt a	0.,
1	Basic normal budget	94	77
2	Effect of rise in prices	10	76
3	India's war measures	328	51
4	Non effective tharges	Ð	19

Total 301 23

('1	PITAL.	POPTION

1	Airforce—Airfields	2	12
2	Capital outlas on industrial expan	_	
	elon	1	55
3	Reciprocal Aid—Airfields	10	74
4	New construction for R I N		50
5	Capital outlay on tele communica		
	tion scheme	5	7.75

Total 17 76

103 89

Decrease of Rs 41 65 crores under the capital portion as compared with the revised estimates for 1941 45 was due to the completion of the bulk of airfields and a reduction in the capital expenditure on industrial expansion and new construction for RIN

The financial position of 1915 16 may be

summarised as follows ~

	(In crores of Rupees)
Civil estimates	123 40
Defence estimates	301 23

Total expenditure on revenue account 517 63

Total revenue at the existing level of 353 74 taxation

Prospective revenue deficit

As in the previous years, borrowing has been As in the previous years, borrowing has been the mainstay of Government's ways and means programme. The total amount invested by the public in various forms of public loans reached. Rs. 286 crores during the 12 months from February 1st, 1944, to January 31st, 1945. "This figure", said the Finance Member, "must be regarded in the context of the other anti inflationary measures newly introduced during the year such as the hundred per cent immobilise. year, such as the hundred per cent immobilisa-tion of Excess Profits Tax the "pay as-you-earn" income tax collections and the sales of earn "income tax collections and the sales of gold and silver which have also played a not inconsiderable part in mopping up surplus funds" The borrowing programme, while continuing the cheap money policy, was so framed as to make available to the public a wide range of securities short term, medium dated and long-term 3½ per cent Paper, reached par for the first time in November 1944 and Paper worth Rs 15 11 crores was sold by the Paper worth Rs 15 11 crores was sold by the Reserve Bank on Government account The sale of the Prize Bonds amounted to Rs 4 crores It has been decided to continue this experimental issue to draw off money from a class to whom

other forms of investment make no appeal
The progressive total of public loans since the beginning of the war has, to the end of January

1945, reached the impressive figure of Rs 833

I forts to stimulate small savings have met with good response from the public, thanks to the active co operation of the Provincial Govern ments and non-official organisations result are reflected in the much better showing of the net deports in the Post Office Savings Bank Accounts and in the 12 year National Sa Inc. Certificates - Net Investments in these and other forms of small savings confinue at the enti-factors rate of nearly Its 3 crores a month

The floating debt, which was Its 111 crores at the end of 1943-44, stood at Ra 93 crores on January 31st, 1945 "The Government's ways and me ins position from the strictly budgetary point of view', observed the I inance Member "must be regarded as very comfortable" But he cautioned at the same time, that "the problem of the inflationary gap is still with up and, judging from recent indications, may call for increased vicilance and control" Until the war in the I ast ended, he said that "we cannot afford to release and the said that "we cannot afford to relax our effort ments of the situation will impose the continu ance and possibly even the final intensification of India's war effort "

Referring to the anticipated deficit of Re 163 89 erores in 1945 16, the I inance Member said that on the assumption that the whole of the cap was to be filled by borrowing, the pat tern and proportion of our war-time budget would seem to challenge comparison with that of any other belligerent country He said that we have to keep in view a larger and more com prehensive target if we are to minimise no merely the budgetary deficit but the gap betwee rupee outgoings and rupee incomings On careful survey, he came to the conclusion the no really significant improvement could I effected by any practicable major change in the sphere of Central taxation, the scope for further improvement therein being in the direction of greater effort to combat evasion and in the enforcement of existing the obligations, for which he hoped to have public support

In the sphere of direct taxation, he announce ed continuance of the excess profits tax at the present rate, together with the scheme of compulsory deposits, for a further year, up to 31s March, 1946 As regards income tax, he said As regards income tax, he said that considerable thought had been given to problems connected with financing of the re equipment of industry likely to arise shortly The scheme of war-time taxation was through out so devised as not to deplete, but on the contrary to strengthen, the reserves at the dis posal of industry to meet calls during post war period, nevertheless Government was conscious that the restoration and expansion of the muchinery of production would call for some new form of assistance The Finance Member felt justified in adapting to Indian conditions relief similar to that announced in the United Kingdom. This will take the form of the grant of special initial depreciation allowances in respect of new buildings erected and new plant and machinery installed after 31st March, 1945 These allowances will be in addition to the usual depreciation allowance and will not be deduc tible in arriving at the written down value They will not be given for EPT purposes He said that he had in mind 20% allowance on plant and machinery and 10% on buildings

The Finance Member proposed to allow for income tax purposes.

income tax purposes, expenditure on scientific

research on lines of the U & Finance Act 1944 namely the allowance of current re e rch ex penditure as it is incurred and the allow nee of payments to recognized rese rch bodies and in titutions and the allowance over a period of five years or over the life f the sa ts if shorter of rese tch vpenditure of a capit ! nature

Differe tiation for income tax purpose between incomes that are earned by pr nal xertion and incomes that are not so e rned has long been a f ature of the tax tion sy tems of many countrie inel ding Inglan 1 and the he said - th only method by whi h the depreciation of the h man m chin can be adequately recomined in tantin. The proposal is to grant exemption of one tenth of earned income subject to a maximum f R __000 in terms of i come. The exemption will

not apply income of companies or in respect of dividends i terest on securiti so incom f om property. It will be given only for income tax and not for super tax

The cost f this earned income eliefi stimat

d at Rs 31 crores of which the Cent e will

bea Ra a Rs 1 crores To m ke up for this loss the surcharge on

alabs of income above Rs 15 000 and on income tax bl at the maximum r te has been ! re ed by 3 pies in the rupee Life insurance companie will not be affected Rs 4 crores are expected

to be realised f om this source

As the improved shipping situation has an bled the limit placed on the proportion of imported tobacco in the mor expensive had enous cigar ties to be rail d from 0 to the proposals for n w taxation wer that the highe t class of flue cured toba co in the xciso t riff hould be sul divided into three and should be subjected to a duty of Rs 7/8 Rs 5 and Rs 3 8 a po ind re pectiv ly ac ording as it is intended for u e i the m nuf ctu e of eigar ttes cont ining mo a than 60 more than but not mor than 60 and mo e than but not mo e than 40 by wiht of imported tobacco Latim ted

3 ield Rs 360 lakhe

customs surcharges will continue Charges complem tary to the excise duty ref rred to abov have b en made in the cust ms

St ndard rate of duty o unmanufac tured tobacco has been ried to Rs 7/8 a pound with no su charge and rt fo relat d

items—c g is cigar ttes a d manuf ctur d tob cco—have b n refl d so as to corr spond F timated yield R 401 kh

Othe changes included in th T this y r re to r i the rat on inl nd po t l pare is to a un fo m 6 as fo e ery 40 tolas
Th surcha g on t | phone rents| is to go up
from 1/3 to 1/2 and that n trunk c || fees
from 0 to 40 The ur hag n ording n ordin y ndep telegr ms has been in r nna and annas especti ly Total yield f om the ab v cha ge i estimated to be Rs_1 35 lakhs

The total yield f on new t x is Rs 860 lakhs which dee the pospective deficit to Rs 155 9 ero es

Ref rri g to the work of the I di n D leg tion to th B tt n Woods Intern tio I M ry Confrn the Finance Membrid The I dian Delgtin press dithe Conference to provide frp rtil multil tal lea ing of war bala ces through th machinery of the Fund

in the interest alike of promoting economi development of backward countries and assi ting the broad object! of the Tund to secure th pansion of multilateral trade for the roleg

tion to bilateral chann is of the whole of the I rg area of trading involved in the settlement of war balan es might seriou ly constrict th scope of m !tilateral trans ctions The pro posal however we ne tived by the Con I ence prim rily o the ground of the limit de of the Fund in relation to the magnitude of the war bal nees. The que tion the refore the war bal nees to the direct proceduate the contract of the war bal nees. remai s ne for settlement in direct pegotiation

with the U K

The report of the Dele ation he said would be pluced before the House in due cours TI conclu lons of the Bretton Woods Conf rence he contin ed can be reviewed in the light of the action t ke on them by the principal count les concerned in particular by the USA and the

Regarding the negotiations with the UK on the question of the sterling b lances the Fin nee Member stated th t he had had pr limin ry talks with H M s Treasury officials These con ersations were necessarily directed toward the b ckground for futur discussion explori and th indic tion of a suitable time table for more d fi ite negotiation since many of th m. teri l data were still incomplete and u cer in term a wata were still incomplete and if the fain particularly the e porting c pacity of Great Britain i the imm diste po t war; a ars on the one hand and the developm in require mints and ab orbin capacity of India on the other. The vicissit d so of il. war in the West h ve he s id disturbed the provisio I time tab! f re hadowed t these t lks and I do not anticip te that any negoti tion can be u efully ent red upon until after the end of the wr with frm ny In view however of I ck of definition at this stage of our own de elopment programme he did not think that the d lay sh uld be prejudici i to Indi s inte ests Indeed it may will prove n c sary the tany n g its may we indicate to he hid sho ld in the first just nee be of tent tit. character and shoolid see be both prities an agree dopportunity for review at a fer st who afterner data may be expected

to be v flabl

The Re erve Banks terling holdings are estim ted to be of the order of £1 030 millio on th 31st March 1945 It i hop d how v r th t the rate of th accrual will be slowed d wn in futu by div ion of some of the dem nds now made on Indi t other o rees of supply a d by incre s d ompens tory imports The Financ Member finally di c sed e rtain

The Financ member many of c sed c rain fundamental probl ms ret ting to post war pl mnin and d v lopment such as t a itio from wart pe c and thefi l me n available to Government to finance uch development R gardi g the former while empha isi determin then of the v iou Governmental authorities to s the the wr would not find them unpepar d for the major cmp ign f the pe c to foll w h t ted that s d tions ntinue not only in lo g as war

India but in 11 the Allied countries r o f materi la and manpowe must rem in mobi df r the immed tet k of a hi vi g victo v One that ta k had be n accomplished and th in it bl pe lod of adjustm nt has passed it will be possible to initiate the execution of pl n

for post-war development ilnuncial and currency by tem of the country is overstrained in the maintenance of the war effort or in securing the early stages of transi tion from war to peace, heavy new expenditure on national development schemes would be dangerous in the extreme. In other words post-war development must me in and continue to me in post war development and by no magle or optimism can it be made to mean wir time development. In his opinion "the first one or two vers at least after actual lighting ends will inevitably be for the Centre years of he was deficits on revenue account. It will be during this period that the Provincial Governments will find of particular value the post-war Reconstruction Funds which they had the foresight and determination to build up while the war was still in progress. While these large-scale development projects could not be initiated so long as war conditions continued, the I innuc. Member made it clear that "the Government have as her station in order large as we have the station in order large as we have an early large. have no hesitation in embarking at once on such preparators work as it found to be po sible and desirable or in taking any action calculated to secure early results of anti-inflationary value"

On the question of the possible fiscal resources available for financing post-war development schemes, the Finance Member relterated his conviction that "the first pre requisite of re construction finance is a sound financial position, both at the Centre and in the Provinces, secured by the fullest development of their respective taxation resources. He, therefore, considered it essential that 'not only the Centre but also the Provinces should lose no time in developing to the full their financial resources While stating that it is the hope and intention of the Government of India that "in due course a substantial distribution of Central revenues will take place, he emphasised, at the same time, that "the Provinces, in addition, need in the course of the co all that they themselves can raise if the financial foundations of future development are to be sufficiently broad-based to carry the contemplated load. It is in this context, he said, that the Estate Duty Bill, which he hoped to intro duce later in the Session, must be viewed this measure, together with the recent expansion of commodity talation, should be regarded as the first concrete step towards the building up a planned and expanding financial system for the future" He also stressed the need for the cultivation of a national habit of saving which "with the denial of current consumption which it involves, will be as necessary for develop-ment purposes after the war as it is for holding inflationary tendencies in check during the war "

Tax revenue depends, in the last resort, stated the Finance Member, on the rate of taxation and the national income "The national and the national income income, in its turn, is determined by the level of prices and the scale of economic activity. He gave expression to the following views, in this connection, on the question whether it was necessary to maintain in the post-war period the high price level that has been reached during the war period "I believe this to be a mis taken view When the productive power of the nation is turned from manufacturing for war to manufacturing for civilian use, there will be a large surplus of goods available and this add-

So long as the ittional supply must result, in my judgment, i lower prices for those goods. But it simultaneou I the total volume of activity deployed dum the war can be maintained and increased, th total national income can be maintained, an even increased in spite of a fall in unit price It is the maintenance of the aggregate nation: income in terms of money and not the stabili a tion of prices of individual commodities tha should be the objective in the years after th Bar '

Discursing the possible sources of taxation is the post-war period the Linance Member con sidered it desirable that the var time expedier of LPT "should sanish with the emergency that brought f into being. Its repeal how ever, he said should not represent a proportion ite loss of revenue "for L PT is allowable as a deduction in computing profits asser-able to income tax and super-tix so that with its repeal, profits assertable to income tax would be correspondingly increased. Asserthe less, he was of the opinion, "whatever may be the extent and duration of the pot was boom, during which industry will be engaged in repairing the ravages of the war and whatever min be the scale of the profits that are expected to accrue from the plans for the post-war expan sion of the industry, taxes on non-agricultural income can hardly be expected to continue to play the overwhelming part in the scheme of national finance that they now do"

The I mance Member indicated the following

possible sources of post-war favation
The projected Pstate Duty on
other than agricultural property Th property. This is cap able of restoring, in due course, the position as regards the aggregate contribution made by the industrial, commercial and professional classes of the community as such

An agricultural income tax would also go

some way to achieve that end
In the immediate post war years, customs receipts may soar to unprecedented heights due to importation of capital goods and urgently needed consumer goods of all kinds They may decline thereafter, but are likely to remain buoyant for a number of years 'With the bliogant for a number of years growing industrialisation of the country, how ever, this source of revenue can hardly be expanded and may, indeed, appreciably contract, particularly if the customs tariff should be given a more positively protective complexion Moreover, there are decided objections to burden ing capital goods and raw materials with too high rates of duty. As an instrument of commodity taxation, reliance, will, therefore, in creasingly have to be placed on Central excises.

Another possible major development in the field of indirect taxation lies in the expansion of the sales or turnover tax "It is possible that with the aid of the Central Government, a comprehensive system might be devised and administered on a national basis, the net pro ceeds accruing to the Governments of the participating units"

On the question of the relative advantage of State ownership or operation of industry and of private enterprise, the Finance Member said 'I feel that perhaps insufficient attention has hitherto been paid to the question whether it would not be advisable to extend State ownership of industries as a source of additional revenue. It may well be that in the future the Viste may find it necessary to nath n its certain i du tries—especially these with lar it in for problems of this character. He would not provide a distinct of the sustainance of n to and well being as a latance rendered by 11 star in time of the sustainance of n to on all well being as a lotter extended of the sustainance of n to on a well being as a lotter extended of the sustainance of n to on a well being as a lotter extended of the sustainance of n to on a well being as a lotter extended of the sustainance of n to on a well being as a lotter extended of the sustainance of n to on a well being as a lotter extended of the sustainance of n to on a well being as a lotter extended of the sustainance of n to on a well being a sustainance of n to on a well being a sustainance of n to on a well being a sustainance of n to on a well being a sustainance of n to on a well being a sustainance of n to on a well being a sustainance of n to on a well being a sustainance of n to on a well being a well being a sustainance of n to on a well being a well b whole

In a striking percention the Finance Member declined to summaris his act levement. It vin it to the littorian and the economit to passidement to man will bears I said so large a share of responsit filty as the Hi no Member of this Go ernment f r the stabilit of this strate country with its enormou popul tion could fall durl; it course if the left wy are to experience the most int me and produced anxiety. No man in that positi test from d y to da with harassing probl m clam urin for in tant solution c uil ci im that all i is for in tant solution c uil ci im that au iss decisions I ad proved to be right. He continued that he I ad containly in mini the those tho the full relates that that and he bortly be expected to achieve and he dearound to offer it matters entire the toll in a conduct with the expectation of this conduct "the little special to the conduct "the little special to the conduct "the little special to the conduct "the little special to the conduct "the little special to the conduct "the little special to the conduct "the little special to the conduct to the conduct to the conduct to the little special to the conduct to th country is one of immense stre gth and that it has successfully we ther it! I intstorms to

which it was exposed I read that problems of gr at difficulty and intricacy still await solution. They are part of a tangle of world problem which is the invitable heritage It is not m rely the e al sation of of war the commons material derestration in nor the agree of the commons material derestration in or the agree of the control of the case of the control of the case of the ca

RAILWAY BUDGET

The R liway estimates presented by Sir Ldward Benth II in the Ce trai Le i lative A mbly on February 1 1945 dis-loxed a surglus f 4 Of crores f r 1944 4 which was I I kh I s than the ri inal estimates This was n coou t of a surplus of 43 81 crore from commercial lines and a loss of 1 80 crores n tratesic lines Aft r considering the questi n of the rr are of m inten nce the Go rn m nt hav decided that th y si ould set aside a sum f lis crore in 1944 \$5 to cover arrears whil ! aw ccumulated !ready and si ould similarly set a lide crores a year in future so lon as the difficulty in maintaining railway a sets to a proper tand ri continues so that it my be possible to finan the heavi rexpendi ture when it arises es n if the revenue polition f the railways is weak at the time. The divi sibl surplus of the commerci I lines would fter settl g aside crures for rrears of main ten nee be 33 81 crores Instead of di idin r to ering from Gen al Revenues the loss on strategi lines it has been decided that the G ner ! Re enues st are should be 3 crores net

(In) b) a of suppose)

		(In t kis o	of rupees)
	Acco ints 1943 44	Re is d E timate 1944 45	is dget Estimate 1945 45
Tenffic Parcipis Gross Traffic receipts	1 85 43	14 30	0 00
W rkl g Expe s s O dinary wo kin expen c Appropriation to depred then in P ym nts to worked line	90 10 16 87 1 87	1 8 56 17 01 1 9	1 40 65 17 1 10
Total working expc ses	1 09 84	1 47 49	1 59 87
A -Net traffic rec lpts	76 59	66 81	60 13
Mi cellaneo is Transactions R celpts Expenditure	43 154	4 85 1 84	4 6 85
B -Net mis ellaneous re lpts	78	3 01	3 7
N t Railway r v nues (A plus B) Interest charge	79 37 8 53	69 8 27 81	63 90 7 39
S pls	50 84	4 01	36 51

The total appropriation to the Railway Reserve, 1939 40 and 13 crores in 1943 44. It is esti1945-46 including 2 crores for arrears of main in mated to be 171 crores in 1944-45 and 181 in nance, will be 4 51 crores, but there will be a 1945-46. The expenditure on staff was 35 crores in 1945-46 including 2 crores for arrears of main tenance, will be 4 51 crores, but there will be a withdrawal of 5 80 crores to cover the arrears of depreciation on rolling stock treated as re-placed during the year so that the net result of the year's transactions will be a reduction of the balance in the railway reserves by 1 29 crores, from 30 39 to 29 10 crores

The appropriation to the Depreciation Fund will be 17 12 crores which is 11 lakhs more than in 1944-45, but there will be a withdrawal of 221 crores and the balance at the end of the year

will be reduced to 92 71 crores

Owing to the uncertainties of the present situation, the difficulties experienced in the previous years in making a correct forecast of the receipts, were accentuated Notwithstanding the "travel less" campaign, the upsurge of passenger traffic continues Some 10,000,000 passengers more were carried monthly in 1944 than in 1943, and 25,000,000 more than in 1942 Various devices were adopted to meet this additional demand Firstly, additional locomotives and wagons were received last year and more are expected during 1945-46 The total more are expected during 1945-46 The total stock ordered for use in India since 1942 has been 937 broad gauge engines, 415 meter gauge engines, 46,784 broad gauge wagons, 12,481 meter gauge wagons, of which 17,934 broad gauge and 661 meter gauge wagons have been ordered in India Of these 225 broad gauge engines, 334 meter gauge engines, 4,029 broad gauge wagons, 8,790 meter gauge wagons were in service by the middle of Topury 1045. In in service by the middle of January 1945 In addition to these, meter gauge engines and wagons sent overseas from the Indian railways in the earlier part of the year have been returned in considerable number. It is expected that the whole of the orders from overseas will be in service by the early part of 1946, and the latest order for 10,000 wagons placed on the Indian industry is now scheduled for delivery in 1946 or early 1947 Secondly, arrangements were made for diversion of traffic from rail to food, when the condition of the c from rail to sea and from parcels to goods has been done by importing lorries under lend lease and by raising of port to port rail rates from January 1, 1945 Taking all these factors into January 1, 1945 account, gross traffic receipts for 1945-46 were placed at 220 crores, which is 5 70 crores more than revised estimates for 1944-45

The ordinary working expenses for 1945 46 were placed at 140 65 crores against the revised estimates of 128 56 crores. The budget estimates mates contain special items aggregating 32 56 crores of which 1 99 crores is for the write off of the cost of dismantled lines and abandoned assets, 57 lakhs on account of premium paid on the purchase of the Jacobabad-Kashmere, Podanur-Pollachi and Dibru-Sadiya Railways and 30 crores on account of rolling stock is an increase of 1 35 crores under coal, 1 39 crores under grain shops, 44 lakhs under dearness allowance, 88 lakhs under staff and 47 lakhs under road transport services

The ordinary working expenses increased from 54 77 crores in 1939 40, the year in which the war started, to 90 10 crores in 1943-44 and are estimated to go up to 128 56 crores in 1944 45 and 140 65 crores in 1945 46, or, if we exclude the special adjustments, to 102 76 crores in 1944-45 and 108 09 crores in 1945-46 The fuel bill including freight was 71 crores in

1939 40 Including dearness allowance (7 crores), grain shop concession (10 crores) and Defence of India compensatory allowances (23 crores) it rose to 601 crores in 1943 44 is estimated to be 64½ crores in 1944-45 out of which 91 crores will be due to dearness allowance and 9% crores to grain shop concessions and 21 crores to compensatory allowances to those enrolled in Defence of India Units In 1945 46, the dearness allowances are estimated to cost 91 crores, grain shop concessions 111 crores and compensatory allowance to Defence of India Units 21 crores, while the total expenditure on staff including these items will be 671 Compensation for goods lost and damaged has increased from 5 lakhs in 1939 40, to 54 lakhs in 1943 44 and to 93 lakhs in 1944 45, but has been estimated at 82 lakhs in 1945 46 The has been estimated at 82 lakhs in 1945 46 expenditure on stores has increased from 91 crores in 1939 40 to 12 crores in 1943 44, 15 crores in 1944 45 and 174 crores in 1945 46 In this connection it may be mentioned that the figures of train miles are 168 millions in 1939 40, 153 millions in 1943-44, 166 millions in 1944 45 and 182 millions in 1945 46 Total vehicle miles, both in 1943 44 and as estimated in 1944 45, were slightly less than in 1939 40, and it is not possible to make a forecast for 1945 46 Thus, it will be seen that mainly on account of increase in expenditure on staff and, to some extent on fuel and stores, the expenses per train mile as well as per vehicle mile have been practically doubled since 1939 40

The capital programme for 1945-46 was estimated at 78 94 crores of which 30 crores was to be charged to working expenses, 5 8 Practically all e works The crores to the railway reserve the expenditure was on open line works distribution of this expenditure over the various

assets is Rolling stock 21 97 crores Machinery 2 15 crores 6 82 crores Track renewals 1 12 crores Bridges Structural engineering works 5 54 crores other than bridges 2 26 crores Purchase of lines 29 lakhs Collieries Increase in stores and manufac-2 99 crores ture suspense balances

The Railway Member in his budget speech disclosed the magnitude of the work accomplished by Engineering Department of the railways to increase the line capacity and to construct

military depots and airfields

Since the war began over 1,400 miles of military sidings have been constructed, 70 miles of permanent and 153 miles of temporary sidings for airfields, 21 miles of new single line and 400 miles of doubling or quadrupling have been completed up to the end of January 1945 and the programme is by no means finished In addition 198 crossing stations, additional loops at 174 stations, lengthening of loop at 145 stations and remodelling of 30 large station yards have been completed. In all some 3,500 miles of track material have been arranged for (including 1,205 miles for overseas) so that in spite of the difficulties arising from shortage of materials and labour and the pressure of every

day maintenance work engineerin departments; have succeeded in providing the equivalent of good sized rallway system

Sir Edward Benthall also indicated the post war pla s of the Indian railways Good p o gress has been made with the details of the post war plans which we e di-cussed by the Hou during the last Budget Session A tent ture programme of construction of new railw shas been prepared in consultation with Provance 1 dovernme is This can be put into operation at rasonably short notice and "ill keep the railw ys occupied for swer 1 yer so Standards for improved rolling stock and plans for amendites the railway of the provided for such as the standards for improved rolling stock and staff are being facilities. The provided for the purpose of the B. I. Ill y which is the provided for the purpose with a substance from The for this purpose with assistance from The during the last Budget Session A tent tive for this purpose With assistance from The T ta Iron and Steel Works and from the East I dian Railway it i planned to produce 100 bollers within 15 months of this date which

venif not fally achi v d will afford subst nit l relief owing t the lat dell cries of boiler orders f om overs a The l y-out and equipm nt f the manufacture of loc moti es at hanchr p u de St te m n geme t e also be fi alis d ul sufficient n owners.

nd sufficient p ogress has b n made to e able orders for certain heavy machi ery to be placed so as to p ent a y avoidable delay in commenc g ma ufacture as soon as the works have been buses etc to the road transport enterp ise

juncture A Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Mr John Sargent to ex amine the que tion of encouragin touri t traffic after the wr both by I dians and by tourists from overseas Ge e ally it is afe to say that r liway plans for post w reconstructine as well head as or in advance of those

of ny other department of Government Rail road co-o din tion came up for a good deal of d srussion durin the Bud et Session of the Cent al Assembly On a cut motion of the Mu_lim Leagu P rty the Assembly threw out a demand to Ps 8 lakhs in respect of wo king exp ses Th s d m nd related to the pu chase of m to loris and buses by the Railway Adminit tons for part cipat g in road train Aft good lof informal discuss ion Govern m nt w bi to re ch an agreement with the opposit on p ties which w s ratified by tie opposit on p ties when a supplementary demand f r Rs 8 I his The As embly under this greement accepted th principle of rallway p ticipati in road t fin provided (a) the the rallways did not domin t but a q ire uly a substantial i terest in tho dt port enterprises (b) that tle exiting odt s port operators would be permitted to acquire a specified int rest in road tra sport enterprises alon with the P inc I Go ernments and tr v lin public () the the existing oper tors will be permitted to s I the ur sto ks of lorr e remodelled fiter ref se form war work: Fro- (fd) that the personnel of the cetting companies from the verbaul fit rating system and will be pro id a maj ment in the road trans it regroups g of rallways r in hand but port nitpl s s b) it it is possessing the mothing useful an be duclosed at the present r quilt qualif tons d taining

The Indian Tariff Board.

The Indian Tariff Board is an ad hoc body constituted from time to time as necessity arises to investigate the claims made by any Indian industry to protection. It generally consists of a President and two members, one of whom is normally a Government official. It has, subject to the approval of the Government of India, power to co opt other members for particular enquiries.

Indians Overseas.

Numbers - The total Indian population overseas, according to the latest available estimates, is as follows -

	Name of country	Indian population	Date of estimates
	Dominions		
1 2 3 4	Australia Canada New Zealand South Africa—Cape Transvaal Natal Orange Free State	4,544 1,500 1,200 11,256 29,482 209,200	1933 1941 1942 1945 1945 1945
5	So thern Rhodesia	2,547	1941
6	Colonies and Protectorates Cevlon	750,000	1943
6; 89 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 22 22 22 22 22 22 23 23 23 23 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	British Malaya * Hongkong Mauritus Sevchelles Gibraltar Nigeria Kenya Uganda Nyasaland Zanzibar Tanganyika Jamaica Trinidad British Guiana Fin Islands Northern Rhodesia South African Protectorates South West Africa Maldives British North Borneo Aden British Somaliland Malta Grenada	748,829 4,745 269,885 503 80 32 47,000 (Asiatics) 26,072 (,,) 1,851 (,,) 14,000 35,591 (Asiatics) 26 507 170,396 157,185 105,581 421 (Asiatics) 409 (,,) 14 (,,) 550 1,298 5,594 520 41 5,000	1940 1931 1938 1931 1931 1942 1943 1940 1940 1942 1942 1942 1942 1942 1942 1942 1942 1942 1937 1936 1936 1936 1933 1931 1932
31 32 33		2,189 497 444 (Asiatics)	1921 1931 1931
	Other par's		1001
· 34		1,017,825 7,128	1931 1932
	Total for British Empire	3,660 816	

Includes Straits Settlements, Federated and Unfederated Malay States

	Name of Country	Indian Population	Date of estimates
6 7 8 9	Foreign Countries Dotch East Indies Siam French Indo China Japan Bahre n	_7 638 5 000 (app oximately) 6 000 () 300 ()	1930 1931 1931 1931 1933
1 2 3 4 5	Iraq Muscat Portuguese East Af ica M dagascar Reuni n	596 441 5 000 7 945 1 533	193 1933 1931 1931 1933
6 7 8 9	United St. tes of America Dutch Guiana Brazil European countries Panama	5 8 0 40 77 000 1 006 (ppro imately) 85 (ii ndu)	1930 1935 1931
	Total for foreign countries	156 66	1
	Total for all countries	3 817 451	1

General—The recognition of the import ce, in lia at a v ye rly stage real d the ne es attached by public opinion in this co try to sisty of braging such emig ation u der regul the problems of inclass residing in other pa is ition Ti Law Commission we asked to of the Tweeter of the contract of the cont the problems of Indianamentaling in other in the first of Till Task Commits on a stated to the command of the Depart. Investign to the care and 1 make recommand ment of Indians Ove seas under the portfol of the Indians Ove seas under the portfol of the Indians Ove seas under the portfol of the Indians Ove seas under the portfol of the Indians Ove seas under the portfol of the Indians Ove seas under the portfol of the Indians Over seas under the portfol of the Indians Over seas under the portfol of the Indians Over seas under the portfol of the Indians Over seas under the portfol of the Indians Over seas under the portfol of the Indians Over season of the Indian D min o s w s entru t d to th Depa tment dit name was ch d to th t of the Dep t m t of Commonwealth Rel tion

Origin of

History of Emigration -Under the bove ict emig atio duri g 1837 was p rmitted t M ritius, Briti h Gul na nd Austr li Urigin of Indian Emigration — Emi (89 men the first and is t direct emigrants gration i polibit d by th Hindu Shast a t Au t alia) In 1838 emigratio w us patient of indian Emigration—Emi (siy men the next and is, turrect eming aute and three little do e of my settlem it and three little do e of my settlem it and the reliable of e of my settlem it and the reliable of e of my settlem it and the reliable of the same is a first and the reliable of the same is a first and the reliable of

It was itself amended in 1869 and 1870 in 1m portant respects with the object of preventing epidemics on emigrant vessels and improving sanitary conditions in settlements In 1869 emigration was permitted to Grenada, and in 1872 to Surmam 1872 to Surinam Owing to the removal of the Straits Settlements from the control of the Government of India in 1867, emigration to that colony came under all the restrictions imposed by the Emigration Act and was only and repatriation of the immigrants. permitted from the port of Negapatam to the injury caused to the agricultural industries of the colony, these restrictions were provide for the protection and welfare of removed in 1872, subject only to magisterial resident Indian labourers. The Government control of recruitment in India control of recruitment in India In 1870 complaints reached the Government of India 1870 of gross abuses in the treatment of emi-British Guiana A commission of enquiry was appointed, and their report led to important legislation in the Colony for the protection of Indian immigrants, which was subsequently extended to Trinidad Owing to similar complaints from Natal and Mauritius, commissions of enquiry were also instituted in both these colonies, and their reports in 1872 brought to light a number of points requiring amendment

to Act XIII of 1864 were incorporated in the ment to this effect was made in 1916 general law. The question of revision of the law again came up for consideration in 1882, when several cases of kidnapping and other objectionable practices were reported to the Government of India The opportunity was taken to depute two officials (Major Pitcher and Mr Grierson) to ascertain, in the N-W P and in Bengal respectively, the way in which the system of recruitment actually worked, the respects in which it was open to improvement, and the attitude of the people towards emigration Their reports were reviewed by the Government of India, and finally in 1883 the law was again recast and consolidated by Act XXI of that year This Act specified the countries to which emigration was lawful, but empowered the Governor-General in Council to add to the list by notification, and also to prohibit emigration to any of the countries in the list on the ground of epidemic disease and/or excessive mortality among emigrants in such country, or on the ground that proper measures had not been taken for the protection of emigrants, or that the agreements made with them in India were not duly enforced This Act with certain amendments of no importance to the system of indentured emigration remained in force until 1908, when a fresh revision of the law was undertaken

sear a more elaborate Act, based on a convention with the French Government was passed legalising and regulating emigration to Reunion, Martinique, Guadeloupe, and French Guiana and the Dauish Colony of St Croix Emigration to St Lucia, Grenada, St Vincent, Act XIII of 1864 marks an important stage in the history of emigration, since it elaborated and consolidated the whole system of control of the Act, the demand for iresh labour having died out the was itself amended in 1869 and 1870 in the labour to Natal, was discontinued from the Emigration to Natal was discontinued from the 1st July 1911 as the Government of India were satisfied that it was undesirable to continue to send Indian labour to that country gration to the French Colonies of Reunion, Martinique and Guadeloupe had been suspended prior to the passing of the Act of 1908 on account of repeated complaints of the inadequate precautions taken for the proper treatment

The labour laws of the several Colonies of India also occasionally depute to the Colonies their officers to report on the condition of Indian labourers Deputations from India visited Fiji and British Guiana in 1921 In spite of all precautions certain social and moral evils had grown up in connection with the indentured system of emigrawith the indentured system tion and Indian public opinion became strongly opposed to it The whole system was exhaustively examined by the Government of India in 1915 in the light of the report received from Messrs McNelli and Chimanial, and they arrived at the conclusion that the time had come when contract labour should be abolished The Secretary of State for India Legislation —In 1871 a fresh consolidat-ing Act was passed (Act VII of 1871) accepted this policy and authorised the Govern-by which the Acts regulating emigration to the French Colonies and two amending Acts the indentured system and the announce

> In 1922 a further step forward was taken in Act VII of 1922 which prohibited indentured emigration and all unskilled emigration, except to countries specially approved by the Legisla ture Emigration to Ceylon and Malaya was brought under control, and the definition of "Fmigrant" was extended to cover all per-sons "assisted" to depart from India

> Another development was the appointment of a Standing Emigration Committee, composed of 12 members of the Central Legislature, to advise the Government of India on all major emigration questions, and more particularly with regard to the terms and conditions on which the emigration of unskilled labour should be allowed The terms and conditions on which emigration of unskilled labour has been permitted to Ceylon and Malaya since March, 1923, are those which the committee approved, after meeting deputations sent by the two countries

The Committee, though originally constituted to advise on emigration questions only, always advised the Government on all important matters concerning Indians Overseas In April 1945, its name was changed to that of Standing Committee on Commonwealth Rela Under the Act of 1908 (XVII of 1908) the countries to which emigration was lawful were the British Colonies of Mauritius, Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St Lucia, Grenada, pilgrimage to Hedjaz reguise the total now of cause found for ment of india returned the auministration of untilled work whether asslated or voluntary those function with effect from 1 to Ortob r and whether under contract or not may operate [104] d appointed a Controlle Ge r l of to the detriment of Indian communities Embra tion in the Commonwalth Relations overse s pritodarly in times of economic Dept for that purpose (See earlier iss s dependent The Indian Embration Act was fibele re? Is defort of this) suitably amended in 1938 and the Government of India took p wer to prohibit when necessary e en unassisted emigration for the purpose f unskilled work. This amendment was promulgated on December 14 1939

The Indian Emigration Act 19 also contains e rtain pr visions to safegu rd the int ests of persons emi-rating for the purpose of skilled work It was found that illicit emi-ration in some volume was takin place particularly in Bombay with the connivance of a me dishonest pa sage brokers and rules were promulg ted under the Act on the 14th Dec 1933 pr viding for the licensing of pass ge brokers and requi in that a passage b oker should not be a party t ny arr ngement to recover from the emigr the cost of recruitme t These rules h v to far been m de applicable to the provinces of Bomb y and Sind

During 1939 40 two minor defects in the Indian Emigration Act 19 were remedied Now the Protectors of Emigrants can exercise the powers of detention search etc for the p ev ntion of offences under the Act and by m king the offence under Section 30 of the Act cognizable remov s an anomaly between

tak ke n interest It is no longer possible to deal with the tre tm nt of Indian 1 bour apart desc ndants of ind ntured lab ers are them

parts of the Empire.

domiciled overseas

au se questions

It was found that the lack of power to period on a uniform all India basi the Cov re regulate the total flow of emigr tion for ment of India re umed the administrati n of

Admission of Indians to Empire Countries -On the motion of the Go ern ment of India this que tion was di cu sed at the Imperial War Conferences 1917 and 1918 and the policy accepted by the self govern ing Dominions and the Briti h Government was embodied in the following resolutions -

(1) It is an inherent function of the Gov ernments of the s veral ommunities of th British Commonwe ith i cluding India that each should e joy complet contr l of the composition of its own population by means of re triction on immigration from any of th other communities

() British citizens domiciled in any Bri tish co try includ g Indi si ould be ad mitted int any other Briti h country for vi it for the purpose of plea ure or commerce includi g tempor ry residenc for the purpose of ed cation such right shall not extend to a visit or t mporary re idence for labour pur p se or to permane t settlement

(3) Indian alr ady perm nently domiciled in the other B itish count less hould b allowed to bri g in their wives a d minor children on sections 35 and 30A of the Act

Present Position—Indian emigration questions have recently taken on a wider and her children shall be admitted for conditions the recently taken on a wider and her children shall be described by the Owerman at pect. The attent of Indians in the Impire of Indian shall be certified by the Owerman at admitted a hall be certified by the Owerman to the Children by the Covernment of Indian public. Or ladd as b 1 g the lawful wife or child of take 1 indian public.

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up which albid no communities h we spruss from money the city of the re in p actice used in ord r to check Indian the industry of the determinant of the control of t (a) Control of emit atton

(b) Eight of Indian to admission to other hits of the Empire.

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of students, tourists and merchants visiting the countries for the temporary purposes of commerce, pleasure, or education India on its side assumed power to regulate the admission of immigrants from any other part of the Empire or foreign countries, by means of passports By the Immigration into India Act, 1924, the Government of India was empowered to make rules "for the purpose of securing that persons not being of Indian domiciled in any British posses sion, shall have no greater rights and privileges as regards entry into and residence in British India, than are accorded by the law and administration of such possession to persons of Indian domicile." That Act was repealed in 1943 by the Reciprocity Act, 1943, which enables the Government of India to impose such disabilities in respect of entry into, or travel, residence, etc, etc, upon subjects of any British possession which subjects persons of Indian origin to like disabilities With regard to the Crown colonies and protectorates, the attitude of the Indian Government is that there is no justification for placing any restrictions on the immigra-tion of British Indians, which are not placed on other classes of British subjects, and this principle has in practice been observed by the Colonial Office except in the case of Kenya Colony where, as stated hereafter, the British Government has reserved to itself the right to impose restrictions on the immigration of classes of people whose entry into the Colony may have an adverse effect on the economic evolution, of the indigenous population

Rights and Disabilities of Indians Lawfully Domiciled Overseas.—The policy of the Empire is summed up in the resolution of the Imperial Conference, 1921, which was recorded in the following terms -

"This Conference reaffirms that each Community of the British Commonwealth should enjoy complete control over the composition of its own population by restricting immigration from any of the other communities, but recognises that there is incongruity between the position of India, as an equal member of the Empire, and the existence of disabilities upon British Indians lawfully domiciled in some parts of the Empire, and this Conference, therefore, is of opinion that in the interests of the solidarity of the Commonwealth it is desirable that the rights of such Indians to citizenship should be recognised"

The representatives of South Africa regretted their inability to accept this resolution in view of the exceptional circumstances of the greater of the exceptional circumstances of the greater part of the Union The representatives of India while appreciating the acceptance of this resolution, nevertheless felt bound to record their profound concern at the position of Indians in South Africa and hoped that by negotiations between India and South Africa a way could soon be found to reach a more satisfactory position

Summary of Present Position —The present position is as follows -

Australia —The Indians in majority of Australia are engaged in retail trade or agricul tural operations. The Commonwealth franchise was granted to British Indians domiciled in disability and enjoy equal citizenship rights

Australia in 1925 In the States of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland and Tasmania Indians are not disqualified on racial grounds for the State franchise disability which existed in this respect Queensland until December 1930 and in Western Australia until the end of 1931 was removed as a result of informal representation made by the representatives of India on various occasions, including the one made by the late Sir Muham mad Shafi at the 1930 Imperial Conference The Constitution and Lleetoral Acts in Western Australia disqualify an aboriginal native of Australia, Asia or Africa from being registered as an elector for the Assembly, but he may be enrolled as a voter for the Legislative Council (which is the Upper House) in each province in which he holds freehold property of at least £50 capital value

Indians born in British India were admitted to the benefits of the Invalid and Old Age Pensions Act of 19°0 They were also made eligible for maternity allowances Indians in Australia still suffer from certain minor dis abilities (administrative and legal) relating to Crown lands, mining, certain occupations and employment Under the Mining Act of 1904, in Western Australia the grant of mining rights to Asiatics requires the approval of the Minister in charge of Mines Under the South Australia Irrigation and Reclaimed Lands Act, 1914, Indians are not eligible to obtain leases of land In Western Australia wherever licences are prescribed, for example, for cutting sandalwood, for employment under Government contractors and for employment in European factories, Indians find it difficult under the present administrative practice to get the authorities to exercise discretion in their favour

An exchange of High Commissioners took place between India and Australia in 1944 when the Government of Australia appointed Lt-Gen Sir Iven G Mackay as the first Australian High Commissioner in India and the Government of India appointed Sir Raghunath Puru shottam Paranipye as the first High Commis Both the High sioner for India in Australia Commissioners are striving to establish closer relations between the two countries

A delegation consisting of six Indian indus trialists visited Australia in 1945 to study trade condition there

Canada—Indian residents of Canada are mostly furmers, gardeners, furm workers, managers of retail stores, hawkers and unskilled labourers. While in the other eight provinces of Canada Labourers. of Canada Indian residents are not subject to any political or legal disabilities, Indians in British Columbia numbering about 1,800 are denied the municipal, provincial and federal franchise, as a result of which they cannot serve as trustees in any municipal or rural school district, hold any municipal office or serve as jurors they are debarred from employment by contractors for the Public Work ment by contractors for the Public Work Department and for the sale of Governments timber and also from holding a foreshore lease certificate under the Boiler or Engineers Inspection Act



indirectly. It submitted its report on the 13th May, 1930, and embodied its recommendations in a Bill, which it urged should be enacted im-The Bill was read for the first time on the 14th May, 1930, but in deference to the representations made by the Government of India that adequate time should be allowed for careful examination of the far-reaching provisions of the measure, the Union Government decided to defer further consideration of it until the Parliamentary As a result of opposition to the session of 1931 Bill, it was later postponed further, and a Conference was held in 1932 to examine the provisions of the Bill and to review the working of the Cape Town Agreement of 1927 in accordance with para 7 of that Agreement

The results of the Conference were summarised in previous editions of the Year Book

Enactments -Since Antı-Indian there have also been several enactments which are capable of being used against Indians in the Union, eg, the Transvaal Licences (Control) Ordinance of 1932 and the Natal Rural Dealers' Licensing Law Amendment Ordinance of A further development occurred in 1937 when three private Bills affecting the position of Indians in the Union were introduced in the Union Parliament The first sought to prohibit marriages between Europeans and Asiatics or It was introduced on the 12th January but attempts to have it referred to a Select Committee failed The second Bill sought to Committee failed empower Provincial Councils to prohibit the employment of Europeans by non-Europeans in the Union, and the third to prohibit the acquisition of fixed property in the Transvaal by any European, Coloured or Cape Malay women married to Asiatics and by children of such marriages Both the Government of India and their Agent General in the Union made representations against these two Bills Second reading, which would have involved acceptance of the principle of the two measures, was not proceeded with and they were referred to a Select Committee of the Union House of Assembly for investigation of their contents and form Both the Indian community and the Agent General gave evidence before the Select Committee The Committee came to no conclusion on the proposal to restrict ownership of land through marriage, but after consideration of the other Bill, submitted an amended Bill entitled the White Women's Employment Restriction Bill The amended Bill sought to prohibit the employment of European women by Asiatics except under a certificate of the Minister of Labour and to forbid the issue of such a certificate if the women concerned were to be under the direction or supervision of a non European or to be housed or employed on premises containing dwelling or sleeping quarters of Asiatics or at places where they might come into contact with Asiatics other than as customers over the counter Cape Malays and Japanese (while the trade convention with Japan lasted) were to be exempted from the restriction. The new measure was purely anti Indian and the Government of India protested strongly against it In the course of oral evidence before the Select Committee, a representative of the South African Indian Congress stated that he believed Indians would be willing to terminate employment of Luropean women voluntarily where circumstances showed that particular exception

might be, or had been, justifiably taken to such employment The Union Government accepted this statement as an assurance of co operation by the Indian community in objectionable cases and an announcement was made on the 14th April in the Union House of Assembly that no further opportunity would be given for the discussion on. or for legislation in connection with, the Select Committee's report on the Bills The Union Government, however, reserved the right to undertake legislation later should circumstances demand it The dropping of these two Bills did not, however, satisfy certain sections and an announcement was made in the Union Parliament on the 17th May, 1937, that two Commissions. one to enquire into mixed marriages and the other into the question of Asiatic land tenure in areas not covered by the enquiry of the Feetham Commission, would be appointed These Commissions were appointed in February, 1938

Mixed Marriages Commission.—In September, 1938, the South African Indian Congress presented a memorandum to the Commission and also gave oral evidence. It was pointed out that the number of marriages between Europeans and Indians was negligible, there was no sign of an increase in spite of the rapid growth in the numbers of each community, and that the effect of such marriages had an insignificant effect on the composition and future welfare of the South African population. The Agent General in the Union supplemented the evidence already given by the local Indian community.

The report of the Mixed Marriages Commission was published in August, 1939 Four members of the Commission signed a majority report and one member a minority report finding of the majority report was that public opinion had failed to prevent mixed marriages and could not be relied upon to prevent such marriages in future and that mixed marriages gave rise to social problems of a serious nature The Commission held that segregation by means of housing schemes and the separation of the sexes at places of work would help in reducing the incidence of mixed marriages. The Com the incidence of mixed marriages mission emphasised the need for improvement of the economic position of non-Europeans on the ground that marriages with Europeans would be less attractive if their present disabilities were diminished. It was also suggested that a separate law should be enacted to govern the validation of the marriages between coloured persons only, coloured persons including all non-Europeans In the minority report it was non-Europeans In the minority report it was stated that legislation was no solution of the problem and it was suggested that the simple laws of heredity should be taught and also that to overcome the disparity between the European male and female population immigration into South Africa of young European women should be encouraged In January, 1940, Dr Malan moved a resolution in the House of Assembly urging introduction of legislation to give effect to the recommendations of the Commission In the course of the discussion on the resolution the Minister of the Interior stated that as the country was in a state of war, Government did not propose to embark upon contentious legisla tion touching difficult social conditions, senti ments and racial pride

To inquire into and report whether and if so to what extent the letter or spirit of any so to what extent the letter of spirit of any law restricting or prohibiting the ownership use or occupation by A latics of I nd is being evaded and to make any recommendations it may think fit in regard thereto

The foregoing terms of reference shall not apply to proclaimed land under the Preciou a d Base Metals Act 1908 (Transvani) as amended from time to time to the extent to which it has been dealt with by the Feetham

Both the Transvaal Indian Congress and the Agent General in the Union g ve evidenc before the Commission in October 1938 and or acquisition its report was published on the ... nd March 1839 Therecomm adations of the Commiss ion which were publy hed in the I ress were generally considered to be satisfactory from the Indian point of view. No action h see far been taken the Commiss to the Union the Indian point of view. taken by the Government of the Union on the remort

(6) the right to trade anywhere in the Transvasi and (c) the right to trade anywhere in the Transvasi and (c) the right of Indians holding trading lie ne sin May 1019 to transfer their busic espremises in the same township. The main premises in the same township The main provisions of the Act are as follows (1) Further protection for two years w s gr nted to such disgal occup tion of 1 and by Asiatics in the reauder the 60ld Law as had been protected since May 1000 (1) The issue of trading licen s strong the stron a d the person in control f the bu ine s were not Asiatics (3) Th hiring or occupation by Asiatics of a y land or premi es was prohibited is wach hand or premie as was promined. It wach hand up premie were nut to tunised by? Asiatics or coloured p sons on April 30 1939 (4) The Minister was empow ed to issu per mits of exemption I Ap il 1941 an am indig Act was pa sed to ke p slive the provi lons of the Act of 1939 for a further period of two ye rs to till May 1943

To international situ tion in September 1939

Murray Land Commission—This Com as a result of further representation at the Union mission which was appointed early in 1938 [Governme t declared that no fre h statutory was presided over by Mr Justice Murray of measures involving segre ation would be in the Supreme Court of South Africa (Tran asl troduced during the war In January 1940 the Provinci i Division) and had the following Minister of the Interior also announced the terms of reference a judicial Commission to ascertain the e te t if any of Asiatic pe et atlon of predomina tly Purope na ca and the Commis i n was actually appointed in May with the Hon ble Mr Justice N Broome as Chairman and the following terms of reference -

> To enquire into and report whether and To enquire into and report whether and it so to what extent Indians have since is a function of the state of

An attempt made by the Indian community to get the Commission discharged on account of the critic I war position in Europe proved futile The Commission concluded the record ing of evidence in the Tr nava i in November and enquiries in N t 1 were in p ogress luring In spite of opposited representations from the 1 good to formulation we sublished on Celebrations of the day manufacture of the commission we sublished on Celebration of India, the Unit of Government of set the Transvasi Land to the Transvasi Land and Trading) Act 1939 did not appe 1 to be all mil go even surprising which came Into force on June 16 1939 The land in Nat! the extent of pen taking indicate the support of the community in the Tansvasi Land and Europ an areas was little more than a trickle community in the Tansvasi I (a) the right to As reg right of ce of pent tion as in the Course of the first half f 1941 A umm ry of the find found it w s st ted that the main son for penet ation by acquisition w s attribut bi to the de ire to obtain good investments (nd this wa also held to account fo some of the acquisitions with occupation) whit the most important reason for acquisition with occup tion was given as the lack of hou lag and ci i am niti s in predominantly I dian The C mmission alo r corded that the C mmission a consid red opinion that the Indian opposition to compulsory gregation will have be a ercom but th t de facto segr gregation g tion may som d y be achieved by voluntary

mutual co oper tion mutual co oper und.

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to the M that the consequence of chang of Mini try in this is a died ding Companies with pr dome union with the control of the control As a result of this finding and in order to check further acquisition of property by Indians, the Union Government paired an Act called "the Trading and Occupation of Land (Transvanl and Natal) Restriction Act, 1943," generally called as the Pt. ing Act This Act provides for the continuance in the Transvanl of the provisions of the Aciatic (Transvanl Land and Trading) Act 1939 for a further period of 3 years and extends similar provisions prohibiting transfer of propertie between Puropeans and Indians in Natal for a period of J vers ic, up to March 21, 1946. The Government of India through their High Commissioner in the Union protected against the measure and brought to the notice of the Union Government the declaration that the latter had made to the effect that no frish statutors measures involving segregation of Indians would be introduced during the war. They also made various other alternative suggestions in order to achieve the object desired by the Union Govern ment without having recourse to legi latise action, but all these protests and suggestions were in vain Indian public opinion both in South Africa and India was greatly agitated over the new legislation and suggested reciprocal action against the Union of South Africa These suggestions received the attention of the Government of India

They formulated their plans to take action against the Union In the meanwhile, however, it became clear that the general elections in the Union had played a large part in the enactment of Pegging Legislation—Indian penetration having been used as a convenient election issue for securing votes of anti-Indian Luropeans. The Government of India therefore, waited for the excitement aroused by the elections to subside in the hope that the Union Government would make a conciliatory move after the atmosphere in the country had returned to normal Indian public opinion, however, continued to be disturbed both in India and S Africa and constantly urged upon the Government of India to adopt retaliatory measures

Pretoria Agreement —On 18th April, 1944, as a result of an agreement, known as "Pretoria Agreement" between the Union Prime Minister and the Minister of the Interior on the one hand and a deputation from Natal including members of the Natal Indian Congress on the other, a decision was taken according to which the Pegging Act was to be replaced by an Ordinance to be passed by the Natal Provincial Council It was agreed by both the parties that the main problem was the occupation of property for residential purposes in urban areas where the question arose of Indians living in close proximity to Europeans The Ordinance was to provide for the creation of a licensing board with two Europeans and two Indian board with two Europeans and two indian members and a third European with legal training as churman The Board was to control occupation of dwellings in Durban by heensing The Pegging Act was to be withdrawn by proclamation after the Ordinance was passed The Agreement on the whole, met with satisfactory reception among the majority of Indians in South Africa The Government of India also decided to give it a chance although they did not think it an ideal Government of India also decided to give it a chance although they did not think it an ideal solution A draft Ordinance embodying major Assembly speech on 22nd March 1943, of

points of the Agreem at which was approved by the Natal Indian Congress was introduced in the Natal Provincial Council and it was referred to the Select Committee after first reading On October 17th, 1944, the design Readential Property Regulations Ordinance with the Peport of the beleet Committee was placed on the table of the Provincial Council The amended drift Ordinence departed from the Pretoria Accessent in many aspects in particular it restricted the right of Indians to acquire property. That Ordinance, with two other Ordinances are Nat d Housing Ordinance and Provincial and Local Authorities Expression priation Ordinance was passed on 3rd November 1944 Indians in South Africa were greatly acitated over this legislation. It also aroused great resentment among the Indian public in India It was apprehended that theze Ordi names would enable the Provincial Administra tion to carry out racial zoning

The Government of India represented to the Union Government that ithe new measure was unwarranted and urged for its withdrawal and implementation of the Pretoria Agreement As the representations met with failure, the Government of India enforced the Reciprocity Let against South Africa, and persons of South African domicile were declared prohibited immigrants in India. They were debarred from acquiring or occupying any property without a permit and were also deprived of the local franchise. The Indian Legislature urged the Government of India to recall their High Commissioner from South Africa and to enforce economic sanctions against her

On 28th November 1944, during his interview with the Natul Indian Congress Delegation I leld Marshall Smuts admitted that the Residen tial Property Regulation Ordinance was inconsistent with the Pretoria Agreement Later on the three Ordinances were declared ultra rives of the powers of the Provincial Council In March 1945 Field Marshall Smuts stated in Parliament that the Union Government proposed to bring about legislation to grant powers for expropriation of property, so that what the Provincial Council found impossible to do The Council found impossible to the Coun could be done by the Union Government Indian community took a grave view of the contemplated legislation. This legislation was contemplated legislation. This legislation was not however, proceeded with, but instead the Union Government introduced in Parllament on 23rd May 1945 a bill entitled "Housing (Emer gency Powers) Bill." It was passed in June, 1945 and enables the Government to frame Regulations relating to acquisition and expropriation of property by the local authorities the Natal Housing Board and the National Housing and Planning Commission of the Union Government. The Regulations will be limited to three years in the first instance but are renewable by resolutions of both the Houses of renewable by resolutions of both the Houses of Parliament It also empowers the Provincial Councils to institute Housing Boards The Natal Indian Congress has been assured that they will be followed by the control of t they will be fully consulted at the time of the framing of Regulations

Third Broome Commission -On 17th March,

with the following terms of reference was gazetted -

To enquire into and report upon matters affecting the Indian community of the Province of Natal with pecial reference to housin and health needs civic amenic e-civic status and provision of adequate re-idential, educational reli lous and recreatio al fa ilities and to make recom mendation gener lly a to what st ps are necessa y further to implement th uplift of clauses of the Cape Town Agreement of 19 7 nd as to all matter affecting the well being and adv acement of the permanent Indian population of Natal

The Commission included two Indians and commenced work in May 1944 The int odu tion of the Residential Property Reg lation tion of the Residential Property Reg. instanton of in the foregoing p ras brought about a cris s in December 1944 the two Indian memb rs resigned the membership of the Commission saying that as the Ordinances and the Report of the Natal Post Wa Reconstruction Commis-sion had anticipated the work of the Commiss o and forestalled its recommendations and forestatied its recommendations inserfulness of the Commission was stuffiled. The Commission, however continued its work in the 2nd week of June 1945 the Interim Report of the Commission was published main and only important re ommendation of th Commission is that the Union G vernm at should invite the Government of India to end to the Union a deleg tion composed substan tially of Indians for the purpos of discussing with the Union Government and with such representatives as the Union Government may appoint and with such oth r persons as the delegation may invite all matters ifecting Indians in South Africa

Lawrence Committee -Towards the e d of 1939 Mr Lawren e the Minister of the Interior suggested that the Natal Indian Association and the Durban City C uncil should constitute a Joint Committe for the purpose of preventing further penetration by Asi ties into European areas

The N tal Indi n Asociation appresed their position to any form
of aggregation but off red to co-operat with the Durban City Council in th mann r suggested in order to establish h rimonious relations be tween the two communities The object of the Committee was also to draw the attention of th City Council to the housing needs of th Out Council to the housing never or indian come by and the necessity for probling proper muni ipal amenities Th. Committee was form d in March 1940 but owing to the attitude of the European member its country of the Minister was the country of the Council or th to in attitude of the European memoer is could not innetion successfully not the Minister of the Interior was obliged to disolve it in September 194 In it place an Asiatic Affairs Ad Lory Board consisting of both Euro-peans and Indians has been established with a riew to finding ways and means to improve the toadition of Indians in respect of housing educational and other needs of the community

War Filort—The Indian community in Immigration.—Among other matters in South Adress with possibly a f w dissentie is what the position of I diam has lately im has co-point the war effort of the Union Government in the production of the production of the production is the way for the production of th

Mr Lawrence then Minister of the Interior | of Indi ns in the Services A separate Indian battalion was formed in Augu t 194 with Major J H B Knox, M C who had served in the Indian Army during the last war as its commander

The Feetham Resolutions -Reference has already been mad to the passing of th Tr nsvaal Asi t Land Tenure (Amendment) Act of 1936 after on ider tion of the recommendations of the Fe th m Commissi n Under the Act the Minister of the Interior is mpowered to exempt land from the operation of the Gold Law regard in residence n or occup tion of that land by In residence n or occup tion of that land by coloured persons but th Select Committ on the Bill had unanmously recommended that the land that the land that the land that the land to the land to the land to the land to the land to the predominantly occupied by coloured persons p vided the propos I w s approved by both Chouses of P. Inament by means of a resolution Hence what is known as the Feetham Resolu tions h s b n f considerable importance to the Indian community in Tr nsva I but till early in 1941 th Union Governm nt could not see th ir w y to pu h th resolutions through Parliament mainly becau of opposition among The mor p rty m mbers to the schem. The mor nd the inflence on South Afecan public opinion of the magnificent performances of I dian soldiers in the Middle East made it possible fo the Feetham Resolutions to be introduced in the Union Parliam at in April 1941 Th resolutions were p s ed by both Houses and hence for the first time Indi as were given leg I right to continu to oc upy and own land in what are known as gold reas

Riverside Scheme—Early in 1941 the Durb n City Council proposed to put into effect a housing scheme which pop larly cam to be known as the Riverside Sheme Under the Sch me Indians we e to be remo ed from the Riverside—a ridge o looking the Umgent river to another area The Scheme was t b compl ted in 8 years and to cost £51 million looking the Umgeni The Indian community pprehend d th t thi was a schem to segr gat them and bjected to it The High Commi i ner for India in th Union intervened and in October 194 scheme was practically abandoned

Education -A a result of endeavours on the part f the High Commi ion r for India who felt that advancem nt of ed cation was a real necessity for the Indian community the Union Government agreed to set up Committee to enquire into and report upon the f cilities at prese testisting in N i fo University and technical d c ton for Indians and to make rec mmendations a to the policy which should be follow d i the further d v lopment of a ch facilities Th Committe r ported in November 194 and made recommendations for the establishment of n Indian Technical Colle But owing to non vallability of a suitable site no progress in this direction could be made

the Union Under the immigration law of the missionary representing the Africans, and Union of South Africa, prohibited immigrants a nominated official majority One Indian Union of South Africa, prohibited immigrants were not entitled to obtain a license to carry on any trade or calling in the Union, and following representations from the Agent General in the Union the South African Government agreed to issue to bona fide commercial travellers from India temporary permits as well as necessary licenses to trade Also as a gesture of good-will the Union Government took steps to see that the anti-Asiatic provisions of the law were not applied to Indian visitors, particularly those in transit through the Union

In view of colour prejudice in South Africa and the division of traffic to the Cape route, the Union Government were good chough to appoint their representatives at Cape Town and Durban to look after the Indian visitors, both civilians and members of the armed forces, and to avoid undesirable incidents The appointment of these representatives has served a useful purpose, though some unfortunate incidents have occurred in spite of it.

East Africa Kenya Colony — The grie-vances of Indians domiciled in this Colony were fully set forth in the published despatch of the Government of India, dated October 21st, 1920 The controversy centred round the following points

- (a) FRANCHISE —Indians had not the elective franchise franchise The Government of India, therefore, proposed that there should be a common electoral roll and a common franchise on a reasonable property basis plus an educa-tional test without racial discrimination for all British subjects
- (b) SEGREGATION —Professor Simpson who as sent to East Africa to report on was sent to East Africa to Sanitary matters, recommended segregation on sanitary grounds The Government of India objected, firstly, that it was impracticable, secondly, that it was commercially inconvenient, and thirdly, that Indians were in practice unfairly treated in the allocation of sites
- (c) THE HIGHLANDS -Lord Elgin in 1908 that as a matter of administrative convenience grants of land in the upland area should not be made to Indians The whole area had by then been given out, and the Government of India claimed, that there was no land left to which Lord Elgin's decision applied That decision was, however, extended so as to prohibit the transfer of land in the uplands to non Europeans
- (d) IMMIGRATION —Suggestions were forward for restricting Asiatic immigration into Kenya The Government of India claimed that there was no case for restricting Indian immigration and that such restrictions were in principle indefensible

The Settlement—The decisions of the British Government were contained in a White Paper presented to Parliament in July, 1923 It was held that the guiding principle should be that "the interests of the African native must be paramount," and in light of this it

- was also appointed on the Governor's Executive Council
- (b) SEGREGATION —The policy of segregation as between Europeans and Asiatics was aban
- (c) THE HIGHLANDS —The old practice was maintained both as regards initial grants A similar reservation and transfers the lowlands was offered to Indians
- (d) IMMIGRATION Racial discrimination in immigration regulations was rejected. But in the economic interests of the Africans, further control over immigration was considered It was held that some arrangement necessary was required for securing a strictly impartial examination of applications for entry into Kenya The Governors of Kenya and Uganda were, in that connection, instructed to submit joint proposals for legislation

The Government of India reviewed their decisions in a resolution published on August 18th, 1923, and recorded "their deep regret that His Majesty's Government did not feel justified in giving greater effect to the recom-mendations made by them "and reserved liberty to reopen the case on a suitable opportunity They stated their intention of making representations regarding the action to be taken to implement those decisions, particularly in the matter of the Immigration regulations

Following upon the Kenya award, statutory action was taken by the local administration on the franchise question Adult suffrage on communal lines was conferred upon Indians As regards immigration, the Government of India took the opportunity to urge the postponement of the bill giving effect to the decision of His Majesty's Government until such time as the Committee proposed by their representatives at the Imperial conference in 1923 had an opportunity of examining the question of the restrictions therein embodied Accordingly the introduction of the bill was postponed at the instance of the Colonial Secretary. The Government of Kenya was also asked by His Majesty's Government for an explanatory statement regarding the method proposed for the administration of immigration measures. The Government of the control of the c ment of India received an assurance from the Colonial Secretary that ample opportunities would be afforded for the expression of their views, and that earnest attention would be given to any representation which their Com mittee desired to make As stated in a subsequent para, a Colonies Committee was appointed in March 1924 The following statement made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Committee was appointed in March 1924 The following statement made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Committee and 7th the Colonies in the House of Commons on 7th August 1924 shows the result of the representa tion made by the Colonies Committee -

"(1) IMMIGRATION — My position is that if danger ever arises of such an influx of immi be that "the interests of the African native must be paramount," and in light of this it was decided —

(a) Franchise —A communal franchise was adopted with 11 seats for elected Europeans, 5 elected Indians, one nominated Arab, one leads to the natives, I hold myself economic interest of the natives, I hold myself ec reach a definite conclusion as reg rds the extent | had visited East Afric of net Indian immigration Accordingly steps will be taken to create a statistical department to obtain accurate information with regard to persons of all races arriving in or departing from Kenya Meanwhile the Kenya Immigr tion Ordinance will not be enacted

(2) FRINCHISE.-I have given careful con sider tion to representations in favour of a common roll but I am not prepared to resist the conclusion already arrived at that in the special circumstances of Lenya with four di erze communities each of which will ulti mately require electoral representation the communal system is the best way to secure the fair repres ntation of each and all of these communities

(3) Hightaups -I consider that the Secre tary of State for the Colonies has no altern ti e but to continue pledges express or implied whi h had been given in the past and I can hold out no hope of the policy in regard to gri-cultural land in the Highlands being reconst dered

(4) LowLinds -It was proposed to reserve an area in the lowlands for agricultural immi grants from India The Committee made it plain that it is averse from any reservation of land for any immigrant race subject to the expectation that before applications for I ad in level and the committee of the lowl nd areas are invited an opportunity should be taken of sending an officer experienced in Indian settlement and agricultural methods to re port on the areas At present any consider tion of the matter is in suspense pending receipt from the colony of reports from the native and agricultural points of view on the areas in question

The work of the Colonies Committee did much to abate the bitterness which existed in the relations b two n the different classes of settlers in Kenya and the situation was further improved by the decision of the Indian community to relinquish their attitude of no co-op ration and to select five members for nomination by the Governor to the L gislative Council

In June 19 4 His Majesty a Government announced the appointme t of an East Af ican Committee under the Chairm uship of Lord Southboro gh to consider ad report on certain questions regardi g the administration and economic development of British East African dependencies 81 ce thi enquiry was likely to affect Indian int re ts the Gov rame t of India urged that the Indian point of view should be uged that the Indian point of view assume that before the Committee came to ny quelcisions. This request was grated but garder action in the miter was suspended pending the publication of the report i the Commission presided over by Majo Orm by Gore which visited East Africa to aguil e into serials. user which visited East Africa to nous ennous constructions of the questions referred to the South-Portion of the Property of the Commission of the Property of the Commission of the Property of the Major Ormany Go announced in the Commission of the Commission of the Commission of the Commission of the Commission of the Commission which under the commission which under the commission with under the commission with under the commission with under the chairmanning

His Majesty & Govern ment had decided that the conthborough Committee should not resume its Ittings

In November 19 6 inform tion reached the Government of India that the Government of Kenys contemplated undert king I dislation at an early date in order to make the Europe n d Indi p communities responsible for the net cost of their education It was originally i tended to give effect to this de i ion by i vying from Europeans a tax on domestic servants in their employ and from Indians a poll tax The Indian community resented this diff rentiation and ultimately the Coloni I Gov rament decided that both communities should p y the same form of t x tir an adult poll tax For Europe us this has been fixed at 30 shillings and for Indians at Cshillings An Ordin nee giving effect to this decision was p ased by the Kenya Legislative Council and came into force from 1st J nuary 19 7

Closer Union -In view of the issue of noth r White Pap r in July 1927 in which it was announced that His Majesty Government had authorised the Secretary of St to for the Colonies to send to Africa a spe ial Commission to investigate the possibility of securing more effective co-operation between the Go ern ments of E stern and C ntral African Depend encies and make recommendations on this and cognate m tt s the question regarding the position of Indians in Lenya ag in came to the forefront

In M rch 19 9 th Secretary of State for the Colo les sent out Sir S muel Wilson Under Secretary of State for the Colonie to East Africa to discuss the recommend tions of the Hilton Young Commission for the closer union of Kenya T ganylka and Ug nda (and such possible modification of these proposals for effecting the object I view as m y appear de Irable) with the Governments oc cerned a d also with my bodie or individual repre enting the various interests and commu ities affected with a view to s ing how f rit might be possible to find a basis of general agre ment Sir S muel was also directed to ascertain on what lines a ci eme for closer union would be administratively w rkable nd oth rwise acc pt ble and to rep rt the outcome of his consultati no At th invita tion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies the G sernm t of India deputed the Rt Hon V S Srini as Sastri P C to E t Af ica to help the loc. II disn communitie to state their vi wa to Sir S nucl Wil on on matters risi gout of th Hilton You g Commission a R port a dt be at Sir Samu l Wilson s dispos l li he wished to m k use of him in de ii g with the Indian deputations

Mr S stri left India in April and returned in June 19 9 In the Report prese ted by him on his return he recommended that the Govern

comm n to all race allke

ment of India should-(a) press f i quiries as to the basi of a ivilisation franchise which hall be

(b) invoke the good offices of the Colonial Office and of the Government of Keny in securing the consent of the En c pean Community to the establishment of common roll

- (c) oppose the grant of responsible covernment to Kenya or of any institutions leading up to it,
- (d) oppose the establishment of a Central Council on the lines proposed by Sir Samuel Wilson.
- (e) demand, in case of the establishment of some such body that the unofficial representatives from each province should include an adequate number of Indians,
- (f) advocate the continuance of the official majority in the Legislative Council of Kenvi,
- (0) demand that the representation of natives in the Kenya Legislative Council should be by natives or by Europeans and Indians in equal proportions

Thereafter meetings of the Standing Emigration Committee were held and the decision arrived at by the Government of India was communicated to His Majesty's Government

The report of Sir Samuel Wilson was published on the 5th October 1929 Another meeting of the Standing Emigration Committee was held soon thereafter to consider the report and a further communication was addressed to His Majesty's Government on the subject

The conclusions of His Majesty's Government as regards closer union in East Africa were published in June, 1930, in the form of a White Paper and it was announced that they would be submitted to a Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament In accordance with this decision a Select Committee was set up in November, 1930 The Government of India communicated their views in a despatch to the Secretary of State for India on the scheme set out in the White Paper in so far as it affected the Indian population in Last Africa With the permission of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament they also deputed the Right Honourable V S Srinivasa Sastri, P C, C H, as their representative to present their case and elucidate in the course of oral examination such questions as the Committee might consider necessary to refer to him The Select Committee examined Mr Sastri in July, 1931

The report of the Committee was published simultaneously in England, East Africa and India on the 2nd November, 1931, and the decisions of His Majesty's Government on the recommendations of the Committee together with certain correspondence arising from the report of the Committee were also similarly published on the 24th August, 1932

As regards the question of Closer Union, His Majesty's Government accepted the view of the Joint Committee that apart from considerations arising out of the Mandatory position of the Tanganyika Territory, the time had not arrived for taking any far-reaching step in the direction of the formal Union of the several East African Dependencies

There was no important development in regard to this question until 1935 when certain sections in Kenya attempted to revive the proposal for Closer Union Early that year an unofficial conference of Europeans, held at Arusha, was reported to have expressed the view

that since 1931 circumstances had changed rapidly as to justify a reversal of the Joi Committee's decision and that immediately should be taken towards the Closer Uni of I ast Africa. A "Memorandum on Union was also forwarded to the Secretary of State if the Colonies by the Luropean Elected Membe Organisation of the Kenya Legislative Councilly Majest's Government did not, howevensider that there were adequate grounds i reopening, an enquiry into the matters which had been so carefully investigated by the Joi Select Committee as recently as 1931. Ti decision is contained in Malcolm Mac Donale despatch, dated the 12th October, 1935, to E Excellency the Governor of Kenya which we published in all the countries concerned.

Pan-African Movement -I or some tur indications of pist there have been prowing move for a Pan African Pederation which stands for "closer relationship, better co operation and larger collaboration" between South, Last and Central African territories In May 1913 the Southern Rhode sim Legislative Assembly passed a motion in favour of a Pan African Conference Early in January 1945, a resolution, sponsored by the elected European members, was passed by the kenya Legislature, calling on the British Govern ment to invite the Prime Minister of South Africa to arrange immediately a conference to plan and co-ordinate the development of British territories in South, Central and East Africa The Indian members opposed the resolution on the ground that in view of the anti-Asiatic policy of the Union of South Africa any afilia tion with her would be harmful to the interests The Arab member of Indians elsewhere also and the African Member also opposed the resolu tion which was carried by 11 to 7 votes

Franchise —As regards franchise, His Majesty's Government stated in the White Paper of 1930 that "His Majesty's Government are of the opinion that the establishment of a common roll is the object to be aimed at and attained, with an equal franchise of a civilization or education character open to all races" In 1931 the question of franchise was also referred to the Joint Select Committee of Parliament which was appointed to consider the question of Closer Union After discussing the arguments that had been brought forward for and against a common electoral roll, the Select Committee stated in para 100 of their report that it was impracticable under the prevailing conditions to advocate the adoption of the system of common roll representation in preference to the existing system of election The Secretary of State for the Colonies accepted the recommendations of the Joint Select Com 3 matter mittee in

Highlands—The Joint Select Committee of Parliament, which was appointed to consider the question of Closer Union in East Africa, had recommended that "in view of the nervousness among the native population as regards the land question, a full and authoritative inquiry should be undertaken immediately into the needs of the native population, present and prospective, with respect to land within or without the reserve held either on tribal or on individual tenure" In April, 1932, a Commission was accordingly appointed by His Majesty's Government and the terms of

reference of the Commission included the following

To define the area known as it e High lands within which persons of Europe n descent are to have a privileged position in accordance with the White Paper of 19 3

The Commission in their report which was published in May 1923 recommended that the incutaries of the European Highlands should save a superson the proper of the same and the

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The recommend too.

I have been a supported to the communities of the same of the commendations, but he specially a support of the surface of course many other things arising out of those recommendations, but the policies of the surface of the surface of these parts of the surface of those parts of the surface of those parts of the surface of those parts of the surface of those parts of the surface of these parts of the surface of these parts of the surface of the sur

In sub of pr tests from the Government of the substitute of the su

In 1944 another important development took place In the middle of the yea th l'eny Le!! tire pased to Ordinan a nam ly () th Land Control Ordinance 1944 and (b) the Crown Land (Ame dment) Ordinance 1944 The objects of the La d Cont ol Ordinace were stated to be (1) putting land to the most benefit ci I us () empow ing the Crown to acquire In if r settlement p rpo e and () pre ntion
of si I tion in In 1 to the private of pot wa
til net Und r this Ordin ce a Boa d call d the Lan! Control Board has been establi hed Board is t hav subje t to specil or, crail dir tion of the Governor at it co trol or r all t ansactions in land in the lill inds. It const. to three official m nb rs a d 4 ther pe s ns appoint d by a m j it of the lurope n cleted m mbers of the Levil tie Council of A nya. On of the obj t of the second Ordina ce is to m ke th pro I lone of the Crown Lands Or linance 191 mr eff ctive by Livi ap wer of to to the it ra ial transf rs of hares in a 1 ndownin it ris lai tribs is of nares in a i nowamic copar; i being don i the ces of interact it a f s of land Both th Ordinances I who en st gly don need by the Indian manualty and the Indian members of the Legit tre who have laway be nopposed. to the practice of reserv tion of the Hi hland The Gove nment of Indi to th Furope al o made suitable representations aga nat thi felati n

Lowlands —Subsequent to the announceme t made in the House of Comm us in 19 4 in onnection with the Lowla ds, the quistion of deputing an officer to examine these areas was considered by the G vernment of India but they thought it in dysable to proceed any further with the idea

Apart from the major problems outlined above other questions have also been causing concern to the Indian community in the col sy The most important of these are (1) the Ordinance to control and regulate the marketing of native Produc and (1) the Trainsport to trol Ordinance to control and regulate the marketing of native Indian and the Indian and In

The Keryr Transport Control Bill passed in 1837 w a lin ded to give effet to the recommend tions f the Kenya Tr naport Conditation Committ which w a sap inted in 1835 to investig t and consider the destability of co-ordination and regulating all forms of the control of the regular control of the Renya Legislative Council to the

relating to the grant of exclusive licences The Bill, however, became law and an Indian was also appointed to the Transport Licensing Board

In the latter half of 1938 and the beginning of 1939, the Kenya Indians were interested in (1) the Immigration of Jewish refugees, (2) the Kenya Immigration Restriction Ordinance and (3) the representation of the Indian community on the Kenya Immigration Board All these three questions were connected with one another His Majesty's Government had in some form under consideration a scheme for the settlement of a small number of Jews in the Kenya High-lands The main objection of the Indian community was that it would accord to foreign subjects within a British Colony privileges which are denied to British Indian subjects Majesty's Government were committed to a policy of settling Jewish refugees from Central Europe, it was not possible to meet the objections of the Indian community in the matter prevent an influx of destitute and undesirable foreigners into the Colony as a result of the international situation in Europe, an Immigra-tion Advisory Board was, however, established in October, 1938 The Board was to advise the Commissioner of Police on such matters as might be referred to that in connection with immigration into Kenya but it was not intended that the Board should consider or advise upon any aspect of Indian immigration Nevertheless it was felt that the Indian community which was vitally interested in the composition of the population and the economic development of the Colony should be represented on the Board Representations were made to His Majesty's Government in the matter The objections to the Kenya Immigration Restriction Bill centred round two provisions of the Bill —(1) the provision autho rising the Immigration Officer to require any in tending immigrant, who was without any visible means of support or was likely to become a pauper, to give security by bond to an amount not exceeding £500, and (11) the provision altering the period of 12 months, within which an intending immigrant had to prove that he was not a prohibited immigrant, to any period the Immigration Officer might fix in his discretion Though these clauses were intended to apply only to immigrants from Europe, the Indian community thought that they might at any time be applied to Indians also

Both questions were settled satisfactorily Indian representation on the Board was conceded and, under the revised provisions all immigrants were divided into two classes (a) those who were, if necessary to be received back by their country of birth or origin and (b) those who were, not to be so received back, the existing law being left practically unaltered in respect of the former category of persons Indians therefore were not, affected by that measure which received the Royal assent in May 1939

Tanganyika—In the adjoining mandated territory of Tanganyika, the Indian community were at one time deeply concerned at the rumoured transfer of the territory to Germany Their views in regard to this subject were communicated by the Government of India to His Majesty's Government It was later learnt from His Majesty's Government that the rumours were without foundation

War-time Immigration Restrictions in Africa—After the outbreak of war the African Governments of Kenya, Ugand Tanganyika requested the Governme India to restrict the issue of passpothose territories to those male persons 18 years of age who could make the nec immigration deposits and against whom were no security objections. The Gover of India on being assured that the restriction of the duration of the war, issued the necessary instruits in December, 1941

December, 1943, the Governme Tanganyika informed the Government of that on account of extreme pressure on he and other accommodation, it was pro to restrict the entry into the territory of natives who were not essential for war Persons normally resident in the territory however, to be exempted from the restri provided they had not been away for more two years The Government of India po out to the Tanganyıka Government, among things, that due to acute shortage of shi it would not be possible for many Indians wise 'normal residents' of the territory to within two years and asked for their exen from the scope of the proposed restric The Tanganyika Government while not ag to the exemption of such persons, assure Government of India that the regulations be enforced with due regard to the circumst of each case The Regulations were pr gated on the 14th February, 1944

In the third week of February, 1944 Governments of Kenya and Uganda also mated to the Government of India the account of acute shortage of housing and they also proposed to enact legislation at the that of Tanganyika and promulgated De Regulations imposing restrictions on immigron the 1st March, 1944 The East Af Governments assured the Government of that the Regulations were not discrimin and that they would be terminated after war The restrictions, however, aroused apprehensions among Indians in East Affined India Several representations were met the Government of India and deputations won them The matter was also raised in Council of State and it was stressed by all the restrictions were the outcome of sinit-Indian agitation carried on by Europeans and were only the thin end of wedge, designed to exclude Indians from Africa after the war The pleas of housing food shortage were described by the critic groundless

The Government of India took up the m with the Colonial Governments and broughtheir notice the facts and considerations to invarious representations received from Ir leaders. The Colonial Governments assured Government of India that entry permits whe granted to all bona fide residents of the Colonial that entry permits where though they might have been absent the Colonies for more than two years.

Appointment of an Agent of the Government of India in the East Africarritories has been voiced from time

time nd in April 1944 while d u ing the approval. Arrangements with regard to the immigration r strictions in East Africa in the contemplated d putation however were post to ul in 68 ts th question of the appoint poned until January 19 1 owin to the ment of an Agent was once in raised 1 was amouncement of Lord Milner spoiley in regard to the district in the absence of an Agent the 10 Indians in Kenya and the desirability of Gov rament of India could not co e tly g uge th effect of events in L st Af ica on the India s ther and thus was unable t t ke any timely action to prev at mi chief bein done to th ir 1 te esta The Government of India agreed to take up the matter

Ny al d a d Rh de 125 -In May 1938 3 R yal C mmission und r the Chairmansh p of Lord Bledisloe was appointed to nquire nd report whether any and if so what form of elo-er co-op ration o associat on between Southern Rhod in Northern Ayasaland was d strable and f Northern Rhodesia and ble with d e amai, mati n took pl c ther would be d ng
of ind n res dents in those territories numbe :
abo t 4100 bein ubject d fo rest i fio abo t 4 100 bein ubject d to rest i tio simil r to those obtal g in the Union of South Africa The C mmis ion r ported to HMG in M rch 1939 recomm nding agal st th immediate federation of the two Rhode s and Vyasaland but in fa our of organised clo r relations with a view to ev ntual unificat on HMG were und ratood to have received th lews of th Governme ts of Northe n Rhodesi and hya al nd and d cussed then with th Prime Minister of Southe n Rhod sia but furth r di cussions we suspend d du to war

In Octob : 1944 His M | sty s Gov rnment announced the etting up of a St ndi g Central African Council for brin ing about the lose t possible co-ordiation betw en th Gov f the two Rhodesia and Ny saland The Governor of Southe n Rhode ia i its Chairman

Fiji-Emigration to Fiji was stopped i 1917 under Pule 16 (B) of the Defenc of India (Con solidated) Rules in pursuance of the ge eral policy of stoppi g recruitment under the indentur day tem of emigration With a view to secure if Possibl ar n w lof emigration to the Colony n unofficial mission compo d of the Bishop of Polynesia and Mr. Rankine Recei er G neral to the Fiji Government rrived in India in Decem to right overnment rived in india in colonisa to right and submitted a heme i colonisa tion which wa raf rred to a committee of the imperial Legislative Council on 4th F bruary 19 0 To secu e a f vourable reception fo th Rhision the Fill Gove ment cancell d all out landing indentures of East Indian I bourer from ad January 1920 nd is announced teir int ntion to take early measur a to provide r the representatio of the Indi n community on the Legislative Council o n ele tiv b size by two members. In accordance with the recommend tions made by the Committee the trament of India i formed the mission i it th 19 0 that they would be willing to se d a Committed of the provided by willing to see of I of I be a not been published in February 19 92. Letters P tent und c in February 19 92. Letters P tent und c in February 19 93. Letters P tent und c in February 19 93. Letters P tent und c in February 19 92. Letters P tent und c in Feb Committ to Fill provided th t the Govern

consulting the new Legislature in India After consultation with the Fift Government as to the terms of ref ence and personnel of the deputa tion an announcem nt w a made on the 27th June 1921 But owing to the inability of the two Indian members Messrs Stinivasa Sastri and Hirdsynsth Kunzru who had been nomi nated to ion the Committee which as finally onstituted consisted of Messrs Venkatapati Raju G L Corbett Govind Sahal Sharm and Lieutens t S Hissam ud din Kh n did not reach Flji until the end of January 1922

Thel bourtroubles in Fiji in th y rs 1920 21 te rd to the i terests of all the inhabitants h d produced a unexpected result in fidla The in pectil e of race. It was apprehended that if Go ernment of Fijl cancell d the indenture of I dian labourers as from January 19 0 while ras m is were made for the arly rep tria tion of such of them as desired to return their own country. In con equence large numb rsi it Fill Ma y rrived in Indio or ratively destinat while others who we coloni born r who clong residenc in the colonis had r nd r d them untit for the old social conditions found thems lves utterly out of place—ind d fore gn rs—in th ir own coun try Return d migrants from other coloni s al o bei g in difficultie owing to the uniavour
ableece omi itu tion in India st ongly desired
to return to th territ les from whi h they had ome During the s rly part of 1921 from all parts of Indi th re was a steadyd lit id that nd distress d labourers in the dir ction of Calcutta wher th y hoped to find ships to t ke them ba k to the coloni s in which th y w re cert in of work and liv lihood At th carnest repre ntation of the Fiji Gov rament and after reticion ult tion with pres nt ti e public m n a rang m nt w re made tor lax th emigratio re t iction in f vour of those Indians who were born a d had property in ny colony as well as of uch near relations a th y de ired to tak with them Admirable wo k was done among th s distr ss d person by th Emigrants Fri ndly S rvic Committ s which had been Fri ndly S rvic Committ s which had been formed primarily to d 1 with the applications of rep t isted Indi no d sirous of returning to Figi The Go ernment of I dis gave discretio to this Committee to permit pers as who could p ove that th y h d b n in Fiji to return th re if they so desired The lo liabour conditions stimulated the return of thes unfortunate people by giving th m as I ted passages. The Len lative Assembly had made a gra t of £1 000 th mainten nee of th se labourers until such tim a thy w readl to fi d wo ka d s title dow in I dia The deputation from India left Fiji on th 3rd Ap ii 19 such tim a in y w read) to n d wo ka d
ttle dow in I dia The deputation from
India left Fiji on th 3rd Ap ii 19
nd ubmitted its r port to the Go mment of
I di I the not been published

was supported by the three Indian members and opposed by the rest of the Council including the elected European and nominated Fijian members As a protest against this vote, all three Indian members resigned their seats and, no Indian having subsequently offered himself for election, the seats remained unfilled throughout the life of the Council A fresh election was held during 1932 and as a result two Indian constituencies returned their representatives to the Council, but no candidate offered himself for election from the third constituency

In 1935, the elected Indian members of the Legislative Council advocated a system of nomination in place of the system of election and the proposal was opposed by the local Indian Association European opinion was divided The Government of India supported the principle of election and made representations to His Malesty's Government The decision of His Majesty's Government is contained in the despatch, dated the 20th July 1936, addressed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Government of Fiji The main points of the decision were—

- (a) the Finan representatives should be selected as heretofore, $\iota\iota z$, by the Governor from a panel submitted by the Great Council of Native Chiefs.
- (b) some of the European and Indian members should be elected and the others nominated,
- (c) the circumstances were such as to make it impossible to arrange for representation of the three sections of the population by means of a general franchise. The Legislative Council should consist of the Governor, 16 official members, 5 European members (3 to be elected on a communal franchise and 2 to be nominated), 5 Filian members (all to be selected as at present) and 5 Indian members (3 to be elected on a communal franchise and 2 to be nominated)

The Legislative Council as newly constituted met in September, 1937 Fresh elections to the reformed Legislative Council took place in 1940

The most important problem affecting the Indian community in Fiji is that of land tenure Out of the total Indian population of 94,966 estimated in 1939, a very large majority consists of agriculturist, but alienation of native owned land is prohibited. More than 80 per cent of the land in the Colony is held by native owners as tribal land, and the rest is held as Crown grants or as freehold property mainly by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Ltd. Indians hold land as lessees from the native owners for the cultivation of rice, sugarcane, etc., and from the Colonial Sugar Refining Co., for cultivation of sugarcane. Practically the whole problem is one of security of tenure and the encouragement given to Fijians to cultivate their own lands with the most stable and profitable crop, sugarcane, caused some alarm to Indians engaged in agriculture. A number of practical difficulties connected with the leases, which in main related to the procedure for obtaining leases and the administration of the land law, were also brought to the notice of the Government of India

In September, 1936, the Council of Chiefs o Fiji agreed that all lands (includingle eases) no required for the maintenance of the Fijia owners should be opened for settlement, that to further this end a Committee should be appoint ed to inquire into and to determine the amoun of land needed for proper development by th Native owners, and that all land (includin leases) not so required should be handed ove to the Government to lease on behalf of th As a result of the examination (Finans the question, the Colonial Government cam to the conclusion that the most satisfactor method of procedure would be for Governmen to take power to deal with all the native land in the Colony, and then to appoint a Commission to determine the lands to be set aside for th These proposal exclusive use of the Fijians were referred to the Council of Chiefs in October 1938, and accepted by them A Bill entitle Native Land Trust Bill was published by th Government of Fiji in the Gazette dated th 17th November, 1939 to give effect to the proposals referred to above The Government of India made suitable representations on the Bill and the Bill with certain amendments passed its third reading on the 22nd February, 1940 and was assented to by the Governor

The Native Land Trust Ordinance, 1940 provides for the formation of a Native Land Trust Board to administer all native land in the Colony on trust A Fijlan Commission has been appointed to conduct enquiries into particulars of land needed for Fijian use and to report to the Board, but with a view to safe guarding the interest of Indians, it has been arranged to depute an Indian Assistant to the District Commission Indian District Commissioner to accompany the Com missioner and to place before him any repre The Colonia sentations made by Indian lessees Government have also agreed that existing occupants of land should not as far as possible Though there is no Indian repre be disturbed sentation on the Board, provision has been made for such representation on local committees which have been set up to advise the Board in respect of native land in those areas tions have been framed regarding the terms and conditions of leases to be granted by the Board and provide inter alia for the grant of agricultural leases up to a term of 99 years

Fig. Sugar Dispute, 1943—In view of the rising cost of living due to war, the sugarcane farmers in Fiji, who are mostly Indians, de manded, in June, 1943, a higher puce for their cane. The Sugar Refining Company, who has the monopoly of sugar production in the Colony, refused any increase in the price of cane until and unless the price of sugar was increased by the Ministry of kood, United Kingdom, to whom the Company was bound to sell all its produce. The farmers thereupon decided not to harvest their crop. They stuck to their decision in spite of appeals made by the Governor of the Colony. As the crushing season advanced, the feelings amongst the Indians ran high. Some of them even ploughed in their crops. All attempts on the part of Indian leaders to reach an amicable settlement having failed till the end of the crushing season, the major part of the cane crop in the Colony remained unharvested. In March, 1944, the Secretary of State for the Colonies announced in the House of Commons his decision.

ot yet been published

L bour and Industrial Legisla Loour and industrial Legisla lon Three important Ordinances be ring the subjet were pass d in 1941 These are 1) The Industrial Asso nation Ordinance (No 18 I 1941) () The Industrial Disputes (Concilia lo and Arbitration) Ordinance (No 19 of 1941) nd (3) The Labour (Welfare) Ordinance (No 0 4 1941) No (1) provides for the formation egistr tion a d regulation of Industrial Asso. tatio s No (2) provides for the investigation and settlement of industrial dispute and No (3) authorises the ppointment of a Commissioner of Labour to safeguard nd promote the gene al welfare of workmen in the Colony

Education — Education in general a d lodin ed cation n p ritcul r has made on i deralle progress in th last few years in 19 8 the were only one Gove nme t a d 3 aided chool out of which one wi Indian The number of Indian scho is now is 88 as againgt 30 European and Fiji n Schools Education in the Colony is under the c ntrol of a Board of Education c asisting of 8 members of whom 2 are Indiana

On the subject of alleged discrimination in the Pill Civil Service the Government of India hav now been assured by His Majesty's Government that the is no rule prevent ig the appoint ment of an Indian as such to any posts in Fijia e cept those concerned solely with Fijian administration The Colonial Government had and r consideration a p oposal to fix a quota for Indian emigrants but the matter has been h ld over for discussion with the Government of India after the war

Wt I d But h G and—Th Indian Population in this colony b long imost nil ely to the labouring classes and their relevances. all ety to the tabountagy as long, mose; they are as mainly conomi Town de l'exercise and of 1919 ad put tion consi ting it to florid the property of the prop Council of which he was als Vice Pr sid t and Councilot which he was att. Ylor Pr sid v and Mr TI vy was a member of the Servant of loak Soci ty who had one of the blow mount of Social Welfar Wo k among the blow of Social Welfar Wo k among the Social Welfar Wo k and the Social Welfar Wo k and the Social Welfar Wo k among the Social Welfar W

send an independent expert to the Colony to guiana consisting of Sir Joseph Nunan Kt sper upon the matter and further informed and the Hon Mr J C Luckhoo K C arrived and the Hone that Dr C Y Shephard of Tribulation in India to furth rd icessions The St niedle as acreed to conduct the enquiry Dr Bratt as admitted his report but it has plant has submitted his report but the specific proported that while they would be entured by the proported that while they would be a consult proported that while they would be a consult of the specific proportion of the spe e entually reported that while they would be inclined to view with favour the coloni atlop schem put forward by the d putation they would b fore making a y definite recommendation like the Governm not of India to deput an officer to British Gula a to report on c rt in mattrs. Kunwar Maharaj Singh M.A. O.I.E. matt is Kunwar Manaraj Singn as A VIE Bar t Law w s deputed for this purpo II proc eded to that Colony in Sept mber 19 5 His repot was received on February lat 18 6 nd publi hed As a result of the ceport notification was is sed by th Goven ment of India in M rch 19 6 with th approv ment of India in M for 19 6 with the approver of the St n ling Emigration Comm tites and the Indian Le islatur p mutting reopening fungration to B ith Gui nancertain terms Certain recommend thous of kunwar Maharaj Certai re ommend tlons of kunwar Maharaj Singh el tivet th improv ment of the positi n of the 'disting I di n popul tion in the Colony were ai ou uported by the Government of India to the Colon I Governm t who cocytic all of them in prin iple and t ted that some of them wer already being cled upor Int ally materialise th Roy Wilson Commission of 19 6 recommended that it shuld not b bro ht i to operati n in view of the h gh cost involved and in June 19 the Coloni I Govern m nt with the concu ence of th Government of India decid d to postpone the sch me in definitely

In March 19 8 following spe ial inquiries by the Colo ial Office reports app red in the pr as that a bill had b en introduced i the House of Commons empowering Has M ; sty tio enment to alter the constitute of Brittle Gulana by Order in Council The changes e ent ally introduced by the Brittle Gulana by Gulffernitation as gind did not invoice any differentiation as gind indicates a didd not in ny say infrings the Indians a didd not in provisions of the special deel ratory Ordinate which was passed by the Cole in Guy rument on all persons of Iraki Indiana race restly at the Go erament to alter the co stitut on of on all persons of East Indian race resid at in

th Colony Nothin import at about the Indian community in that colony was heard t II S ptemb r October 193 when ther wer labour d turb anc s on certain suga e tates A C mmiss o and so on certain suga e tates A C mmiss of was appointed by the Go r or to e que into and r port on (a) the cause with held up to the disturb nees a d (b) nie alsa the condition of I bour on ugar estat s and to advis on the 1 bour on ugar estat s m to advis on the measures necessary t ob late the recurrence of simil r disputes From the report of the Commission which was published in December 19 of it would appear that the disturb neces were prim ily of an e onomi character and we recommend the surface of the control of the c prim my of an e onomi character 250 Wre in napired by gir vance and dis billite which the Commis i n found to be gen 1 and which we muon to both African at ladi n1 bourers with their resident orn nre in There is reason to suspect that the pitton of the headast according to the commission of the comm system was no doubt most desirable and consti month a deputation from th Colony of British p sent the Indian't bour no lo ere joy the measure of security provided by the Immigration Ordinance in regard to pay, hours of work and other benefits and the supervision of the Immigration officers in his relation with the plantation authorities In order to remedy this state of affairs, the Commission recommended (ommission were available, the report have not been published by His Majesty's Government for the present. The Commission recommend of the labour department should specialise affairs, the Commission recommended (and the supervision of the labour department should specialise affairs, the Commission recommended (and the supervision of the Immigration (ommission were available, the report have not been published by His Majesty's Government that some officer or officers, preferably members of the labour department should specialise affairs, the Commission recommended (and the supervision of the Immigration (officers in his relation with the plantation of the Immigration of the Immigration of the Immigration of the Immigration (officers in his relation with the plantation authorities).

(1) the creation by Government of some authority with such powers as were considered necessary for the ellicient safeguarding of the interests of both employed and employer, and

(11) the revision of the provision of the Imployers and Servants Ordinance in the light of more modern conceptions of the relations between employer and employed

In 1942, a Labour Ordinance (No 2 of 1942) was passed This Ordinance provided for the appointment of a Commissioner of Labour for the regulation of the relations between employers and employees and for the settlement of disputes between them This brought the labour laws of British Guiana in line with modern conceptions of labour legislation. The Government of India were given an opportunity to comment on the Ordinance at the Bill stage and certain modifications suggested by them were incorporated in it.

West Indies Royal Commission—The decision of His Majesty's Government to appoint a Royal Commission to conduct a comprehensive survey of the social and economic problems affecting the group of the West Indian Colonies was announced by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons on the 14th June, 1938, in the course of the debate on the Colonial Office vote during which discussion largely centred around conditions in the West Indies The actual terms of the Commission (which were announced in the House of Commons on the 28th July) were the following—

"To investigate social and economic conditions in the Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Trimdad and Tobago, and Windward Islands and matters connected therewith and to make recommendations"

In view of the large number of Indians in Jamaica, Trinidad and British Guiana and the importance of the Indian case in these territories being properly presented before the Royal Commission, the question of (deputing Commission, safeguarding someone India) from interests of Indians engaged the attention of the Government of India As a result of representa-tions made by them, they were able to secure the approval of His Majesty's Government to the deputation of an officer to represent their views before the Commission and to assist Indians in the West Indies in the presentation of their case Mr J D Tyson, CBE, IOS, who was secretary to the Rt Hon'ble V S Srinivasa Sastri, PC, CH, when the latter went as the first Agent in the Union of South Africa, and subsequently represented the Government of India before the Joint Select Committee in South Africa on the Transvaal Asiatics Land Tenure Amendment Bill in 1930, was the officer chosen in this connection

The Commission concluded taking evidence towards the end of March, 1939, and the report was made available to the press in October, 1939 only a summary of the recommendations of the claim has since been conceded. It has also been conceded.

Commission were available, the report have not been published by His Majesty's Governme for the present. The Commission recommend that some officer or officers, preferably memb of the labour department should specialise. Last Indian questions and if suitable candida were forthcoming should be East Indians. Tommission also recommended that the possibility of the appointment of suitable East Indians to posts in the Government service should carefully borne in mind by Colonial Government They expressed sympathy with the complain regarding the arrangements for legitimisate and validation of East Indian marriages as the law was concerned be put on exactly the same footing as other marriages.

In effect the commission conceded practica all the demands to which Indians themselvations which related to matters of educations which related to matters of educations which related to matters of educations and labour administration appear satisfactory and were likely to be of benefit Indians. As an immediate step towards in plementing the recommendations of the Commission His Majesty's Government announced their decision to increase the annuallotment to the Colonial Development Fin from £1,000,000 to a maximum of £5,000,0 for ten years and to sanction annually a graup to £500,000 for the purpose of colonial search. Though the Commission made in recommendation for the appointment of Agent of the Government of India in the We Indies the matter continues to engage the attention of the Indian Government.

During 1939 40 Major G Orde Browne was deputed by the Secretary of State for the Colonia to investigate and report on labour conditions in the West Indies. The Government of India took steps to ensure that any measure undertaken to ameliorate the condition of labours a result of Major Orde Browne's recommendations should reach also the Indian labour population in British Guiana, Trinidad and Jamaic The Government of India suggested with reference to Indian labour in Trinidad that it Industrial Adviser should also concern himse with the evolution of machinery for collective bargaining among rural labour as in the sugandustry, and in regard to educational institutions in British Guiana, that the Colonial Government should make every endeavour to assure direct responsibility for their management an control

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

Some of the recent developments, since the visit of the West India Royal Commission, in the Colonies of British Guiana, Trimdad and Jamaica which contain considerable number of East Indians (as Indians in these parts at referred to) deserve mention. In Jamaica whe Indians are less organised and fewer in number than in the other two territories, there had been a demand for the revival of the post of the Protector of Immigrants to deal with Indian which was abolished in 1934 as a measure of economy and the revival of the appointment was also recommended by Mr. Tyson in his evidence before the Royal Commission. The claim has since been conceded.

the three Colonies immediately by reduci g e proportion of official representation in the se proportion of contral representation in the cal Legislative Councils and i reasi g the tent of elected represe tation while ret lning se method of nomination for representation of monty or backw rd interests. In Jamaica here the is not much likelihood of any Indian curing elect on to the Council in view of the ucity of I di n voters and they not b in rically stro genough in any electoral district to ave suggested that the possibility of nomin ti g membe to s feg a d I di n interests should a k pt in lew In Trinid d and British a k pt in lew ulana local committ es h ving Indian repre intat es were appointed to examine anchise questions

The reports f the F anch se Commissions both the C lonies were publish d in 1944 British G i na C mmission recommended hat for the purposes of franchi e the income od p operty qu illicatio s should be appr ri sat ly halv d nd the should be a literacy stin Engli h The Secretary of State for the olo ies a pted all the recommend tions of he Commission e cept the la guage test which o decided should be in a y I ngu ge The adi n members of the Commi ion h upported airers I adult suffrage The decision of the erret ry of St t ca sed disappointment to he Ind us the majority of wh m are illiterate he ind is the majority of whin are abovers shourers. The Sec try of State how very adde it plain that the aim of pol cy in Br ti h bainan was the doption of univ real adult uffra cat any ca ly dat In Ti idadu it r offra e at any ea ly dat at dult suffr g s in s in the case of Jam ic as been introduced

(4) OTHER PARTS OF THE EMPIRE Cevlon

Ind Labour Imm grat on at Ceyl satisfactory a til ment g rdin the inniard wage and ther utstanding questions florif g the inte cts of labourers was arrid it in 19 7 and the legislation to give effet oft was passed by the Ceylon Leg sl tive Council a December 19 7 a the Indi n Labour Indiance ho 27 f 19 7 The standard rat Juniance no 27 t 19 7 In standard to it were agreed upon we introduced with effect from the 1 t Ja uary 19 9 In view of the on ider ble fall in the cost of living and the on her ole lail in the cost of HYDIG and the fee rious condition of the rubber and tea laid fee during the slump the r te of w ges in mid id low country estates were reduced early i 193 those in up-country being left intact A arth r reduction in w ge took plac in 1933 in n w of the deterior tion in the position of the Tabler and tea industries Whil agreeing to is so p po is the Gov rement of India stipu ated that the reductions shuld b treated as itri tly temporary and emerg nt nd revi on of tes on the upward g ad should be considered as soon as th industries ev ved

As soon as there w a revival of these industrie lowards th middle f 1933 th Gove nm nt of India pressed for ther storati n of wag uts nd the rates in force p for to the r ducti no of 1933 were re tored with fleet om the 1 t Jun 1934 Since Sert mb r 1935 there has be n little or no recruitme t of I dian labour owing to the depression in the tea and rubber industries

mosed to introduce constitutional reforms | In September 1937 with an increase of pros perity in these two industries the demand from th planters for extra I bour became insi te t Their requir ments were estimated at 0 000 labourers but the Cevion Government decided inducers but the Cevion Government decided to permit the recruitment of only 5 000 as they wer anxious to ab orb suitable labour a sllable for employment. The Governm to I fulds did not feel justified in permitting recruitment unless some revision of wages wa promised and Indian estate labourers w re accorded the village Committee franchi e The position in regard to the village Committee franchise is explained in a later paragraph

After aummonin Wages Bo rds and com pletion of th necess ry form litles the Ceylon Government restored the wages of Indi n tate 1 bourers with effect from the 1 th June 1939 to the le els prevailing before the slump period since February 193 euz

Men Women Children Up ountry Cts 49 39 Mid Co ntry 37 28 47 36 Low Country 45

with pro Lion for th supply of rice at a rate not exceeding Rs 4 80 per bu hel

With the threak of war ther wa a see eral rise i commodity prices and corre po ding rise in the o t of living of the lab u rs Th pe iod synchr pised with a period of unrest and the e wa naturally a demand by the labourers and thei associ tions for n incr ase in the r te of wa es With a vi w to me ti g thi d mand the planters greed to the grant of a war b us at the discretion of the Superint ndent of an est te In o d r to place the scale f wages on a statutory ba i th Board of Indian Immi rant L bour re ommended th following scal of wag after consid ring th varyin recomm nda tions of the W ges Boards

Men Women Children Up country 54 43 Mid Count v 41 31 50 40 30 Low Co ntry

with the old provision about the issue pric of ric to labourers The rates were brought into for e from the 1 t F bru ry 1941 the grant of w r bonus being discontinued from that d te

The follow n I cleased r test of wages mediated I g I follow n into I g I follow with effect from the 1st May 194

Women Children Men Up Count y Mid C ntry 57 46 55 4 1 Low Country 53 43 33 with i price of ric n texc edig R 48 pc bushel tog th with a de rn s all wance based on the cost of living

tad x numbe in the poporties [15 5 3 for men w m n nd childrn respect by Thodar llow c was s bj t to v riation ac ding to the pri f f odst ff fr m time to time b t fr m O tob 1942 the rat of to time b t fr m O tob 1942 the rat of the llow ce remai ed statio y at 30 cents to m n nd wom n d 18 cents to hildr notwithst dig th inc a e in prices pe i le mmitte was con tit ted at th n mine the whol basis of the calculation 194 to

of dearness allowances The recommendations of the Committee were considered by the Board of Indian Immigrant Labour and certain modifications of the system of computing dearness allowance were brought into force in April, 1943 The changes brought about by the modified system affected labour adversely, but the rate of dearness allowance now payable to them is proposals during the informal conversations of dearness allowance now payable to them is Delhi to consider all questions outstanding again showing an upward tendency

The Wages Boards for Tea and Rubber industries published on Dec 16, 1944, certain proposals for enhancing the minimum rate of wages and invited objections

One important feature of the proposed new rates is that the distinction hitherto made between the minimum rates for the up country, mid country and low country estates is not to be maintained. The question whether the abolition of distinction between the up, mid, and low country rates will cause hardship in the post-war period when the special allowance becomes negligible needs consideration. These proposals have evoked considerable objections from the planting interests

The position in regard to the supply of foodstuffs to estate labourers deteriorated consi derably (in 1942) and the basic ration of rice was considerably cut down

Shortage of foodgrams continued in 1943, in spite of the efforts of the Government to increase their production, and the basic ration to estate labourers practically remained the same as at the end of the year 1942

The food position on estates did not improve until the end of 1944, and the issue of the ration in the form of rice was reduced to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the basic ration

into 1936, ns and Indian Immigration Ceylon Indian immigration into Ceylon and Indo-Ceylon Relations—In 1936, as a result of a resolution passed in the State Council, the Cevlon Government appointed an Immigration Commission to consider and report upon the problem of non-Ceylonese workers in Ceylon, particularly with a view to the restriction and effective control of immigration into Ceylon of workers from other countries, including labourers rssisted estrte Indians the majority of the immigrants in Ceylon and they presented a memorandum to the Immigra-tion Commissioner The report of the Commis-sioner was published in April, 1938 The Commissioner came to the conclusion that, although in the absence of statistics it was not possible to estimate the extent of Indian immigration, the immigrant came to share the work when it was available and when it was not, he returned to his home, that the immigrant workers made possible an economic and general advance which could not have taken place without them that Indians did not undercut wages, that the existing means of control of immigration were sufficient and that the restriction of Indian immigration for the protection of Ceylonese employment was not practicable

This vindication of the cause of Indian immigration into Ceylon did not satisfy Sinhalese opinion. The Board of Ministers were intent on some measure to control Indian immigration and a memorandum containing a summary of certain far reaching proposals designed to restrict the entry of persons into Ceylon whether for

up any occupation in Ceylon, was referred to the Government of India in August, 1940 in accordance with an assurance given to then in the matter It was agreed to discuss these proposals during the informal conversations arranged to be held in November, 1940, in New Delhi to consider all questions outstanding between the Indian and Ceylon Governments. The Conference was held at New Delhi from the 4th to the 12th November, 1940 fundamental question of the status of Indian: resident in Ceylon was first taken up for discussion. The proposals of the Ceylon Delegation were conditioned by one main purpose, namely, a substantial reduction in the number of Indians resident in the Island, and sought to limit full citizenship rights to Indians in Ceylon in the second or third generation while extend ing certain restricted rights to those Indians with only a Ceylon domicile of choice (which was to include among other conditions to be prescribed residence in Ceylon for a minimum period of five years) They further proposed that all other Indians in Ceylon and future immi grants should be debarred for ever from acquiring franchise or other rights of citizenship The Government of India, on the other hand, pressed for full citizenship rights for Indians who had put in five years' residence in the Island and produced evidence of a permanent interest in the Colony and for opportunity for all other Indians in Ceylon on a prescribed date to qualify for such rights in due course As the Cevlon Delegation were not prepared to modify their attitude, the talks ended in a breakdown of the negotiations

On 4th March, 1941, the Board of Ministers introduced two Bills in the State Council, one to provide for the registration of persons in Ceylon who did not possess a Ceylon domicle of origin, and the other to make provision for the regulation and control of the entry of non Ceylonese into Ceylon After the Bills pissed their second reading, they were referred to Standing Committee, "A" These bills were, however held in abeyance by the Government of Ceylon pending an outcome of the India Ceylon talks

Dismissal of Indian Daily-Paid Staff in Government Departments and the ban on Fmigration to Ceylon—Early in 1939, the Government of India came to know that the Ceylon Government had under consideration some scheme for the replacement of Indian daily paid employees in the Government Departments by Ceylonese—The Government of Indian addressed the Ceylon Government asking for details of the scheme and the reasons therefor After some correspondence on the subject, during which the Ceylon Government explained their scheme for the replacement of non Ceylonese employed since 1st April, 1934, and the offer of gratuaties and free repatriation facilities to other non Ceylonese who voluntarily retired, the Government of India communicated to them and suggested that it should be held in abeyance pending discussions at the time of trade negotiations, which were to take place between the two countries very soon—The Ceylon Government did not agree to that and also to other requests from the Government of India and the latter were

compelled to withdraw th ir off r to ner tist trade arrement and also to impose a tan on the emiration to Croin of India n un killed in the control of the c I ludin about 1 00 workers retired fr n C slon Government service und r the schem

In August 1941 at the request of th at the Delli in Average 1940 leterations of in 1 to 4 minute of 1 to 1940 leterations of 1 to 1 to 4 minute of 1 to 1940 leterations of 1 to 1 to 1 minute of 1 minute of 1 to 1940 leteration of 1 to 1940 leteration of 1 to 1940 leteration of 1 minute of 1 mi co er itio s that had ended inco 1 i is

send agos who n q oe n resugns server specified period prior to the d t of the agree ment should have f ecdom of ntry into Ceylon and no reviously or occupation I restrictions should be a period of the state of th should be imposed on th m they should be entitled to full rights of itizenship on the com riction of the prescribed period and that for the future provision should b mad to pr teet indian t ade i te st. In view h w er of th development in the Last rn political itu tion, it w sarreed between the t o G vernments that further con ideration f ti R port sho id the sagend da d that the stat s qt les intro d ti n of the Immirration Ordi n sh ld b maintal d Considering the h d hip ca s d to Indi. labou ers Iready in Ceylon on acc u t of th ban the Governm nt of Ind a rel d the ban in respe tof chl boure as w in C ylo

compelled to take in it let rests of the war to it and with mit the happens the dist relation of the control of

Com litte that the Co ernment of In II w ot d th Indi a questi a to be left over u itil the war nl ti t it was n t wie fr th K fri (Government of C vion the Go erum t of if it is not mitte to settle it eque tion of India agreed to a resulption of the form 1 int n t t s halven 101 it was low r nd rstood that the C ran ents of I dia and n Il rati n the que tion

on the 5th September 1941 and the off rece ended on the 1st will neared cords. Loss were reached on all th subject domains were reached on all the subject domains with the two Delections. This report was in the two Delections that the subject domains the subject domains the subject domains the subject domains the subject domains the subject domains the subject domains. This report was in the subject domains the subject dom

In 1938 with a view t meeting the h rge of r ildis imin tion therl ant hateofth Bill wa am nl l o to resident on estates whether Ceylonese or Indian from the village committ e franchise ori inal Bill and this amendme t became law on 1 tJ nu ry 193J but it w [It th t ti ough de j re discrimination against Indians had b en men of d facto disc imination against Indians had be in remo ed d facto disc imination remai ed as a very lake body of Indian estate I bourers we in practice to be excluded from the village franchise whill the effect upon the Ceylonese to be negligibl

Tie Shop Regulation Ordinance came into e on 1st A gust 1939 As the was gre t

the Cevlonese Minister stated that Indians who had been resident in Ceylon for a number of years and had been carrying on bona fide fishing as an industry would experience no difficulty in obtaining licenses

Ceylon Constitutional Reforms—The question of reform of the Ceylon Constitution which was debated in the State Council from 9th March to 13th July, 1939, has been engaging the attention of His Majesty's Government and an Order in Council extending the life of the present State Council, which was normally due to expire in March, 1941, for a further period of two years was published in the Ceylon Gazette Extraordinary, dated 19th October, 1940 On 28th October, 1941, the following communication from the Secretary of State for the Colonies was read by the Speaker in the State Council-

The urgency and importance of reform of the Constitution are fully recognised by His Majesty's Government but before taking decisions upon the present proposals for reform, concerning which there has been so little unanimity, but which are of such importance to the well-being of Ceylon, His Majestv's Government would desire that the position should be further examined and made the subject of further consultation by means of a Commission or Conference

This cannot be arranged under war conditions, but the matter will be taken up with the least possible delay after the war"

The proposals for constitutional reforms in Ceylon were revived, as a result of persistent demands in that country, by a declaration by H M G on the 26th May, 1943, authorising the Ministers to proceed ahead with the drafting of proposals for a new Constitution, to be examined in detail by a Commission or Conference declaration put the grant of full responsible government under the Crown in all matters of internal civil administration as the goal of the contemplated constitutional advance Ministers accordingly drafted their proposals in secret without consulting the representatives of the minority interests in the Island and submitted them to the Secretary of State for the Colonies H M G have now announced that a Commission will be sent to Ceylon at the end of this year to examine the proposals made by the Ministers and it will enter into consultation with all minority parties concerned with the Constitution The Government of India are watching the developments with the help of their Representative in the Island, with a view to ensuring a satis factory settlement of the Indo Ceylon problem in the new Constitution

In July 1944, His Majesty's Government made a further declaration that in pursuance of their declaration made in May 1943, a Royal Commission would visit Ceylon to examine and discuss any proposals for constitutional reforms in Cevlon after consulting the various interests involved, including the minorities. The Minis ters contending that the arrival of the Commission was contrary to the declaration of His Majesty's Government made in May, 1943, withdrew their proposed scheme for constitutional reforms, and decided not to co operate with the Commission However, the Commission consisting of Lord Soulbury (Chairman), as their Representative with the Government of Burma.

Mr (now Sir) J F Rees, Vice Chancellor of 1 University of Wales, and Mr F J Burrow the retiring President of the National Unic of Railwaymen arrived in Ceylon on 22n December, 1944, and invited proposals for the reform of the Ceylon constitution. The India community in Ceylon presented there are community in Cevion presented their carbefore the Commission which completed i sittings and returned to England in March 194 Its report is awaited

Exchange of Representatives—In Octobe 1942, with the concurrence of th Government of India, the Government of Ceylo appointed Sir Baron Jayatilaka as their Specii Representative in India to secure and maintai adequate food supplies for Ceylon from Indi and to improve relations between the tw countries The Government of Ceylon have als welcomed the appointment of an Indian Repre sentative in Ceylon of similar status should th Government of India decide to appoint one

Unfortunately Sir Baron Javatilaka died, afte a brief illness, on his way to Ceylon in May, 1944 The Government of Ceylon appointed Si Tikiri Bauda Panabdkke as his successon He took charge of his office in March 1945

The Government of India appointed, on a reciprocal basis, Mr M S Aney as their Repre sentative in Ceylon in September, 1943 The post of the Agent of the Government of India in Cevlon has also been continued and is a present held by Mr P C Mathew, I C S

Miscellaneous —Several complarmade to the Government of complaints India by Indian merchants in Ceylon against the Govern ment of the Island in regard to requisitioning of stocks of textiles and other essential commodities soon after their arrival in the Island for being distributed through Government Co operative Stores and Government nominated private The ground for such requisitioning was given to be to prevent the goods finding their way to the black market The Government of India are now understood to be examining the question with a view to ensuring that Indian traders in the export, import and internal retail trade in Ceylon retain their pre war proportion of business in Ceylon In the meantime the Ceylon Government has introduced a system of individual rationing of textile by coupons based on the 'points' system, under which there would be no more requisitioning of textiles for co operative stores

and Burma -The position of Malaya and Burma—The positional Indians in these countries has been fully dealt with in the previous issues of the Year Book They came under Japanese Occupation early in 1942 During the first half of 1945, large portions of Burma including Rangoon were reoccupied by the Allies and these parts are now under British Military Administration

The Governments of India and Burma are now understood to be engaged on the considera

Zanzibar,—The small Protectorate of Zan | The Government of Indi had under consisting of the two islands of Zanzib r d ration for some time the question of deputing and Pemba has an Indian community of nearly 15,000 out of a total population of 35,000 These Indians are mostly in d ra rd the trade in Africans and Arabs to others was passed by the Legal tiv Council of Zanzibar and received the assent of H H the Sultan (F f H deta ! re The I dian Year Book 1913 44)

steed to reed e an officer for t: and to giv him all fa littles and in Decem

1925 The various recommend tion in d in the report were commended to the confideration of the Colo hal Government.

titure. With regard to Aunuse Mahars Single is cone administration and interior The Govern

"Executions relating to other matters of intere t

to the In liam pop 1 thon resident in the recommendation in reg dut to the improvement thand the Colonial Government expressed their of the Colonial Covernment of the Colonial to gl e effect to several of them

The condition of Indians in thi

continu d to remain satisfactor; till 1937

n offic r to visit the Colony and to report on the condi ion of Indians re ident there as no asyon one us a some oppulation of 35 000 the condition of indiana re ident there as no fixed indianam mostly it of a 'id the trade in "cer of the Government of India visited iors—of which Zanzibar furnishes more than the Colony since human Talaray [3 h is 60 per cent of the world's supply—is larg it deputation in 19 5. The sign cation was in their hands. No problems of any magnitude set pt 1 by 11 Ms Government and in Msy led this community until 301 1934 when a 1940 Mr. 8 Hiddey 1 Co. Secretary to the other construction of the control of problems of the control of problems of the control of the con st y d i tie Col ny f r about fi e weeks hi r port with wa publish 1 at the nd of the mor import at f which are (1) mi imum w ge f r l tour ra in the s g r ind try () mauritius—1 April 1) 4 the Co eram at a first lour rs in the sgr lind try () of litarilities requested that emirration to it Coday might be coult up for a period of constitution with the Standing Committee of the constitution with the Standing Committee of the constitution with the Standing Committee of the constitution with the Standing Committee of the constitution with the Standing Committee of the constitution with the Standing Committee of the constitution of the constitution with the standing Committee of the constitution of the constitution. The Go eram at of Mauritine | Committee of the constitution of the cons

add to it him all a little of the property of tion and W tion and W s Ron ds ramined the question of adjutm nt of ses Ti r port of the In Feltanty 10 0 the Go rement of India red is the Feltanty 10 0 the Go rement of India red is reply from the Colonial foreron entering the Feltantian Colonial foreron entering the Feltantian Colonial for the Colonial for the Feltantian Colonial for the

War The extension of war t the Far Es t and Burma gave rise to new problems The three were labour dit used to the control of th tion to enquire into not report to the disturb present when the second process and the seco by the manuform of a bable labour level latt in the place and the labour of disance of 10 which had been ever to disance of 10 which had been ever to disance of 10 which had been ever to disance of 10 which had been ever to disance of 10 which had been ever to disance of 10 which had been ever to disance of 10 manuformen and to the located to the former to the labour of labour ordines of 1038 which closely found the labour of considerable and the located to the labour of the labour of whom are employed on sugar estates make of whom are employed on sugar estates make the labour of 1033 been distincted and the labour of 1033 been distincted and the labour of 1033 been distincted and the labour of the labour of which is distincted to the labour of the labour of the labour of the labour of the labour of the labour of the labour of the labour of the labour of labour of the labour of the labour of the labour of labour of the labour cial Governments to give necessary advances of great importance. The Provincial Government of India. The ments and National Service Labour Tribus advances are still being granted by them thave been requested by the Government of In Thirdly, the welfare of Indians in the Japanese to register applications for employment of the control o occupied territories generally is one on which both | non-technical and technical personnel responses Government and the public are much concerned tively, with a view to the persons being put touch with employers, including Government of India to obtain such information as Departments, and industry. The Government of India to obtain such information as Departments, and industry. ment of India to obtain such information as Departments, and industry may become available through neutral sources of India have also appointed an Officer on spe and the International Red Cross Fourthly, duty for the purpose Central Refugee Officer. and the International Red Cross Fourthly, duty for the purpose Central Refugee Offi with the cessation of normal communications in Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi h with those countries, a very considerable number be appointed by the Government of It of enquiries were and are still being madred by of enquiries were, and are still being, received by the Government of India for eliciting information regarding the welfare of individuals in those arens, and through the courtesy of the Red Cross! attempts are being made by them to secure the necessary information Fifthly, the Government of India have been receiving claims in respect of properties and assets left behind in the enemyoccupied territories which are for the present important questions which have arisen and for merely being recorded by them for any possible fuller account reference should be made to action later though obviously they cannot give communiques on the various subjects which any guarantee that these claims can at all be being issued from time to time by the Govi settled Sixthly, the question of the rehabiliment of India tation of the evacuees in India is also

with a view to assisting the evacuees obtaining relief under the Central Gove ment scheme of financial assistance and in sei ing suitable employment Burma refugee of nisations have also been set up in Asi and Bengal which look to the needs of refut arriving from across the border Refere has been made only to some of the n

Indians in Great Britain

to the Pars e community) have sat in the Hou of Commons Since 1910 v n Indi ns— th lat Mr Ameer All the first L d Sinh the us in Mr Amer All the first L d Sinh the b n used The domes and valids of the size in Sinh and Sir B node Mitter the late Sir Dinaba building have been mb lished by mr 1 and 18 Shadi Jai Mr M. R Jayahar and paints of the Privy Council Times Indi in a traited to the water supply is nil 19 indepen a Ad bests to the Sc 1 ary of State for Jai of the late of the Sir Jai of the Sir Ja

Sir Wm Meyer 108 (Petd) 19 0 Si Dadiba Merw njee Dalai 19 3 4 Sir Atul Cha dra Chatte je 19 5 31 Si Bhupendra Yath Mitra 1931 36 Sir Fi ozkhan Noon from 1936 1941 and Sr Azi ul Huq from the Sprin of 1942

In March 1930 the office of the High Com In March 1930 the office of the High Com missioner for Indi was trasferr d from the independent premises in Gross nor Gardens to the Company of the Company of the Company in the Company of the Company of the Company of this noble building with a has a frontage of abut 130 ft opposite the W doort Hotel was the work of Six Herbert Raker P.A. with D O or Faber as consulting engineer with D of the Company of the Company of the of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the the Company of the the rehitect has given to the details of the external elevation by means of carving heraldry and symb lism an individ lity th t proc! im it the London hous of India Including b se and symb lism an individently to be proceed to the London hous of India Including be seement a d m zzanine floors there as twelve floors in all the vall ble space for clerical with almost proceeding to the lower level in the constraint of the lower level in the constraint of the lower level in the constraint of the lower level in the constraint of the lower level in the constraint of the lower level in the constraint of the lower level in the constraint of the lower level in the lowe courtyard on the Strand side to the roof i about 100 ft

On the ground floo there is a great hall for

The staircase exhibition hall octagon I hall doing xc and library markedly express the Indian India Hous

In the middle of the n neteenth century the icharacter of the building. The walls of the Parsec community in the pers no of the ite stateness and the his are of red stone simil r Dadabhai Naoroli and other members of the farm of Cana & Co led the way in the sojourn of India in E. gland for buildings purposes of This lead it has since minimated thousands the same firmly estable and there. And are the years of the same firmly estable and there. And are the years on an unpresented for there are in London and elsewhere practising barristers solicitors and medical men of indian building the parts of the same of the In the middle of the n neteenth century the character of the building. The walls of the gu an for floori g obviates the need for any floor covering. From has ment to roof scarcely any wood of non Indian origin was employed Feb panelling a d d corative purposes in all parts of the geat building liver gray koko laurel and the beautit I dark red padoub, hay n used The domes and vaults of the

Ind H us Index overnment Ind H us Index of the Indian Trade Commissioner ad his staff are at India House with all othe dep rt was first e tabli hed in 19 0 and its various excepting the Sto's Denastrated the Indian House with all other dep rt ments of the Office of the High Commissioner Wanning of the Sto's Denastrated the Indian House with all other dep rt ments of the Office of the High Commissioner was also as the Indian Trade Commissioner and his staff are at India House with all other dep rt ments of the Office of the High Commissioner and his staff are at India House with all other dep rt ments of the Office of the High Commissioner and his staff are at India House with all other dep rt ments of the Office of the High Commissioner and his staff are at India House with all other dep rt ments of the Office of the High Commissioner and his staff are at India House with all other dep rt ments of the Office of the High Commissioner and his staff are at India House with all other dep rt ments of the Office of the High Commissioner and his staff are at India House with all other dep rt ments of the Office of the High Commissioner and his staff are at India House with all other dep rt ments of the Office of the High Commissioner and his staff are at India House with all other dep rt ments of the Office of the High Commissioner and his staff are at India House with all other dep rt ments of the Office of the High Commissioner and his staff are at India House with all other dep rt ments of the Office of the High Commissioner and his staff are at India House with all other dep rt ments of the Office of the High Commissioner and his staff are at India House with all other departments and his staff are at India House with all other departments and his staff are at India House with all other departments and his staff are at India House with all other departments and his staff are at India House with all other departments and his staff are at India House with all other departments and his staff are at India House with a depot off the Thames t Blveder R d Lambeth

The Students

Under normal conditions it is the student community which conditions the greatly preponderating India nements and reates a onstant problem. Its numbers multiplid ten of well be fold in the quit rofa century before th 1914 18 war After a e y consider ble tempora y check can d th reby the numbers rapidly e p nded from 1919 in sp te of p essu on coll ge ommodation. In add tion to the on on go ommonation in add tion to the ordil ary gr d ate r und r gr duate student ther are s me youth of g od family, incl d n helps of Ind n St tes adm tt d into the public chools su h as Iton a d H rrow there are ordin rily some 500 Indi ns at the Inns f Court In the l st qu rter of a century there h been w lcome incre se in the number of t chn land industrial t dents Altog ther ncludin techn I and medical t dent w re up to the outbreak of War in 1939 fully you got the oddream of whit in 1939 Isiny 000 your I dians (some five pree t of them wom m) in Londo Edinburgh Cmbrid O ford (I s ow M che ter Birmi gham Leeds Shem ld Liverpool nd a lew other egnt s London abs feed bout h if th tot! The dd d d ng rs of total warf e On the ground floo there is a great half for feet with the first floor of the first floor pres nt d y co ditions and difficulti s of tr ns und rth lend rehip of Mrs L. S Am ry h ab en xc lle t work with h dq rters at

Sport.

With the War removed from India's doors, sport in the country benefitted appreciably in the year under review and transport difficulties were not so pronounced as in the previous year, although racing was again hard hit Cricket, hockey and football, as usual, were the most popular branches, and football, especially, received a great fillip

Cricket -The Board of Control for Cricket in India is responsible for the affairs of the Several representative teams competed, as usual, on zonal lines for the Cricket Championehip of India, for the Ranji Trophy, a magnificent gold cup of unique design which keeps green the memory of that illustrious Indian cricketer Ranjitsinhji The biggest attraction of the year, the Bombay Pentangular Tournament, which comprises teams representing the Muslims, Parsis, Hindus, Europeans and The Rest, was an outstanding success, and will be remembered for the wonderfully exciting final between the Muslims and the Hindus

Football—The game is controlled by subordinate provincial associations in affiliation with the All India Football Federation It has gained tremendous popularity in recent years, and the introduction of Rule 33 by the parent body, which prevents the wholesale transfer of players during the season, has proved most beneficial The Santosh Memorial Shield, the official championship for the country competed for by the various provinces on the zonal basis, was not held The premier competitions in the country are the 1 F A Shield, in Calcutta, and the Rovers Cup, in Bombay

Hockey—The game, which is controlled by the All-India Hockey Federation, is easily the most popular in the country, and the standard of play the best in the world, a fact which is amply borne out by India's triumphs at the last three Olympiads There is an official championship, competed for by provincial teams, and the trophy is a quantity carved Maori Shield, presented by the Maoris to the Indian team which toured New Zealand—The principal tournaments are the Aga Khan Cup in Bombay, the Beighton Cup, at Calcutta and the Yadavendra Shield, at New Delhi

The Turf —Rucing in India is organised on a large scale, and all the many courses are controlled, between them, by the Royal Western India Turf Club and the Royal Calcutta Turf Club The standard is very high, and the race courses, particularly those in Bombay and Calcutta, compare favourably with the best in the world The importation of first class thoroughbreds from Australia and England has, owing to the present war conditions, practically ceased,

and this has given a big fillip to the indigenous breed, which has made remarkable improvement in recent years. The principal races are the newly framed Indian Derby and the Echipse Stakes of India, both run in Bombay, and the King-Lmperor's and Viceroy's Cups at Calcutta The annual meetings at Bangalore, Mysore and Secunderabad were not held, owing to travel restrictions

Golf—The game has a big following, and almost every town of any size has its own course. The Royal Calcutta Golf Club's "A" course is considered the best in the country, and the one recently laid out by the Bombay Presidency Golf Club, at Chembur, holds great promise. In view of the seriousness of the War situation, it was feared that the annual Golf Week at Nasik, always popular with followers of the game in Western India, would have to be dropped, but the excellent support forthcoming made it possible for the event to materialise and prove as successful and enjoyable as any of its predecessors

Tenns—Tennis is looked after by the All-India Lawn Tennis Association through its provincial associations, and a definite effort was being made, until comparatively recently towards the improvement of its standard of play by the employment of expert coaches and the selection of young players for these coaches to work on, the aim of the parent body having been the training of a Davis Cup team. The shortage of tennis balls, however, has compelled this scheme to be temporarily stopped and has also resulted in many popular annual tournaments in the big centres, particularly Bombay, not being held

Athletics —There is an All India Olympic Association, with subordinate associations in most of the provinces, but athletics generally do not approach the standard of other games. There was noticeable improvement in the Games held in some of the provinces, but in no case did the performances approach International standard. Lack of tracks and suitable training grounds is a big handicap to progress being made, but the governing body is tackling this question and a big improvement was noticeable at Patiala where cinder and cycle tracks were used during the All-India Games

Other Games —Most of the other games have their controlling organisations Table Tennis and Billiards have caught on wonderfully with all classes, and Badminton has made appreciable progress Amateur boxing is strong in Bombay, Bengal, Lahore and in the Services but is still in its infancy in other parts of the country.

AQUATICS

Bombay

- The finals of the Inter Collegiste Aquatic Championships resulted as follows -
 - 100 Metres Free Style—J J glom (St Yavler) 1 K R. Thanawala (St Yavler) 1 A Kain (St Vaviers) 3 Time— 68 seconds
 - 800 Meires Fre Style—J Jaclom (St Xaviers) 1 M K S th a (St Navier) 2 S C Poo jiaji (St Xavirs) 3 Time— 13 minutes 7 8 seconds
 - 00 M tres Free Style (Rel y)—St.
 Xavier a Cull ge 1 Fliphin to Coll ge ...
 Podar College 3 II ie— minutes 8
 seconds
 - Plain Di ing -O 1 1 odh (Flp) instone) 1
 Douglas Lee (Flphi tore) (I H
 kirpalani (Liphinstone) 3
 - Champlo hip—St Ya I rs College (.8 points) 1 Elphinstone College and R I Sc (14 points) 2.
 - Th aquati gala in aid of the Guj rat Relief Fund resulted as follows -
 - 100 M tres Free Style (M n) 9 Vag (Be gal)
 1 minute 8 econd 1 D Mitt r
 (Be g l) 1 mi ute 5 seconds 5 J
 - Jaglom (Bombay) I minut 5 0 seco ds 3

 50 Metres Free Style (Women) Mrs. Lella
 Hald r (Bengal) 39 4 econds 1 Miss
 h shsikar (Bo bay) 40 8 cond
 Miss Ro na Sen Gupta (B ngal) 4 sec nds
 - 100 Metres Breat Str ke (Men)—H Banne jee (B grl) 1 min nte 7 second 1 1 khan (Homb y) 1 mi ute 31 s cond I Bajaj (Bo nbay) 1 min t 3 s second 3
 - 50 Metres Breast Stroke (Women) —Mi : Gita Bann rjee (He rai) 53 eco ds I Mi s Nali i M hta (Hombay) 54 ds ds Miss Padma Dalai (B mbay) 61 6 se ds
 - 3 × 100 Metres Relay —Beng I (N. Das P. Mullick, and D. Mitt r) 3 mi ut s 58 8 cond 1 Bomb y (J. Jaglom Ali Merchant and P. Khan) 4 mft utes 10 8 seconds 2
 - Witer Plo—Beng l bat Prn. khlal Maf tiai Hind B ti by izg ist thr Beng l Oopi De G Day Mohit D J Day Day Jah and B N g Pran Mahal Mas U Hii du Bath O tive ey D M r fl I B jaj A til N J D M hta, B Ratan ey nd K C De
 - CO Metr s Fr Style (Me)—Sachin Nag (Bengal) 1 Time— mil tes 7 s conds Jaglom (B mb y) Time— min t s 6 1 mds
 - 50 M t s B k stroke (Wom n)—Miss Rom S n Gupt (B ng !) 1 Ti e—5 ond Mr Luxmi Polej Time—59 6 ec ds

- 4 x 50 Metres Relay—Bengal (S Nag R Mookerji D Dasa d Dilip Mitra) I Time — I inutes 16 8 second Bombod (Batilivala Baj J P Katn and Jaglom) Time— minutes 16 9 conds
- Wat r 1010—Beng l beat Pomlay 8-0 Scor rs Jahar Ahir 4 J Dass 3 and D Dass

Calcutta

- The aquati cont at letween a Bombay team and Calcutta University resulted as follow
 - 100 Metres Free Style—Lt F Vandyk (Bombay) I S bhas Ci titerjee (C leuita University) 2. I K nori (Calcutta Uni versity) 3 Time—I minute 8 / seconds
 - 100 M it s Back Stroke—Protip Mitter
 (6 i utta University) 1 R De (Bombay)
 M M ref nt (B mbay) 3 Time—
 1 minut 1 /5 seconds
 - 100 Metres Breat Stroke—II Bannerjee (Calc tita Uni ersity) I T Bhar (Calc ti Univ rsity) P Kian (Bombay) 3 Time—I min te 28 / seconds
 - 400 Metre Free Style J J glom (Bombay)
 1 B Cl ndra (Calcutta) Uni rsity)
 Santosi Cl atterjee (C. l utta University) 3
 Time—6 min tes 3 seconds
 - 4 × 0 M tr Melley R lay —B mbay I (leut Univ rsity _ Time—I minut 44/5 s cond Tie wi nrs wer repre s nted by Lt \andyk R D an and k R Ti naw lia
- The I ter Provincial Aquatic Meet resulted as
 - 100 M tres Free Style —S hag (B nbal) 1 Dilip Mitra (Be g l) S Saha (B ng l) 3 Time—1 min 4 / second.
 - 100 M t B ast Stroke —P Mullick (Bengal) 1 R D n (Bomb y) A Dey (Beng l) 3 Time—1 n inute 6 3/5 co d
 - 100 M tre Ba k Stroke—Protip Mitra (B ng l) 1 N ip n D s (B ng l) M Mer hant (Bombay) 3 Time—1 minute 6 3/ eco ds
 - 00 Metres F e Style S Nag (Bengal) 1 Dilip Mitra (B gal) S S i a (B ng l) 3 Lt I y ndy (Bombay) 4 Time— 1 linut s 34 ec d
 - 00 M t B east Stroke —P M lli k (Bengal)
 1 T Bh r (Be gal)
 1 Kha (Bomb y)
 3 Time—3 min t 10 /5 s conds
 - 3 Time—3 min t 10 [5 s conds
 00 Metr B st Str ke —P M ll! k (Bengal)
 13 Time—3 mi tes 10 [5 seconds
 - On Met es Back Strok —M Saha (B ngal) 1
 N Pas (B gal) 2 M M chant (Bounbay)
 3 Time—3 ml ut s 17 4/5 e onds
 - 100 M tr s F e Styl (Women)—Mi s P B ii tyn (B b y) 1 Mrs Lil Hald r (B ng l) Time—1 n lnut 9 econds

- 100 Metres Back Stroke (Women) Miss Ruth Presser (Bombay) 1 Miss Rama Sen (Bengal) 2 Time—2 minutes, 4 4/5 seconds
- 100 Metres Breast Stroke (Women) Miss P Ballantyne (Bombay) 1 Miss Ruth Presser (Bombay) 2 Miss Inge Soltaug (Bombay) 3 Time—1 minute, 53 1/5 seconds
- 100 Metres Medley Relay—Bengal beat Bombay Time—3 minutes, 56 1/5 seconds
- 100 Metres Tree Style Relay —Bengal beat Bombay Time 1 minutes, 34 4/5 seconds
- 50 Metres Medley Relay (Women)—Bengal beat Bombay in r close contest. Miss Ballantyne put up a great fight and was only beaten at the post by Mrs Lila Halder (Bengal) who enjoyed a big lead in the last hap
- Fixed Board Diving—E Hollo (Bombay) 1
 Lt Johnson (Bombay) 2 Asu Dutt (Bengal)
 3
- Spring Board Diving—E Hollo (Bombay) 1
 Asu Dutt (Bengal) 2 R Levy (Bombay) 3
- Bengal best Bombay by eight goals to four in the water polo match

ATHI FTICS.

Bombay

The dual athletic contest between a team representing the American and British Services and a team from the Bombay Provincial Olympic Association resulted as follows—

MEN'S EVENTS.

- 100 Metres L C Woodcock (Bombay) 1 L Dias (Bombay) 2 S N Bhaya (Bombay) 3 Time—11 2 seconds
- 200 Metres—C McGarity (Americans) 1 W Patterson (Americans) 2 S N Bhava (Bombay) 3 Time—23 6 seconds
- 400 Metres V Vazandar (Bombay) 1 Cox (Americans) 2 Amitsing (Bombay) 3 Time—51 6 seconds
- 800 Metres A Gordon (Americans) 1 J C
 McGiloray (Americans) 2 S Cowan
 (Bombay) 3 Time—2 minutes, 0 6
- 1,500 Metres V Blowfield (British) 1 F D Souza (Bombay) 2 J Leitler (Americans) 3 Time 1 minutes, 22 2 seconds
- 3,000 Metres —V Blowfield (British) 1 L Pereira (Bombay) 2 R N Powell (British) 3 Time 9 minutes, 39 8 seconds
- 110 Metres High Hurdles—J Vickers (Bombay) 1 W Lacefield (Americans) 2 L Woodcock (Bombay) 3 Time 15 8 seconds
- 200 Metres Low Hurdles —J Vickers (Bombay) 1 L Woodcock (Bombay) 2 V
 Bazandar (Bombay) 3 Time 25 8
 seconds (Indian Record)
- Running Broad Jump—Baldeo Singh (Bombay) 1 S Wilhams (Americans) 2 R Reynolds (Bombay) 3 Distance 22 feet, 1 inch
- Running High Jump—Vince King (Americans) 1 W Rogers (Americans) 2 H Aaron (Bombay) 3 Height—6 feet, 3 inch (Bombay Record)
- Pole Vault Moshrat Hussein (Bombay) 1 C Cass (Americans) 2 H Aaron (Bombay) 3 Height—11 feet, 63 inches (Bombay Record)
- Hop, Step and Jump —J D Souza (Bombay)
 1 R Reynolds (Bombay) 2 S Williams
 (Americans) 3 Distance 44 feet, 62

- Throwing The Discus—J F Anderson (Americans) 1 F Ingram (Americans) 2 J E Dann (Americans) 3 Distance—125 feet, 3½ inches (Bombay Record)
- Throwing The Javelin—P J Bohman (Americans) 1 M C Dhawan (Bombay) 2 Baldeo Singh (Bombay) 3 Distance—172 feet, 4½ inches (Bombay Record)
- Putting The Shot —D Bolotin (Americans) 1
 Van Hagen (British) 2 B Stokes (Bombay)
 3 Distance—38 feet, 101 inches
- 5,000 Metres Walk —C F Sutton (British) 1 O Rodrigues (Bombay) 2 Time—28 minutes, 14 2/5 seconds
- 400 Metres Relay (4 × 100)—Bombay (L Dlas, B Fernandes, L C Woodcock and S Bhaya) 1 British and American team (Patterson, McGarity, Williams and Inhofe) 2 Time 43 8 seconds (Bombay Record)
- 800 Metres Relay (4 × 200)—Bombay (L Dlas, B Fernandes, P N Byatnal and L C Woodcock) 1 British and American team (W Paterson, C McGarity, E Craddock and R Inhofe) 2 Time—1 minute, 32 seconds
- 1,600 Metres Relay (4 × 400)—British and American team (C Cox, J Zeitler, E Labhie and A Gordon) 1 Bombay 2 (This race was run on the wrong track by mistake and no timing was recorded)
- 4,000 Metres Medley Relay (400, 800, 1,200 and 1,600) British and American team (C Cox, J C McGilvray, J Zeitler and A Gordon) 1 Bombay (V Nazandar, S Cowan, F D'Souza and L Pereira) 2 Time 11 minutes, 6 6 seconds
- Team Championship—British and American team—winners (86 points) Bombay runners up (77 points)

WOMEN'S EVENTS

- 60 Metres —Miss Banoo Gazdar 1 Miss D Badal 2 Miss C McNab 3 Time—8 2 seconds
 - 100 Metres —Miss D Badal 1 Miss Banoo Gazdar 2 Miss C McNab 3 Time— 13 4 seconds
- Running High Jump —Miss Suraiya Currim bhoy 1 Miss Banoo Gazdar 2 Miss C McNab 3 Height 4 feet, 72 inches (Bombay Record)

Bunning Broad Jump — Miss Banoo G zdar 1 Miss Mani Gazdar 2. Miss C Mc\ab 3 Distance-15 feet . Inches

CYCLE RACES

1600 Metres Relay (4 × 400)—British (1 minute 6 seco ds) 1 8 Corder (1 minute 27 6 seconds) 7 J F Amin (1 minute 30 8 seconds) 3 Rhead thus clipped a second off Corder s record at the last Bombay Olympic Games

1 000 M tres Sprint -R Rh ad 1 S Corder J F Amin S Rhead and Corder in the heats on Saturday both clocked 15 seconds for the last 00 metres, thereby betteri g by 0 seconds the Bombay record held jointly by them.

4 000 Metres Lap R ce — E J Mistry 1 H R Havewala D R Sarkari 3 Time —17 minute 16 6 seconds.

The Bombay Provincial Clympic Association a Tenth Annual Junior Games resulted as follows

GIRLS-MIDGETS

Running Broad Jump —Mass Dian Stengles 1
Miss Premii P Patk 2 Mi. a kumud
Jukar 3 Di tance—7 feet, 10 inches

50 Metres -Miss Manjuba Shah 1 Miss Mehroo Karma Miss Prochi Vaid 3 Mehroo Karma Time-8 8 seconds

5 Metres Skipping Race—Mi s Manjula Shah 1 Miss Rumud Jukar ? Miss Mankadini Jukar 3 Time—12 4 s conds

BOYS-MIDGETS

Running Broad Jump -A
Amanullah Khan Chandre mp -A Shafee 1 Chandrak nt R Patil 3 Distance-13 feet 51 inches

50 Metres —Amanull h Khan 1 A Shafee Promode S Mantri 3 Time—7 4 seconds 50 Motres Sack Race — A Shafee 1 Umer Mith Amanullah Kh n 3 Time— 1 6 seconds

GIRLS-HORNETS

Running High Jump —Mis Gl dys Baldrey 1 Miss Mehrn D stoor " Miss Barla Sh h 3

II ight -3 feet 61 1 hes Running Broad Jump —Miss Gladys Baldrey 1 Mis Phyllis D Sonza — Miss Haze D Sliva 3 Distance—13 feet 41 inches

5 M tres -Mi 9 Nargesh Surti 1 Miss Haze D Silv Miss Mehru Dastoor 3 Time-

BOYS-HORNETS

Runni g Broad Jump —R Jo es 1 Ho hang B Buhariwal harima D Doodha 3 Distance—14 feet 54 inch s Runni g High Jump -R Jones 1 Ho hang

P C ntr ctor 2 Ho h ng H Buhariwala 3 Height—4 feet 4 inche

75 Met es Run —Hoshang B Buh riwala 1 Zi urrehman 2 Eruch Γ Mukadam 3 Time-10 4 seconds

500 Metres Cycle Race (scratch) —Homi M Lakd wala 1 Narim n D Do dh Lakd wala 1 Narim n D Do dh Sh rad H Ehot 3 Time-5 4 seconds

OIRLS-CADETS

000 Metres Cycle Race -MI a C P Jariwala and Miss J Thakkar dead heated

100 Metres - Miss Banco Gazdar 1 Mis Mani Gazdar Miss Veronica Longman 3

Time-14 seconds Running High Jump -Mi s Siloo Anklesaria I Miss Banoo Gardar feet 1 inch

Bunning Broad Jump -- Miss Banco Gazdar 1
Miss Siloo Anklesaria Mi Alzira
Menezes 3 Distance--1 feet 4f inches

500 Metres Cycle Race —Mi s Jyotirbala N Thakkar 1 Miss Charu hila R J riwala Time—1 minute 56 8 seconds

400 Metres Relay (4 × 100) —G I P Railway Sports Club 1 Alexandria High Sch ol St Andrew s High School 3 Time—58 6 seconds

BOYS-CADETS

500 Metres Cycle Race (s ratel) -- Firoze Jeejcebhoy 1 D dy k Bul ara Jai J Master 3 Time-51 seconds

Pole Vault -- Howard thrah m 1 Height-8 feet inches

100 Met es Run -Farle Powell 1 Howard Abraham Dibrahim 3 Time-1 seconds

Ruaning Broad Jump —Howard Abraham 1 I or Abraham Distance—18 feet 5 inches

Running High Jump —Leo M ezes 1 An ar H ward Abraham 3 Height—4 feet 91 Inches

800 Metres Run —Cl ude Menezes I Nelson D Soura A S Ahatkhatay 3 Time— minute 19 8 seconds

000 Metres Cycle Lap Race -D dy K Raisar 1 J l J M ter Vilay 8 Ma trl and Firozo J ejechhoy 3 Time-3 minutes 55 8 seconds.

CHAMPIO\SHIPS

Midgets-Girls -Al xandri Gl is English Instit te (7 points) 1 Do doba Jagannath Trust L thi Lezim Cl ss (6 points) 2 Cathedral Girls School (3 points) 3

Midgets—Boys —Muslims Sports Club (16 points) 1 D J Trust (point) "

Hornets—Girls—Cathedral Girls Sci ool (9 points) 1 St A drews High Sci ool (8 points) Alex ndri Girl E glish I stitut (4 points) 3 The first two men thomed instit thous the Dut in an additio 75 yards skippi g r e Cathedral Girls School secured th odd point

Horn ts—Boys —Cusro v Bag Sports Com mittee (11 pol ts) 1 Cathedral High School (6 points) — Bombay Cycle Cl b (3 points) S

Cadets—Girls—G I P Railway Sports Club (11 points) 1 Wilson (olicge (10 points) 2 Alexandria Girls Luglish Institute (8 points) 30

Cadets—Boys—Bombay High Schools Athletic Association and Olympic Athletes Union tied with 11 points The tie will be decided next Saturday, one event (200 metres) being run

Lahore

The finals of the Lifth Inter University Athletic Championships of India resulted as

High Jump—Karam Chand (Punjah) 1
Aaron (Boml 21) 2 A Kheri (Aligarh) 3
Height—5 feet, 8 1 inches

Hammer throw —Baldeo Singh (Iucknow) 1 Gulbar Khan (Punjab) 2 Joginder Singh (Punjab) 3 Distance—117 feet, 2 inches

Long Jump —P A Kaiker (Delhi) 1 Karam Chand (Punjab) 2 Prothipal Singh (Punjab) 3 Distance—21 feet 10 inches

Putting the shot —Sarwar Shah (Punjab) 1
Mohd Ashraj (Punjab) 2 Mohd Sharif
(Aligarh) 3 Distance 10 feet, 10 inches

800 Metres—B S Soni (Punjab) 1 Gurbachan Singh (Punjab) 2 C Andrews (Madras) and Mohd Sadiq (Aligarh) tie, 3 Time—2 minutes, 3 4 seconds

200 Metres — D. I. Philip (Madras) 1 Mohd Abid (Aligarh) 2 R. De S. Vijeyeratne (Ceylon) 3 Time—22 5 seconds

110 Metres Hurdles—B Ratnaka Rai (Madras) 1 Aftab Ali (Aligarh) 2 7 W Desmond (Madras) 3 Time—16 3 seconds

Discus Throw —Sarwar Shah (Punjab) 1 Gulbaz Khan (Punjab) 2 Baldeo Singh (Lucknow) 3 Distance—111 feet, 6 inches

Pole Vault —Musharraf Hussain (I ucknow) 1 Bal Jit Dutt (Punjab) 2 J W Desmond (Madras) 3 Height—11 feet, 5 inches

Hop, Step and Jump—P N Kaickel 1 Karam Chand (Punjab) 2 Prithipal Singh (Punjab) 3 Distance 44 feet, 11 inches

400 Metres — Krishen Bhatia (Punjab) 1 Amrit Singh (Punjab) 2 V V Vazandar (Bombay) 3 Time—52 seconds

400 Metres Hurdles —V V Vazandar (Bombay) 1 Mohd Alı (Punjab) 2 A D H Samarnayake (Ceylon) 3 Time—58 3 seconds

Javelin Throw —Maharundra Singh (Benares)
1 Ijaz Khan (Punjab) 2 Shaffiullah
(Punjab) 3 Distance—157 feet, ½ inch

100 Metres — E L Philip (Madras) 1 Mohd Abid (Aligarh) 2 Ram Sarup (Punjab) and P N Kaiker (Delhi) tie, 3 Time—11 33 seconds

1,500 Metres —Bahadur Singh (Punjab) 1
Bakhshish Singh (Punjab) 2 Bishen
Sarup (Delhi) 3 Time 4 minutes, 25
seconds

 4×100 Metres Relay —Madras 1 Aligarh 2 Bombay 3 Time—45 seconds

Madras

The following are the results of the finals of the annual Madras Presidency Olympic Games

Pole Vault —Babington Samuel (Fugineering College Athletic (lub) 1 Bdr Bellet (2) L. C. King (Ingineering College Athletic Clul) 3 Height—9 ft., 5 in

100 Metres Race — C S Balakrishnan (Madras Y M C A) 1 J L Nelson Issues (Madras Y M C A) 2 Doralswami (Y M C A College) 3 Sudersana Rao (Y M C A College) 4 Time—11 4 seconds

200 Metres Hurdles — Koteswara Rao (Ingineering College Athletic Club) 1 K I Inppen (Madras M.C.A.) 2 J E Nelson Issacs (Madras M.C.A.) 3 L/Bdr Antonio 4 Time—28 6 seconds

800 Metres Run —R Nagappan 1 Sardul Singh (YMCA College) 2 R S Wilson (YMCA College) 3 A D Parthasarathi (Madras YMCA) 4 Time—2 minutes, 5 7 seconds

200 Metres Race —C S Balakrishnan (Madras Y M C A) 1 M A Mani (Madras I M C A) 2 Sudersana Rao (Y M C A College) 3 Koteswara Rao (Engineering College Athletic Club) 4 Time—23 9 seconds

High Jump —J F Nelson Isaacs (Madras 1 M C A) 1 Doraiswami (Y M C A College) 2 Hanuman Singh (Y M C A College) 3 K V Sambasiyam 4 Height —5 feet, 5 inches

1,500 Metres Race —R Nagappan 1 P
Satyanarayana (Madras Y M C A) 2 N
C Balram (Madras Medical College) 3
A G Comer, 4 Time 1 minutes, 18
seconds (new record)

Jacob Chakko (Engineering College Athletic Club) 2 Spr D'Jordon 3 L/B Trencher 4 Distance—155 feet, 6 inches

400 Metres Race —Sardul Singh (YMCA College) 1 R S Wilson (YMCA College) 2 K A Mannesa (Cochin Athletic Association) 3 Grr Grierson 4 Time—53 2 seconds

Hop, Step and Jump —M A Mani (Madras Y M C A) 1 J F Nelson Isaacs (Madras Y, M C A) 2 Doraiswami (Y M C 1 College) 3 Spr D Jordon 4 Distance—44 feet, 11½ in

400 Metres Relay —YMCA Central 1 YMC 1 College 2 Time—46 8 seconds

Discus Throw —L/B Trencher, 1 Bdr Bellet 2 Sub-Lieut Howard 3 Sgt Hough 4 Distance—99 feet, 61 inches

Mysore

The finals of the annual Mysore Olympic resulted as follows —

MEN'S EVENTS

100 Metres Hurdles —G Issac 1 M Nagaraj 2 200 Metres Low Hurdles —M Nagaraj 1 Syed Jaffer 2 *00 metres —L Archer 1 J Va pai 400 metres —V di elu 1 G George 800 metres —A T Ponnurang m 1 Sayers

1 500 metres —Syed Jaleel 1 Sayers "
5 000 metres —Syed J leel 1 Lesumuthu
10 000 m tres —Syed Jaleel (provi cial

Reserve Police) 1 Balakti hna "
Long Jump —T Sylo 1 II Robello "
High Jump —E Thomas 1 D \wheele weeken in "
Hop step and jump —H Robello 1 K
Hamachandran — 16 bbs Shot
Katu — Y Susino 1 M J Pe k

Shotput —) Susino 1 al 3 l'e k 100 metres awimming —M rshall Wal h 1 M A hrishnamurthy 400 metres awimming —M rshall Wal h 1

M A Krishnamurthy
Pole vult —G Thorpe 1 P V sude an "
Discus throw —Faire Mohamed 1 M J
Peak

Javelin throw —Falze Mohamed 1 M J Feak 2 Hammer throw —S Smart 1 Susino 3000 metres cycle race —Mascarenhas_1

WOMEN'S EVENTS

100m tre -Lilly Kalappa 1 A M Kaveri"
Long jump - We nie Nagamma 1 A M.

Shot pit — Veeraj k hi 1 R Jacob?

Shot pit — Veeraj k hi 1 R Jacob?

Di cus throw — Neerajak hi 1 Jaya

Di cus throw — Neerajakahi 1 R Jacob

800 metres cycling — V S Leela 1 Neera

jsk.hi
100 metres —K Kantha 1 N S Leela
Longjump —L Pichamuthu 1 Rangitham
50 metres awimming —C P Shil is 1

100 metres swimming -C P Shilais

BADMINTON

Bombay

The finals of the All India Radmi ton Tourna ment resulted as follows ---

Men s Singles —D vinder Mohan (Punjab) beat Praks 1 Asth (Punjab) 15 10 15 3 Men a Doubles —K M Rang ek r (Rombay) nd D C Mogw (B mbay) beat D Charanjit (Deihi) and S L Jaini (Deihi) 15 7 6 15 15

Mixed Doubl's —Prakasi N th (Punj b) and Miss Sunder Deodhar (Poon) beat D G (Bombay) and Mrs V Malhotra (Bombay) 15 13 15 11

Women's Singl —Miss T Deodhar (Poo) beat Mi's Sund r Deodhar (1 oo) 11 4 11 5

Women a Doubles —Miss F Taljarkhan (Bomb y) nd Miss M R Chi oy (Bomb y) be t Mis T r Deodhar (P n) a d Miss Bunde Deodhar (Poon) 15 4 15 9

Junior 81 gles —G Clandiram ni (Bomb y) beat Trilok Nath (United Povi ces) 5 15 15 10 15 11

5 15 15 10 15 11 Professio ls Si gles —Popatial Mohanlal beat L G Salv 15 8 15 6

Vet r ns Doubles —S V Gupte a d G I Lim ye be t J T Ferrel and D A F rreira 15 15-0

The finals of the We t rn India Badminton Ch mplo ships resulted s follow —

Men s Singl s -S Dinker Rao beat H Ferreir 15 13 17 14

Men s Doubles ...K M Rangnekar and D G
Mugwe b at V A Madgavkar and S Bose
15 13 15 0

Mix d Doubles —3 Bose and Miss Sum n Doodh r beat K M Rang ka nd Miss M'R Vim da! 1 15-6 15 10 Women Singles -Miss Sunder Deodhar be t Mi M R Chinoy 12 10 11 0

Women's Doubles --Miss Sunder Deodhar a d Miss Suman Deodhar beat Mi F Talyarkhan and Miss Vaccha 15-13 15 10 Professionals Singles --Popatial Mohanial w o L H Slave

Profes ionals Doubles —L G Sal e and Ramchandr beat P patial Mohanisi and

Atmaram 18 17 10-15 18 17

Ju lor Singles —G Chandiramani beat R D

Desai 15 7 15 10

The fi al of the Clicket Club of Indi Open Radminton Champlon hips resulted as follows — Men a Singles —B D Shroff beat H Ferreira 4 15 15 7 15 11

Men's Doubles -K R Lotwalla and G P Shirks beat R Pereira and H Ferreira 15 7 17 14

Mixed Do bles —K M Rangnekar a d Miss M R Vim dal l beat K R Lotwalla and Miss M R Chinoy 15 9 15 3

Wom ns Singles -Miss M R Chinoy b at

Miss A R Vinadalai 11 7 118

Women's Doubles —Mis M R Chi oy and
Miss Soman beat Miss A R Vimadal 1 and
Miss M R Vinad lai 15 13 15-5

P fessionals Singl s —P patlal Mohanial be t Ga pat Rami 15 10 15 4

be t Ga pat Ram! 15 10 15 4

Professio is Doubles — Ramcha dra Maha
deo d L G Salve b at Popatial Mobanial
and Murad Rhan 1 15 17 16 15 2

The finals of the Bombay Suburban Bad minton Tourname t resulted a follows ---

Men Si gles -B D Shroff beat H Ferreira 18 7 18 17

M ns D ubles —D G Mugwe and R N Kang beat L I Pereira and B D Shroff 15 11 1 15 1 14 Mixed Doubles —K R Lotwalla and Miss M R Chinoy beat S Dinker Rao and Miss L M Khatau, 15 4, 15 10

Women's Singles -Miss M R Chinos beat 'Mrs J S Noguer, 6-11, 11-1, 11-3

Women's Doubles —Miss M R. Chinoy and Mrs L M Khatau beat Mrs J. S Noguer and Miss L M Merchant, 13-18, 15 4, 15-7

Juniors' Singles -R D Desni beat G L Chandiramani, 15-12, 9-15, 15 12

Bandra Plate -C B Kallapa beat B A D'Penha, 15 11, 12 15, 15 3.

The Seers Cup Inter-Club Badminton Tournament final resulted as follows -

Bandra Gymkhana beat Sonawalla Club by two matches to nil

Dinker Rao (Bandra Club) beat S R Kalambi, 15 8, 15 9

B D Shroff (Bandra Club) beat B P Koppikar, 15-6, 15-8

Lahore

The finals of the Lahore YMCA. Open Badminton Tournament resulted as follows -Men's Singles —G Lewis beat Davinder Mohan, 17-20, 17-15, 15-10

Men's Singles (Handicap) —A Isaac beat Surrinder Mohan, 10 15, 15 4, 15-13

Poona

The finals of the Poona Open Badminton Championships resulted as follows -

Men's Singles -S N Gondalkar (Belgaum) beat C S Gopal (Bombay), 158, 156

Men's Doubles (over 40) —G J Limaye and S V Gupte beat Hasnabls and Dandekar, 15-9, 15-12

Mixed Doubles -S S Parulekar and Miss Suman Deodhar beat Gopal and Miss A Phadnis, 17-18, 17-14, 15-13

Women's Singles —Miss Suman Deodhar beat Miss A Phadnis, 11-4, 11-2

Women's Doubles (over 30) -Mrs Phadke and Mrs Phense beat Mrs Joshi and Mrs Apte, 15 11, 15 11.

BIT I TARDS.

Bombay

The Bombay Professional Handicap Billiards Tournament, for the People's Trophy, resulted | Tournament resulted as follows as follows

Makan Bijia (scr) beat Laloo Punia (-100) by 300 points to 297

The final of the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana Women's Handicap Billiards Tournament resulted as follows -

Miss Dhun Dadabhoy (-50) beat Mrs R R Mistry (Scr) by 250 points to 246

Baroda

The final of the All-India Professional Billiards

Dhanji Pitamber (Royal Bombay Yacht Club) beat Dhanji Nana (Willingdon Club, Bombay) by 500 points to 315

Madras

The final of the South India Billiards Cham pionship resulted as follows -

2,000 points J Coelho 1,831 points C C James

SNOOKER.

Madras.

The final of the South India Snooker Championship resulted as follows -T A Selvaraj (Bangalore) beat L Wilson (Bangalore) by three frames to nil

BOXING.

Bombay

-The finals of the Seventeenth Annual Amateur Boxing Championships of Western India re sulted as follows.

Menashy (Maccabi SC), Flyweight —I holder beat A G Sigamony (R I N) on

Bantamweight —J Satur (B B & C I Rly), holder beat E Enggles (M T E, R I N), the latter being disqualified in the third round

Featherweight —G Raymond (RIN) beat A Freeman (RN), the fight being stopped in the second round

Light-Heaveyweight -M Lowther (RAF beat B M Irani (Zoroastrian P C & H L) on points

King (MTE, RIN) o (B Goan A A) on Lightweight —W beat M Carvalho (B points

Welterweight -S D Rosario (RIN) beat D Pasha (RIN) on points

Middleweight _J Downes (R N) beat K' Read (Coastal Battery), the fight being stopped in the fourth round

Heavyweight —W G Pullen (RAF) wo M Lowther (RAF), the latter being unable to fight on medical grounds

Special Contests —M Nissim (MSC) beat J Barratto (NNH) on points F Furtado (Firestone SC) beat Hughes (RAF), the fight being stormed in the second country fight being stopped in the second round

Arthur Suares (1 st 8 lb) ex heavyweignt champion of India knocked out Li/Cpi Casson (12 st 3 lb) champion of North West England and middleweight champion of India 1940 in the seventh round of a schedule 10 round bout

Gunbost Jack (10 st 4 lb) knocked out Arthur Suares (13 st 10 lb) in the fourth round of a scheduled ten round bout

Labore

The finals of the All India Boxing Champion ships resulted as follows -

Flyweight -Sgt Gill (R A F) beat L Thana (Gurkhas) holder on points

CRICKEL

Ranu Trophy

The following are the details of the Cricket Championship of India for the Ra ji Trophy —

NORTH ZONE

Northern India heat D thi and District by an innings and 2 0 runs

Northern India 3 S for 7 wkts dec! (M Saced 56 A Hafeez 68 M R Bhide 114)

D lhi and District 5... (A Haisez 7 for 5) and 86 (Abdul Racof 25 Mahar Husseln 11 A Haisez 3 for 4 Amin 5 for 33)

Final -Northern India beat Southern Punjab by 86 runs

Northern India 449 (Munital 59 Ram Prakash 77, M Asi m 91 Shabir 4 f r 106) and 298 (Mu ital 85 Imtiaz Ahmed not out 100 Abdul Hafeez 46)

Southern Pu] b 293 (Murrawat 71 Maqsood 144 Abdul Hafee 3 fo 69 Chunil 13 for 66) and 9 (Chunilal 6 for 5)

SOUTH ZONE

Madras beat Hyder b d by 53 runs

Madras 188 (M Robinson 43 M J Gopalan 55 Ghul m Ahmed 7 fo 64 Bh opathy 3 fo 45) nd 33 (C P J hustone 86 A Alv 36 M O S i l n not out 25 Ghulam Ahmed 5 for 81 Bharatch nd 3 for 40)

Hyd rabad 192 (Jagdi hl 1 54 Aibara 47 Rangacha 1 5 for 46 Ram ingh 4 fo 46) a d 176 (Prasad 48 Asgh r 55 Ra g chari 3 for 33 Ram ingh 5 for 46)

Final -Mad as beat Mysore by an innings and 126 runs

Mad as 363 (R E N N ller 63 Ana ta naray n n 124 not ut M J G palan 55 P E P lla 5 for 73)

Mysore 78 (A G Ramei gh 3 fo 33 C R Rang charl 7 fr 34) and 159 (Shyam sunder 48 P E Palia 74 Gopala 3 for 10 Ramsingh S for 54)

Bantamweight —B Lai (Golden Gloves Inlants) holder beat C La Francis (N W Featherweight -L Beard (Sherwood College)

beat A M Joshua (Golden Gloves Calcutta) on points

Lightweight -Johnny Miller (U S Army) beat H Darby (P.R TS) on points

Welterweight —Joe Frischerz (U S Army) beat C Martin (U S Army) on points

Middleweight —Capt Ian Henderson (Gur khas) beat J Gayer (U S Army) on points

Light Heavyweight —James Rouse (U S Army) beat John Mays (U S Army) on points Heavyweight —Je se Dean (U S Army) beat L Jason (U S Army) on points

FAST ZONE

Holkar beat Bihar by an innings and 140 runs Hikar 389 (M Jagdale 14 CT Sarwate 71 S Bannerjee 5 for 90)

Bihar 158 (A Dey 46 C S Nayudu 6 for 79 C T Sarwate 4 for 4) and 91 (C T Barwate 5 for 3 C S Nayudu 3 for 18)

Bengal beat United Provinces by 75 runs

engai 48 (P B Dutt 58 P Sen 63 S G ndhi 5 for 97) and 157 (T V Partha sarathy 30 S Gandhi 4 for 44 J Mehta 3 for 19)

United Provinces 1 8 (K Ramchandra 32 A Lajmed 3 P D bree Carey 3 for 43 N Clowdhury 3 for 40) and 154 (Rajendra Nath ... 5 k.hwaja 34 J T Phansakar not out 40 N Chowdhury 5 for 49)

Final -Holker best Bengal by an innings and 38 runs

Holkar 538 (C T Sarwate 127 C K Nayudu 141 C S Nayudu 50 J N Bhaya 61 H G Gaikwad 3 P B Dutt 4 for 85)

Be g 1 64 (C S Nayudu 5 for 32) and 176 (T V Partha arathy 60)

WEST ZONE

We tern India States beat Gujerat by 200

W ste n India States 4 (Girdhari 44 Rathod 48 M S Balooch 5 for 4) and 71 (Girdhari 149)

Guje at 140 (Ahmuddin 54 Jayantilal 5 for 37 Nyalch nd 4 for S3) and 156 (V T Parekh S3 Nyalchand S for 48 Girdhari 5 for _3)

Bombay won on the result of the first innings

Bombay 43 (K C Ibr him 55 R S Modi 160 V M Merch at 84 Narottam 5 for 85 Inayat Khan S for 59) and 16 for 1 wkt

Sind 264 (Simpson 88 Daud Khan 53 Inayat Khan 51 H J Ko 6 for 90) and 244 f r 4 wits d 1 (Simp on 63 B 8 Amben 51 Narottam 58 Anwar Hussain 2 for 45 H J Kore 2 to 4)

Maharashtra beat Nawanagar by 489 runs Gokhale 58, M. R. Rege 52, K. M. Jadhav not out 84, Mubarak Ali 6 for 90) and 303 for 7 whits decl (M E Z Gazali 46, M N Paranipe not out 65, D B Deodhar 141, Mubarak Ali 3 for 102)

Nawanagar State 131 (P K Yadvendra sinhji 42, S G Shinde 5 for 18) and 115 (Jaysukhlal Oza 29. M S Samarsinhji 28, S G Shinde 4 for 29)

Bombay beat Western India States by an innings and 312 runs

Western India States 188 (Jayantilal 46, Shantilal 80, D G Phadkar 6 for 58) and 92 (K K Tarapore 5 for 20, M N Raiji 3 for 41)

Bombay 592 for 6 wkts deel (K C Ibrahim 55, R S Modi 210, V M Merchant 217, Y B Palvankar not out 66, Nyalchand 3 for 126)

Baroda beat Maharashtra by 354 runs

Baroda 314 (V N Raiji 68, V S Hazare 127, K M Jadhav 3 for 64, S G Shinde 3 for 93) and 512 for 3 wkts deel (V N Raiji 53, R B Nimbalkar 117, H R Adhikari not out 164, V S Hazare not out 162)

Maharashtra 205 (M. R. Rege 72, Vijay Hazare 3 for 51, Amir Elahi 3 or 70) and 267 (D. B. Deodhar 60, M. N. Paranjpye 63. Vivek Hazare 3 for 41)

Final -Bombay beat Baroda by seven wickets

Bombay 468 (R S Modi 245 not out, R S Cooper 62, Y B Palwanker 78) and 74 for 3 wkts

Baroda 151 (R. B. Nimbalkar 37, D. G. Phadkar 3 for 34, K. K. Tarapore 4 for 55) and 390 (R. B. Nimbalka 96, Gul Mahomed 100, K. K. Tarapore 4 for 108)

SEMI-FINALS PROPER

Holkar State beat Madras by 10 wkts

Madras 254 (C P Johnstone 64, B C Alva 40, C T Sarwate 6 for 90) and 158 (C P Johnstone 38, Richardson 44, C T Sarwate 7 for 60)

Holkar State 403 (C T Sarwate 74, D Comp ton 81, C K Nayudu 52) and 11 for no loss

Bombay beat Northern India by ten wkts

Northern India 363 (Abdul Hafeez 145, M R Bhide not out 60, Imtiaz Ahmed 55, D G Phadkar 3 for 61) and 312 (Nazar Mahomed 86, Munilal 55, Ram Prakash 54, K K Tarapore 4 for 91, M N Raijl 4 for 79)

Bombay 620 (K C Ibrahim 67, R S Cooper 68, R S Modi 113, D G Phadkar 73, U M Merchant 183, Abdul Hazeez 3 for 157) and 58 for no loss

Bombay beat Holkar by 374 runs

Bombry 462 (K C Ibrahim 44, R S Modi 98, R S Cooper 52, U M Merchant 79, Y B, Palvankar 75, C S Nayudu 6 for 153, B B Nimbalkar 3 for 88) and 764 (M K Mantri 63, R S Modi 151, V M Merchant 278, R S Cooper 104, U M Merchant 73, C S Nayudu 5 for 275, C T Sarwate 2 for 205, C K Nayudu 3 for 104)

Holkar 360 (C T Sarwate 67, Mushtaq Ali 109, C S Nayudu 54, M M Jagdale 43, D G Phadkar 5 for 75, K K Tarapore 3 for 94) and 492 (Mushtaq Ali 130, D Compton not out 249, B B Nimbalkar 40, M N Ralji 3 for 133)

BOMBAY STATISTICS

The following are the batting and bowling figures of all the players who assisted Bombay in this season's cricket Championship of India -

BATTING AVERAGES

		IN	0	Ag	H AV
R S Modi V M Merchant U M Merchant R S Cooper V B Palyankar K C Ibrahim D G Phadkar M N Raiji	••	774559548	210012021	1008 607 345 293 227 299 137 53	245*201 60 278 101 16 183 86 25 104 58 60 78 56 75 67 42 71 73 27 40 27* 26 50 63 25 57
M K Mantri J B Khot J J Kore K K Tarapore K M Rangnekar Anwar Hussain	•	64 4 5 1 4	0 2 0 0 1	66 30 56 9 20	28 16 50 40* 15 00 41 11 20 9 9 00 11 6 66

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	0	M	${f R}$	W	<u>, r.</u>
K K Tarapore J J Kore R S Modi M N Raiji Anwar Hussain Y B Palvankar V M Merchant	180 4 239 110 42	29 50 15 7 19 12 18 22	488 599 320 120 33 143 136 183 302	13 4 3 3 3	22 09 24 95 26 66 30 00 33 30 35 75 45 33 61 00 100 68

The remaining figures were as follows

K M Rangnekar, 9-0-27-0 K C Ibrahim 3-0-13-0 R S Cooper 1-1-0-0 C

PREVIOUS WINNERS

The following is a list of previous winners 1934 35—Bombay Cricket Association 1935 36—Bombay Cricket Association 1936-37—Nawanagar State 1937-38—Hyderabad State Bengal Cricket Association 1938 89 1939 40—Maharashtra Association 1940 41—Maharashtra Association

1941-42—Bombay Cricket Association 1942 43-Baroda Cricket Association 1943-44-Western India States

Ahmedahad

The twelve saide festival crick t match between Gujerat State Cricket Associ tion and Seth Surendra s team resulted as follows -

Onferst won by an innings and 6 runs

Gujerat 350 (Prithvir | 47 C G Patel 110 J H Schodan 4 Amir Li hi 6 for 140)

Burrendra a XII 1 (Surrendra 4 Jasu P tell 8 for 41) and 16 (V S II zare 9 Kesari 5 for 46 and Vinco Mankad 6 for 57)

Bombay

The Bombay P ntangular Cri ket Tourns ment resulted as follows -

Europeans vs Parsis-Parsis won on the result of the first fining

Europeans 300 (R. T. Simpson 69 J. Hard staff 159) and 18 for whits (D. Compton 9 not out J. Hardstaff 6 not out)

Parals 4 9 (R S Mod! 15 R S Cooper 3 D B Satha 0 1 Dobree Carey 6 for 139)

Muslims vs The Rest-Mu lims won on the result of the first in ings

The Rest 308 (Vijay Hazare 69 M Sath si an 101 Baced Ahmed 4 for 60) a d 66 for 6 wkts (Abdul Hafe z 3 for 13)

Muslims 378 for 7 wkts d cl (Gul Mahomed 106 M L 7 G zall 108)

Hindus vs Parsis-Hindus won on the result of the first innings

3 for 36)

Parsis 308 (R S Cooper 58 S \ Bannerje 4 for 60 C S \ayudu 4 for 8)

Final -Muslims vs Hindus-Muslims won by o e wkt

Hindus 03 (Vi oo Mankad 5 G Kri hen h nd 2 Amir Elahi 5 for 6) and 315 (VM M zehant 60 G ki he ch nd not out 118 Amir Flahl 4 for 147)

Muslims 221 (K C Ibrahim 5 C S Nayudu 5 for 93) and 98 for 9 wkts (K C Ibrahim not out 137)

The flat f The Tim s of India Shi id Cricket Tourn ment (Senior Division) resulted as follow

B E S T b at Oriental Life Office Sport Club by 94 ru

B E S T 183 (M R Khan 38 J B Patel 0
J J Ko 5 for 64 M V kam t 3 for 49)
and 64 (M R Khan 53 G L 1 til 46
J B Patel not out J J kore 6 for 56)

Oriental Life Office S C 177 (J J Kore 76 K S Shete 55 D S T lpad 3 for A J Bode S for 53) and 116 (h. K Tarapore 4 for 40 A J Bode 5 for 48)

The final of The Tim s of India Shi M. Cri k t Tournament (junior division) resulted as follows -

Killick Vixon and Co beat Phipson and Co C C by 5 wkts

The final of the Inter Collegiate Cricket T ur ament for the Rahlmtoola Cup resulted es follows -

Fighinstone College and Royal Institute of Eclence beat St X vier & College

Elphinstone College and Royal Institute of iphinatone Conege and 19931 Institute of 8 ience *97 (D 6 Inadkar 150 h C h sam 4 for 49 h C Abdulla 5 for 113) a d 11 (h 9 In nealest 33 D G Inadkar 45 h C Abdulla 4 for 5)

St Vavi rs College 5 (D G Phadkar 6 for 8 R V Divecha 3 for 12) and 31 (A C A sum 9 R S Modi 55 D G Phadkar 3 for 75)

The festival cricket m tch between the Crick t Club of India and Lt Col Nayudu a MI to celebrate the latter a Golden Jubillee in the g me resulted as follows --

Crick t Clul of I dia be t hayndus XI by an inni gs and 15 runs Cricket Club of I di 654 (Vinco Mankad I I V M Merchant 130 V S Hazar 168 G Krishen chand 50 R S Cooper n t out 1 7 C S N yudu 6 for 0 C T Sarwate 3 for 140 R S Modl for 59)

Ayudu s VI 397 (R B Mimbalkar 67 Mushtaq All 8 Cul Mahomed 115 Abdul II feez 6 for 4) and 41 (D Compton 100 Abdul Haf ez 5 for 58)

The festival cricket match between the Crick t Club of India a d the Ser ices in aid Hindus 474 for 5 wkts deel (Vinoo Ma k d The festival cricket match between th 128 \ M Merchant not out 221 h Crick t Club of India a d the Ser ices in aid Rangack r 51) and 60 for 3 wkts (latel | 6, the Services Amenities Fund resulted as follows -

Cricket Cl b of India beat the Services by an innings and 35 ru s Services 34 (Mushtag All 90 C K N Yudu 91 S N Bannerjee 4 for 90 C S N yudu 31 for) and 238 (D Compton 10 Amir Liahi 5 for 100 C R C S Navudu 3 f r 43)

Cicket Club of India 615 for 4 wkts decl (Indias Mari & S. F. W. Son n. S. F. S. Hasar not ot 00 V M. Merchant retired 01 P F Judge 2 for 171)

Calcutta.

The I stival c icket match between the Go ern r XI and the Combined Services XI resulted a follows -

Combined Services XI won by an innings and on run

Governor s VI 143 a d 327 (N Chatt rice 115 T C Longfield 31 D J Rimm r 37 N Ch wahury not ut 30 P F Judge 4 for 901

Combined Servic s XI 471 (R. T. Simpson 68 N. S. Hotchkin 74 D. Compton 109 J. Hardstaff 153, N. Chowdhury 5 for 103)

Lahore.

The final of the Inter University Cricket Championship of India resulted as follows —

Bombay University beat Punjab University by 43 runs

Bombay 237 and 200

Punjab 198 and 196

Madras.

The festival cricket match between and Indian XI and the Governor's XI —

Match resulted in a draw.

Indian XI 371 (Vinco Mankad 70, Mushtaq Ali 54, C S Nayudu 58, L Amarnath 77, C Rangachari 6 for 74) and 219 for 6 wkts decl (Amarnath 100 not out, V M Merchant 40 not out, Ghulam Ahmed 3 for 56)

Governor's XI 221 (Ramsingh 60, Gopplan 40, C T Sarwate 4 for 35) and 196 for 6 whts (Palia 68, Mushtaq Ali 3 for 921)

The final of the Parlakimedi Cup cricket Tournament resulted as follows —

Royapettah Y M C A were declared winners Sunder Cricket Club 92 Royapettah Y M.C A 90 for 5 wkts when the former staged a walk out, owing to disagreement with an umpire's decision

Surat.

The final of the Surat Flood Relief Quadrangular Circket Tournament resulted as follows —

Hindus beat Muslims by one run

Hindus 287 (Vinoo Mankad 139, Bhiku Pa 44, L. P. Jai 30, Amir Elahi 5 for 63): 138 (Vinoo Mankad 51, Amir Elahi 6 75)

Muslims 181 (Gul Mahomed 73, Vinoo Manl 8 for 39) and 243 (Vinoo Mankad 6 for 7

Ceylon Tour.

Indian XI vs Coylon Cricket Association 2 Match resulted in a draw

Indian XI 217 (Amarnath 75, V S Hazare! Spiteli 3 for 67, Jayawickreme 3 for ! Prinz 3 for 62) and 127 for 2 wkts

Ceylon XI 332 for 7 whits deel (R Fernan 73, Jayawickreme 80, Spitell 124)

Indian XI vs Combined Colleges XV. Mat resulted in a draw

Combined Colleges XV 212 (C Schokman 3 Karunaratne 66, Ramsingh 3 for 42)

Indian XI 143 for 5 whts (Sarwate 50)

Indian XI vs United Service XI Indian 3 won by 7 wkts

United Services 168 (McCarthy 88, Vinc Mankad 4 for 15) and 195 for 8 wkts dec

Indian XI 252 (Vinco Mankad 48, R S Mod 56, DeKretser 6 for 72) and 114 for 3 wht

Indian XI vs Ceylon XI. Match resulted i

Ceylon XI 107 (C R J DeSoysa 38, Vino Mankad 8 for 35) and 225 for 7 wkts

Indian XI 179 (V M Merchant 36, R I Numbalkar 48, L Amarnath 49, Spitell for 48, DeKretser 4 for 56)

DOG SHOW.

Bombay.

The Bombay Presidency Kennel-Club's 26th Championship Dog Show resulted as follows —

CHALLENGE CUPS (OPEN TO ALL)

Best Exhibit in Show Mrs D Graveston and Mr H Inwood's Alsatian dog "Elman of Concord" Best Opposite Sex Miss F E M Espley's Cocker Spaniel bitch "Ceylon Champion Excellent Model of Fame"

Best Reserve Exhibit in Show Mr M V
Dayal's Pomeranian dog "Ch Riversdale
Bonnie Prince" Best Opposite Sex
Mr and Mrs G T Neal's Wire Fox Terrier
bitch "Sherwood Serenade"

Best Exhibit Bred in India Mrs D Graveston and Mr H Inwood's Alsatian dog "Elman of Concord" Best Opposite Sex Miss F E M Espley's Cocker Spaniel bitch "Ceylon Champion Excellent Model of Fame"

Best Puppy in Show Mrs C A Eldridges'
Dachshund dog "Chappy" Best Opposite
Sex Mr R N Wilson's Pekingese bitch
"Mayil of Claiborne".

Best Exhibit in Show, born in Bomba; Presidency and under 18 months old Mrs G Wickersham's Dachshund bitel "Minx of Jessfield"

Best Terrier in Show Mr and Mrs G T Neal's Wire Fox Terrier bitch "Sherwood Serenade"

Best Exhibit in Show other than Terrier, Mrs D Graveston and Mr H Inwood's Alsatian dog "Elman, of Concord"

Best Pekingese in Show Mr R N Wilson's Pekingese bitch "Mavli of Claiborne"

Best Alsatian Puppy in Show Mrs F H
Smith's Alsatian dog "Fritz von Fitz
bergen"

Best Terrier in Show Bred in India Mr and Mrs G T Neal's Wire Fox Terrier bitch "Sherwood Serenade"

Best Alsatian in Show Mrs D Graveston and Mr H Inwood's Alsatian dog "Elman of Concord"

Best Non Sporting Exhibit in Show, except Alsatians (GSD) and Toys Mr C E Vogel's Debermann Pinscher bitch "Asts von Westphalia"

- Best Toy in Show Mr M V Dayal's Pomeranian dog Ch Riversdale Bonnie Prince
- Best Gundog in Show Miss F E M Espley's Cock r Spaniel bitch Ceylon Champion Excellent Model of Fame

CONDITIONAL CUPS

- Be t Exhibit in Show born in Bombay or Sal ette and owned by a member of the Bombay Presidency Lennel Club Mr D S Captain's Airedale Terrrier dog
- Orient Jock

 B st Terrier in Show born in Bombay or Sal ett and owned by a membe of BPKC Mr D S Captains Air date Terrier dog Orient Jock.
- Best Exhibit in Show other than Terrier born in Bombay or Salsette nd owned by a member of BP K C Mrs G Wicker sham a Dachshund Ditch Mins of Jess field
- Best Non Sporting Exhibit in Show excluding Toys Mrs D Graveston and Mr H Inwoods Alastian dog Fim of Concord.

PRIZES OPEN TO MEMBERS ONLY

- B t Exhibit in Show Mrs D Graveston and Mr H Inwood 8 Alsatian dog Elman of Conco d Best Opposite Sex Mr C E Vogel 8 Dobermann Pins her bitch Asta you Westhalia
- Best Exhibit Bred i India Mr M V Dayal s Fome anian dog Ch Riversdale Bonnie F luce Lest Opposite Sex Mrs G Wick raham s Alsati n bitch Cheren of Warrigal
- Best Junior Exhibit Br d in I dis under 18 months Mrs G Wi k r hams Da h shund bitch Minx of J s field
- B st Exhibit begott n and born in Bombay
 r Salsette under 18 month Mr S
 D) rs Fomersnian bitch Margar t Rose
- Be t Puppy in Show Mr W W Fg rton s Wire Fox Terrior dog Sherwood Straighta

SPECIAL PRIZES (OPEN TO ALL) Best Pomeranian Mr M V Dayal s dog Ch.

- Riversdale Bonni Prince Best Opposite Sex Mrs M L Willtrop s bitch Rivers dale Miss Beautiful. Best Als tian Dog (G S D) Mrs D Graves
- Best Als tian Dog (G S D) Mrs D Graves ton and Mr H Inwood's Elman of Concord Best Opposite Sex Mrs G Wickersham's bitch Cheren of Warrigal.
- Best Als tian (G S D) Puppy -Mrs F H Smlth a dog 'Frit von Fitzbergen
- Best P king o Mr R. N Wilson's bitch "Mayli of Glaiborne
- Best Sydney Sikle or Japane e Mrs E M Macl an a Japanes bitch Rose of Japan Best Labrador R t iever, English Spring r Spaniel or Golden Retriver Mr J Lestrey s F gib Springer Spaniel dog "Murt of the Cto da."

- Best Great Dane Raf Kumar of Pitha purams dog Defiance of Yes
- Best Dalmatian or Irish Setter Mrs B Burton Rees Dalmatian dog Major Dødge
- Best Cairn Terrier C pt J D Kothawalla s
- B t Opposite Sex Miss N N Kar ni s dog Hashleigh Bubbles
- Best Sealyham Scottish or Airedale Terrier Mr D S Captain's Airedale Terrier dog Orient Jock
- Be t Wire Fox Terrier Mr and Mrs G T Neal s bitch Sherwood Serenade
- Best Smooth Fox Terrier Mr H N Lalli s dog Royal Tooper Best Oppo site Sex Lieut B L Shroff's bitch S ny of Gaylord
- Best Bull Terrior (Coloured or White) Mr H P Scotts d g Hit Hard Best Opposite Sex —AMr R Parkes bitch Canteen of Part bgarh
- B st Cocker Spaniel Miss F E M Espley s bitch Ceylon Champion Excell nt Model of Fam Best Opposit Sex Miss F E M Espley's dog Ceylon Champion Stal less Stefan
- Best Cocker Spaniel Puppy Mr Alvares s dog Vandyke
- Best Dachshund Mrs C A Eldridge s dog Chappy Best Opposite Sex Mrs G Wickersham s bitch Ch Leni of I safield
- Best Litter Miss F E Espley s litter of Cocker Sp niel N xt Best Litter Mrs E McDonnell s litter of P kl gesse
- Best Dobermann Pins her or Tibetan Mr & E Vogel's Doberman Pinscher bitch Ast von Westphalla
- Be t Dog in Open Obedience Trials Mr O P hotherelas Alsatian (G S D) dog Poputz Best Opposite Sex Li ut B K Sh off's Alsatian (G S D) bit h Belinda
- Best Novice Alsatian (G S D) in Obedience friels Mrs Shantl Singh's Alsatian dog Nichols Hector
- Best Exhibit in Show excluding champions and over five years Miss N N Karani s C irn T rrier dog Hashleigh Bubbles
- C irn T rrier dog Hashleigh Bubbles

 Best No ice C cker Spaniel owned and handled
 by a n vice exhibitor Mr N Aivares a
 dog Vandyke
- Best Dog or Bitch owned by a novice exhibitor who has not wo a cup or priz bond at gh w Mr A W Newl nd a Bull Terrier dog Pickles of P rrymead
- Best Novice Bitch or Dog owned by a novice exhibitor Mr N Alvares & Cock r Spani 1 dog N hdyk
- Best dog r bitch owned by a Servic man Pt MacLiren's Dachshund

FOOTBALL

FOOTBALL,				
, Bangalore.	Calcutta.			
The charity exhibition match resulted as follows —	The final of the IFA Shield Football Touriment resulted as follows —			
British Services XI 3 goals W I A A Staff (Bombay) 1 goal	Bengal and Assam Rallway 2 goal Fast Bengal Nil			
Bombay.	The First Division of the Calcutta Footb			
The Rovers Cup Football Tournament final resulted as follows —	Mohun Bagan Winne			
British Base Reinforcement Camp 3 goals WAAA Staff 1 goal	Mohammedan Sporting Runners v The exhibition and International match			
The final of the Hinrichs Memorial Shield Football Tournament resulted as follows —	resulted as follows — British Services Professionals 2 goals			
Embarkation Headquarters 1 goal. Royal Air Force Nul	I F A XI British Services Professionals Last Bengal and Mohun Bagan			
The final of the Western India Football Championship resulted as follows —	British Service XI 2 goals I F A XI 2 goals			
British Base Reinforcement Camp 8 goals Maharashtra Nil	Dingland 1 goal Scotland Nul			
The First Division of the Harwood Football League resulted as follows —	113 10110W8 —			
Embarkation Headquarters . winners WIAA Staff Runners up	Services Professionals Services XI (Army and R A F) Services Professionals 8 goals Nul 2 goals			
The final of the Services Quadrangular Football Tournament resulted as follows —	I FA XI Services Professionals 1 goal 5 goals			
Royal Air Force 1 goal	Royal Air Force . 2 goals			
The Satiranjan Shield Football Tournament final resulted as follows —	i e			
WIAA Staff 3 goals City Police Nal	The final of the Inter-Provincial Footba Tournament resulted as follows — .			
The Junior Rovers Cup Football Tournament final resulted as follows —	Dengal .			
B S D 4 goals B A O 2 goals	The International match between Britis Services Professionals resulted as follows			
The final of the Ahmed Sailor Cup Inter-School Football Tournament resulted as follows —	England . 5 goals Scotland 3 goals,			
St Mary's High School 2 goals St Sebastian's High School Nu	Lahore.			
The International match resulted as follows — Europeans 2 goals Indians 1 goal	The final of the Inter University Fulls.			
The Charity exhibition matches resulted as follows —	Punjab University 4 goals Madras University Nul			
England 1 goal The Rest Nu	The final of the De Montmorency Cup Foot ball Tournament resulted as follows			
England 5 goals Scotland 4 goals Bombay R A F 5 goals	Bengal and Assam Railway 4 goals Royal Air Force (Cawnpore) 2 goals			
Rengalore R A F 3 goals Army 5 goals	Lucknow.			
Bangalore R A F 1 goal The Indian Football League resulted as	The final of the Kadir Shield Football Tourns			
follows — firestone Club . Winnerss	Ordnance Club			
St Xavier's College Runners up The final of the Bombay Hexangular Tourna-	The final of the Madras United Club Footbal			
ment resulted as follows — Europeans 5 goals	Tilak-Moti United Club Winners			
The Rest , 1 goal	Clubhai yappa' Pacs Runnels of			

Madras

The Exlibition Football matches resulted as

TOHOU'S	
Services Professionals	goals
The Arms	1 goal
Service Prof sionals	11 goals
Royal Air Force	1 goal

Poons

The final of the Intr C llegiate Football th plo slip r sulted follows -Nowrosje Wadia Coll ge II | C18

Fergu son Coll g Runners ut The Poona Lootball League resulted a follows -

Indian B se General Ho pital Winners. The final of the Ser ices I ternath nal Foot ball Tournam at resulted as f flows -

Scotla d and Wales Combin d g als L gland

Trivandrum

Ti e final of the All India Football Tournament resulted as follows -

W I A A Staff (Bombay) 2 goals Ea t Beng 1 (Calcutta) 1 goal

Indian Tour in Ceylon

The mat heaplyed by the Indin Footbill in

ylon es lt dasfl∤on —	
Navy XI	4 goals
I dian XI	g i
City L g e	goals
I dia: XI	goals
I dlan XI	1 gðal
All Ceyl n Barefooters	Λ!
Indi n XI	4 go ls
U ited S r ices XI	S goals

COLF

Raroda

The principal re ult of the Barod Golf Week we a follows -

rod Golf Champi nslip (36 hole) — Chindr en beat Captain M V Bobjee four and three

Four ball Four ome —P ke lam Walh nd Cardiner b t Le nd Harvey two a do e M t h Play Si gl s (three quarter h ndicap) -Drak beat Calvert o up at the nine

t enth Four ball F romes Bogey Competition -Lee a d Ha vey five up win s B li and H rdman tw up u ner up

M n n Bogey Competition (Threquirt r h ndicap) —Pak i ham Walsh winn rs J op ru

Bombay

The Bombay Presid cy Golf Club's annual competiti na re ult das f llow

Scr t h M d ls —Gold 10 Winn r E L Pennell B up E. Radbon H d Under-Bronze-Runne

up E. I D H Beatt H ndicap Pri

President s Cup—Winner K H Rugginz Runner up C A St ey ptain Cup—Win r C F Headd rly Runn r up D H Be tt C ptain

M n a Chall nge Cup-Winner C A Sterr y

Runne up J L Dickie Ladies Ch Il nge Cup-Win er Mrs Sterrey Runn r up Mrs Seaman

Willingdon Cup G W C Cr ik. Winner Mr nd Mrs

Bima Cup-Win er Mr St rr y Runner p Mrs Rutherford

Burrows Cup-Winner Mrs Te up Mrs Kerr Runner

Men s Fourball Foursomes-Winn rs C F H dd ri ya d Maj Woodlo s up L G Wills and R A Hary tt Ru ners F u lall Fourson s-Wi n L di Mrs

Bo rown an nd Mrs Mr h ll R nners up Mrs Ru sell a d Mr Taylor

he Anderson Aggr gate Cup--Winn r D II Beatt E L Penn II

Sewri S lv r-Winn r Runne up J McF ll R d Cros El ctic Competition-Wi ner C A Sterr v

Nasık

The princip I re ult of the Roy I Western I di Golf Ci b Golf Week at N ik w r foll ws

Bomb y Cymkl n Cup (m dal play on handicap) —Lt A W B i coe (Mhow) 5+ = winner

Military Cup (medal pl y on h ndi ap) —
E Redbo e (Bomb y) 6-71 vi r
N L D Pand i a d L V M ikani ti d for a cond pl c each r turning nett 75 but Malkani wa deci r d runn r up o th re ult of the l t ni e hol

W men s Med l Play on Handicap —Mrs St rrey (B mbay) 97 13=84 winn r Mrs Parker (N ik) 113 8=85 runner up Pe co Cup (open b g y on handle p) —Capt W S Turnbull (Bombay) four up wi n C Radbon (Bombay), one up runner up

Clayton nine down runner up

kwa s Ch lie go C p (open bog y n h di ap)—Lt J R Th pso fi e p winn Major R C Laught n [D olsil) W Picha d on (Deolali) nd C L P n li (lomb) tled fo s o d pl ce b t M j r Laughto w decl red ru ner up on th re ult of the last nine holes

Nasik Gymkhana Cup (medal play on handicap) —H T Robertson (Bombay), 85-14=71, winner Major N T Fereman (Deolali), 84-10=74, and W B Dalrymple (Sholapur), 77-3=74, tied for second place, but Major Fereman was declared runner-up on the result of the last nine holes

President's Cup (medal play) -Major N T Fereman (gross 77), winner on the last nine holes Capt W S Turnbull (Bombay), runner-up H T Robertson (Bombay) won the handicap prize

Western India Golf Championship —Capt W S Turnbull (Bombay) beat Lt J, R Thompson (Bangalore), over 36 holes Thompson was one up after the first eighteen holes, but Turnbull won at the seventeenth after a battle royal over the last stretch

Captain's Cup -H T Robertson (Bombay) beat Sir High Clayton (Bombay), three and Bombay Bangle —Mrs Lowndes (Bombay beat Miss Clayton, two and one

Best Scratch score during week -Lt A W. Briscoe (Mhow), with 75

The prize for the best score on handicap is the Nasik Gymkhana, Bombay Gymkhana and President's Cup competitions was wot by Capt W S Turnbuil (Bombay) with 64 8/9, with W B Dalrymple (Sholapur) runner-up with 68 Both of them also won the M S Advani Aggregate Cup for the best aggregate score (hending) in the Nasi best aggregate score (handicap) in the Nasil Gymkhana, Bombay Gymkhanai and President's Cup competitions with 230

ourball Foursomes (open bogey or handicap) —Lt A W Briscoe (Mhow) and W B Dalrymple (Sholapur), eight up, winners M D Madgaonkar and L V Malkani (Bombay), flve up, runners up

Men's Foursomes—H P Southwell and E L Pennell beat Capt W S Turnbull and J W Jessop, three and one

HOCKEY.

Bangalore.

The final of the Maharaja's Gold Cup Hockey Tournament resulted as follows -Bangalore Sporting 3 goals 2 goals All Blues

Bombay.

The final of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament resulted as follows -Kamla Club (Cawnpore) 2 goals Nal Kalyanmal Mills (Indore)

The First Division of the Bombay Hockey League resulted as follows ---Winners City Police Runners up

Lusitanians The final of the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association Championship, for "The Times of India" trophy resulted as follows —

G I P Railway Winners Lusitanians Runners up

The Lusitanians conceded a walk over in the final

The final of the Lewis Cup Hockey Tournament resulted as follows -

G I P Railway 1 goal City Police Nil

The Bombay Provincial Hockey Association's Women's League resulted as follows

Winners Bombay City Bombay Greys Runners up

The Cordeiro Cup Women's Hockey League resulted as follows -Winners Bombay City

Greys Bombay Runners-up

Calcutta.

The Calcutta Hockey League resulted as follows -Winners Mohammedan Sporting Runners up Mohun Bagan The annual charity exhibition match re

2 goals sulted as follows -1 goal The Rest Indians

Delhi.

The Delhi Cloth Mills Open Hockey Tournament final resulted as follows -2 goals Manavadar State 1 goal Hornets (Delhi)

Gorakhpur.

The final of the Inter-Provincial Hockey Tournament resulted as follows — 1 goal Bhopal Nıl United Provinces

Lahore.

The final of the Inter University Hockey Championship of India resulted as follows 2 goals Punjab University NilOsmania University

Poona.

The final of the Campbell Cup Hockey Tourns ment resulted as follows -2 goals Kırkeeans Nul Poona United

RACING.

Bombay.

The following are the principal result of the Bombay racing season -

Idar Gold Cup

Distance 7 furlongs Maharaja of Baroda's King's Jester (8st 11 lb) Britt

Maharaja of Kashmir's Odds On (8st 4 lb) Jones Hope and C J Shah's Sunbathing 3 Messrs Hope and C J Shah's Sunbathing (8st 7 lb) Kheemsingh Maharaja of Idar's What Again (8st 7 lb) Brace

Won by a shorthead, a head, I length Time -1 minute, 28 2/5 seconds

1

C N Wadia Gold Cup

Distance 1; miles Sir Homi Mehta s Yawar (t 5 lb) Khade Mrs Justice s Haut Ton (8st _ lb) hheem sinch

Maharani of Kolhapur s Chanak (8st 4 lb) Rook

Rao Bahadur s D A Surve s Wonderful (8st) West Won by 14 lengths 34 lengths 1 length Time -2 minutes 6 seconds

Brabourne Cur Distance 1 mile 1 furlong

Rao Bahadur D A Surve s Wonderfal (7st 5 lb) Khalil Maharaja of Parlakimedia Magic Mount (8 t 6 lb) Sibbritt Mr M D P tits Usk (9st 4 lb) Evans

Maharani of kolhapurs Orange Hower

(at Blb) Khade Won by 2 lengths 3 lengths lengths Time -1 minute 64 2/5 seconds

Victory Cup

Distance 7 furlongs Mr F II Mehta s Big Joy (9st 1 ib) Evaps Maharani Chimnabai and M larais

Cooch Behars Cote D Azur (8 t 6 lb) Whiteside

Mah raja of Baroda s Flashing Prince (8st) Britt

Maharaj Kumar of Morvis Sunny Dan (8st 3 lb) Cook Won by 1 length # lengths # length Time -1 minute 29 4/5 seconds

Hughes Memorial Plate

Distance 6 furlongs Maharaja of Kashmir s Moot Law (8st 9 lb) Jones

Maharaul of Kolhapur a Orange Flower (7st 4 lb) Bhimrao Mah raja of Parlakimedia Lejong (9st)

Slbbritt Mrs Justice a Haut Ton (8st 4 lb) White side

Won by a neck 3 lengths a shorthead Time -1 minute 15 s conds

Tickford P rk Plate Di tance 7 furlongs

Maharaja of Gwallor s Star of Gwallor (8 t

11 lb) Rob rts Maha a; of Gwallor a Deepak (t 7 lb) Sibbritt Mrs J tices Another De il (8 t 9 lb)

Whiteside Mr A. Higgins Ca los (7st 13 lb) Khade Won by 11 lengths 11 length 1 length Time -1 minute 26 1/5 s conds

Quarryman Plate Dista ce 1 mile

M harani Chimnabal Gaekwar of B rod s Ice Box (9st) E ns aha ja f Kashmir s Maharaj (8 t 3 lb) Khade Maha

Mr A. H Billimoria s Say When (8st 7 lb) Mah raja of Baroda's Scotland Y rd (Set

5 lb) Britt Won by 1 length # length a head Time -1 minute 43 2/5 seconds

Turf Club Cup

Distance 1f miles Mr L V Malkani s Mr Colman (8st Evans

Nan bradas Yemfa ul Mulk and Fakhr ul Mulk of Bhopal's Wavell (10 st 12 lb) Bhoorsingh

Mes rs S S Chenoy and S A Poonaw IIa Subhi Ja ira (7st 7 lb) Khalii Maharai of Baroda's Chief Rul r (10st) Sibbritt

Won by a shorthead a neck 3 lengths Time -3 min t s 3 second General Obaidullah Khan Memorial Gold

Cup Distance I mile

Messrs Hope and C J Shah's Sunbathing (8st 1 lb) Kheem. I gh Mr A H Blillmoria's S y When (8st 3 lb) Burn Maharaia of Gwallors Blue Pencil (8st

3 lb) Roberts Maharaja of Baroda's Sweet Dre m (8st 9 lb) Britt

Won by a neck I length 1 length Time -1 minute 42 4/5 eco ds Governor General & Cup (Indian St Leger) Distance 11 miles

M haraja of Kashmir s Odds On (8st 9 lb) Jones Prince Aly Khan and Mr R K F Singh s lerial (8st 9 lb) Burn Maharaja of Gwalior s Roy I Jester (9st)

Roberts Maharata of B rods s W r Admiral (9st) Britt

Won by # length 1# lengths 1# lengths Time -- 3 minutes 8 seconds

Raipipla Gold Cup Di tance 1 mile

Maharai of Parlakimedis Philanthropist (8st) Sibb itt

Maharani of Kolhapur s Chanak (9st) B ltt Maharaj of Gwalior s Alijah (8st 6 lb) Roberts Maharaja of K hmi a Flutter (8st 5 lb)

Jones Won by 11 lengths 1 lengths 2 lengths Time -1 minute 39 4/5 seconds Gulamhusein Ess il Cup Distance 7 furlongs

Maharaja of Gwalior s Jalwant (8st 11 lb) Roberts Messrs Rope and C J Snan's Sunbatting

(9 t 31b) Jones
Messrs I Mahomed and A H A Akbars
Passing Bell (8st 5 lb) Khalil
Mah raj of Idrs Truefit (8st 4 lb) Rook 4

Won by a shorthead a ne k 3 lengths Time -1 minute 29 seconds Bombay Arab Derby Dist no 11 miles

Nawahzadas

awabzadas Y min ul Mulk nd Fakhr ul Mulk of Bhopals Wavell (9st 5 lb) Bhoorsingh Mah r ja of Baroda s Rabdan (8st 5 lb)

Rook Maharaja of Baroda's Chief Ruler (9st

Maharaja or Darous's Chief Ruier (981 51b) Britt Mah r j Kumar of Morvi's Golden Quest (881 51b) Burn Won by 14 jengths 1 jength 4 lengths Time —3 minutes 1 second.

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H H Maharaja of Kashmir's Gold Cup Distance 1 mile Maharaja of Baroda's Dancing Lily (8st 11 lb) Britt 12 r Homi Mehta's Yawar (9st 4 lb) Evans Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Philanthropist (9st 1 lb) Sibbritt Maharaja of Gwalior's Gay Jester (8st 11 lb') Roberts 4 Won by a head, a neck, 1 length Time—1 minute, 42 3/5 seconds Colaba Cup Distance 1½ miles Maharaja of Gwalior's Alijah (9st 4 lb) Roberts Maharaja of Baroda's Flashing Prince (8st 6 lb) Britt Mr I Mahomed and A H A Akbar's Fortunate Lad (9st 2 lb) Kheemsingh Mr F H Mehta's Big Joy (8st 4 lb) Jones Won by 1½ lengths, ½ lengths, 1½ lengths Time—2 minutes, 10 4/5 seconds Indian Derby Distance 1½ miles Maharaja of Kashmir's Odds On (8st 9 lb) Jones Maharaja of Gwalior's Royal Jester (9st) Roberts Maharaja of Baroda's King's Jester (9st) Britt Maharaja of Baroda's War Admiral (9st) Khade Won by a neck, 1 length, ¾ length Time—2 minutes, 43 seconds Eclipse Stakes of India Distance 1½ miles Mrs Justice's Haut Ton (8st 13 lb) Whiteside Maharani of Kolhapur's Chanak (8st 11 lb)	7 lb) Rook Maharaj Kumar of Morvis's Dhayf Shamme (9st) Burn Won by a shorthead, 3½ lengths, 3 length Time —2 minutes, 20 1/5 seconds Cambridgeshire Stakes Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong Mrs A L Hutson's Fortunate Lad (8s 9 lb) Sibbritt Maharaja of Gwalior's Alijiah (9st) Roberts Mr R K F Singh's Mahboob (8st 2 lb) A Ahmed Mr F H Mehta's Big Joy (8st 2 lb) Jones Won by 1 length, dead heat, 2 lengths Time —1 minute, 59 seconds Indian Okas Distance 1½ miles Prince Aly Khan and Mr R K F Singh's Ferial (8st 7 lb) Burn Maharaja of Kashmur's Odds On (8st 7 lb) Jones Maharaja of Gwalior's Blue Pencil (8st 7 lb) Roberts Prince Aly Khan and Mr R K F Singh's Niraly (8st 7 lb) Sibbritt Won by a neck, 1 length, 2 lengths Time —2 minutes, 48 seconds Chief of Kagal Memorial Plate Distance 7 furlongs Mrs Justice's Another Devil (7st, 12 lb) Whiteside Maharaja of Kashmir's Flutter (7st 10 lb) Khade
Britt 2 Mr M D Petit's Avon Song (7st 7 lb) Sibbritt 3 Mr M D Petit's Tatter-Sol (8st 4 lb) Evans 4 Won by a shorthead, 2 lengths, 2 lengths	Dowager Maharani Laxmibai Chhatrapati of Kolhapur's Salmon Bar (7st 13 lb) Kheemsingh Maharaja of Baroda's Dancing Lily (9st 2 lb) Britt Won by a head, 3 lengths, 1 length
Governor's Cup Distance 1½ miles Maharaja of Idar's Heritage (8st 12 lb) Reok Maharaja of Baroda's Sweet Dream (8st 10 lb) Britt Mr A H Billimoria's Say When (8st 2 lb) Kheemsingh Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Clitheroe (9st 2 lb) Sibbritt 2 lb) Sibbritt 4 Won by 3 lengths, a shorthead, 1½ lengths Time—2 minutes, 12 2/5 seconds	Time—1 minute, 27 seconds Aga Khan's Spring Cup Distance 11 miles Dowager Maharani Lamibhai Chhatrapati of Kolhapur's Salmon Bar (7st 13 lb) Chavan Mrs Marginson's Fairpath (8st) West Maharaja of Gwalior's Finalist (9st 7 lb) Sibbritt Maharani of Kolhapur's Orange Flower (7st 12 lb) Bhimrao Won by a shorthead, 11 lengths, a short head Time—2 minutes, 6 seconds
J Robinson Plate Distance 1 mile Messrs A C Ardeshir's and P D Bolton's Churchill (8st 12 lb) Evans Sir Cusrow Wadia's Quisling (7st 9 lb) Khide Maharaja of Parlakimedi's General Montgo mery (9st 1 lb) Sibbritt Maharaja of Idar's Truefit (8st 4 lb) Rook Won by 2 lengths, a neck, $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time—1 minute, 44 2/5 seconds	Champagne Stakes Distance 6 furlongs Mr Diamond's Goodwill (9st 3 lb) Britt Maharija of Rajpipla's Windsor Prince (8st 7 lb) Evans Mr C J Shah's Chakori (8st 8 lb) Kheem singh Mr R J Gizdir's Belamina (8st 11 lb) Burn Won by a shorthead, 1½ lengths, 2½ lengths Time—1 minute, 151/5 seconds

K M Munshi Cup Distance 1 mile Maharai of Gwalior s Deepak (9 t 1b 1 Roberts Maharaja of Gwalior a Royal Jester (8st 7 lb 1 Sibbritt Maharani Chimnab I Gaekw r of Barod Ice Box (8st 1b) F an Mr R, K F Singh a Mahboob (9st 5 lbs) Amir Ahmed Won by a neck 11 length a head Time -1 minute 4 second Willington Plate D stane 1 mile Mr A Higgins Carlos (8st 10 lb) Burn 1 Maharaja of Gwalfor's Star of G ffor (9 t 7 lb) Rob rts Mrs H Marginson s Fairpath (8st 6 lb) West. Mahar ja of Gwalior's Gi ger Boy (9st) Cha an Won by a neck 11 length 11 n ths Time -1 minute 38 /5 seconds St Cloud Handicap Di t nce 1 mile Mrs H Harginson's Fairpath (8st 9 lb) West Mr A Higgins Carlos (9st 1 lb) B rn Mahar ja of Gwallor 13 lb) Roberts Golden Son (8st Maharaj of Gwalior s Lucrative (9st) Sibbritt Won by # length 4 lengths 1 length Time -1 minute 39 3/5 seconds Lumley Gold Cup Dist nce 14 mil s Mr R K i Si gh s M hboob (8st 1 lb) A Ahmed laharaj of B roda s Sweet Dead heat 1 Maharaj Dre m (t 11 lb) B itt Maharaj of Gv llor s khan Bahadur (9st) Roberts Maharai of Idar's Herita e (8st 6 lb) Brace D d heat 3 lengths 11 ngths Time - mi utes 44 seconds I dian _,000 Guineas Di ta ce 1 mil Maharaj oi 11 lb) W of Baroda s Little Caesar (8 t M har ja f Baroda s King s Je t r (8st 11 lb) Britt Meers Hope a d C J Shah Sunb thi g (8 t 11 lb) Kheem ingh Mah raja of ld r s What Ag in (8st 11 lb) E an Won by a horth d a horth ad a short he d Time -1 minute 43 3/5 seconds Berar Cup Di ta ce 11 miles 1 Mr A Ra bid a Peerless (8st _ lb) Burn Maharaja of Baroda's Sweet D cam (9 t) B itt Maharaja of he | mi s Maharaj (8.t Dib) Jones Maharaja of Idar's Heritage (9-t. 1b) Brace Won by a head I length I length.

Time - minutes 49 4/5 seconds.

W stern I dia Cup Dita e 1 mil M M D P t t s U k (8 t 1 lb) Fvans Mah r pa of B roda s Dancing Lily (8st 13 lb) B itt Mrs Justic s Apa api (8st 2 lb) Sibbritt Mah raj of Gwalio s Finalist (9st 4 lb) Md Ah n Won by a shorthead 1 length a shorthead Tim -1 minute 43 1/5 seconds Calcutta The following are the principal results of the Calcutta racing season -Summ r Cup Dist c 1 mile Mr W R Elliotts Tom Cobley (8 t) Cook 1 M ll t and Mr L Simp on Albion Mr (t 9lb) M ki g r F C J Stetrts Desirous (t 8 lb) Mr. Lott Mr R Cujadh r s Border Town (9st 41bs) Mal nd Won by 11 lengths 3 length 3 lengths Time -1 minute 40 3/5 seconds Indian Gold Vase furl ngs E F C mpbell's Dive Bomber D st ne Major C (9st) Marrs (98t) Marrs
Me rs S K Bhatter a d W N Hikles
Q een Lancer (88t 10 lb) M O N ale
Mr R Fo t s Vi tor (98t) C rr
Mr N D Bagre s Flag of India (8st 7 lb) Mari nd Won by a shorthe d a he d # lengths Time -1 min te 9 4/5 seconds Welle ley Plate Di ta ce 11 miles Lt Col J I And rons The Clue (8st 8 lb) Erm r Mrs Alex A Apears El Obro (8 t 10 lb) Crr Sir R Haddow Kinksion (8st 3 lb) Marra 3 Sir David Ezras An Apple A Day (st gib)Bkr Won by neck, 12 lengths 12 lengths Time -1 minutes 9 /5 seconds Kin, Empr s Cup Distan e 1 mile Mrs Alex A Apears El Obro (8st 7 lb) Carr Sir R H ddow Kinkajou (8st 7 lb) Marr Mr I (J Steuart s Wansf II (Ost 3 lb) Ermer Sir D d Ezras An Apple A D y (6st lb) Meeki ga W n by 11 lengths | length | length. Time -1 minute 39 /5 seconds Ell nboro ch P! te Di tan 6 furion Mrs Alex A. Apears Taqdir (8.t 4 lb) Carr rs S K Bhatt r and P C Baruta 8 Mrs R G jadhur s Border Town (st 8 lb) Pearock Mrs Alex A. Apcar s Mayfowl 11 (st. 1 1b) GIII Won by 11 noth, 11 ngths 2 lengths

Time -1 minute, 14 2/5 seconds.

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Darbhanga Cup Distance 6 furlongs Mr A H C Rostron's Absolution (9st 4 lb) Marrs	Major G. E F Campbell's Dive Bomber (9 st 7 lb) Marrs 3 Mr N D Bagree's Moss (8st) Baker 4 Won by 4 lengths, 1 length, 1 length
Sir David Ezra's Tetrazone (8st 4 lb) Warren Mr S K Bhatter's Arctic Glow (7st 12 lb) Higson Sir R Haddow's President's Putter (8st 10 lb) Peacock Won by ½ length, 2½ lengths, ½ length Time—1 minute, 14 4/5 seconds Viceroy's Cup Distance 1½ miles Sir Renwick Haddow's Kinkajou (8st 7 lb) Marrs Mrs. Almer's El Ohra (8st 2 lb)	Time —1 minute, 15 3/5 seconds Merchant's Cup Distance 1½ miles Mrs J H Goswell's Chale Bay (8st 2 lb) Baker Mrs Alex A Apcar's Baji (8st 12 lb) Carr 2 Mr E H Sayres' Gay Songster (7st 10 lb) Lott Mrs J E Riley's Fort Morgan (7st 13 lb) M O'Neale Won by 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths, a short head
Mrs Alex A Apcar's El Obro (9st 3 lb) Carr. Lt-Col J F Anderson's The Clue (9st) Warren 3 Mr F Collingwood's Omar Khayyam (8st 7 lb) Lott Won by 2½ lengths, 2 neck, ½ length Time —3 minutes, 4 2/5 seconds	Time —2 minutes, 40 2/5 seconds Cooch Behar Cup Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs Mr S K Bhatter's Civic Guard (7st 10 lb) Lott Mrs J H Goswell's Chale Bay (8st 6 lb) Warren
Indian Champion Cup Distance 11 miles Mr W D Scott's Pretty Star (7st 11 lb) Peacock Mr N D Bagree's Flag of India (8st 3 lb) Lott 2	Sir R Haddow's Dourak (8st 6 lb) Marrs . 3 Mr R Foster's V N (9st 1 lb) Carr 4 Won by 1½ lengths, 2½ lengths, ½ length Time —2 minutes, 41 4/5 seconds Metropolitan
Messrs S K Bhatter and W N Hickie's Queen's Lancer (8st 6 lb) M O'Neale 3 Messrs Davidson and Teasdale's Western Boy (8st 10 lb) McGaffin 4 Won by 5 lengths, 2 length, a neck Time —2 minutes, 11 2/5 seconds Christmas Plate Distance 7 furlongs Mrs C M Stewart's Well Kept (8st) Meekings	Distance 6 furlongs Mr N D Bagree's Saucy Link (7st 13 lb) Lott Messrs S K Bhatter and P C Barua's Arctic Glow (7st 4 lb) Higson Sir David's Ezra's Tatrazone (8st) Carr Sir R Haddow's President's Putter (8st 4 lb) Peacock Won by a neck, a head, a neck
Messrs Heape and Malhotra's Sorgaro (8st 7 lb) Warren Lt-Col J F Anderson's Capet (9st) Ermer Mr R Foster's Tantalides (9st 4 lb) Carr 4 Won by ½ length, 2 lengths, a head Time—1 minute, 29 1/5 seconds Newcastle Plate Distance 1 mile Mr S K Bhatter's Civic Guard (9st 4 lb) Marland Mr C H Heape's Sorgaro (8st 9lb)	Anderson Plate Distance 1 mile Sir R Haddow's On Appro (8st 9 lb) Marrs 1 Mrs J E Riley's Fort Morgan (8st 4 lb) M O'Neale Mrs C M Stewart's Well Kept (8st 7 lb) Arctic Meekings Mrs Goswell's Abstract (8st 7 lb) Warren 4 Won by \$\frac{3}{4}\$ lengths, \$2\frac{1}{2}\$ lengths Time —1 minute, 40 1/5 seconds
Warren Mr R Foster's Tantalides (9st 1 lb) Carr Messrs Pannick and F C J Stewart's Garrylands (8st 6 lb) Peacock Won by 2½ lengths, 2½ lengths ¾ length Time—1 minute, 42 3/5 seconds Baraset Cup Distance 6 furlongs Mrs Alex A Apcar's Irish Phil (7st 13 lb) Carr Hon Mr A Gujadhur's Bannu (7st 4 lb) Higson	Burdwan Cup Distance 1½ miles Mr W D Scott's Pretty Star (9st 1 lb) Ermer Mr N D Bagree's Flag of India (8st 11 lb) Meekings Major G E F Campbell's Dive Bomber (9st 5 lb) Marrs Major W J W. Brodie's Cetling (8st 9 lb) Marland Won by 2½ length, 2 head, 2 lengths Time —2 minutes, 11 3/5 seconds

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Stayers Cup
                                                Mrs S Sopher's Winged Tiger (9st 4 lb)
Distance 11 miles
                                                Mr P C Barna s Military (8st 13 lb)
Mrs Alex A Apcar a Newdigate (9st 4 lb )
Mrs R Mookherjis Mitosis (%st 10 lb)
                                                 Won by 3 lengths a shorthead _ lengths
  Marrs
                                                Time - minutes 10 1/5 seconds
Mr G Barbour's Barafou (8st 1 lb)
                                                Carmici ael Cup
   A Gujadhur s Gay Lad (8st 4 lb)
                                                Dist nee 11 miles
 Ermer
                                                Mr W D Scott s Nekhele ( st " lb )
Won by 111 ngths a neck a neck
                                                   Peacock
Time -3 minutes 9 4/5 seconds
                                                Mrs Al x A Ape rs Baji (8st 8lb) Ca
Mr N D B grees Shally h n (7st 10 lb)
Governor & Cup
                                                   MON at
Distance 11 miles
                                                Mrs S Sophers Wing d Tiger ( st 4 lb )
Mrs Alex A Apear s Baji ( t 11 lb ) Carr
Mr N D Bagree s Sh livahan ( st 11 lb )
M. O heale
                                                   His on
                                                 World 1 length I l ngth, a head
                                                Time - minutes 11 3/ seconds
Mr W D Scotts A phele ( st 11lb )
  P acock
                                                Sprin Cup
Sir R. Haddow a Doural ( st 4 lb ) Hi on 4
                                                Dista e 7 furlongs
Won by 2 lengths 11 length 1 length.
                                                Mrs J E Riley s Fort Morgan (8st
Time -3 minutes 4 -/5 seconds
                                                   M O N ale
                                                 Mrs Al x 4 Apear T qdir (9 t 4 lb)
Clive Cup
                                                   CII
Distance 11 miles
                                                     6 M St warts W H kept (8st 3 lb)
Mrs R Mookerjee's Mitosis (9st
                                                  M eki g
                                       lb )
  Marre
                                                Sir R H ddows On Appro (9 t 4 lb)
       Chatterjee s Pri ce Hazrat (8st
                                                   Ma rs
  1 lb ) GIII
                                                Won by # 1 ngth # length # 1 ngth
      D Alford a Navan Boy (7st 10 lb)
                                                Time -1 minute 81/5 s o d
  Meekings
Mr A Gujadhurs Gay Lad (8 t 8 lb)
                                                Hasti gs Cup
  Scanian
                                                Mr T h B nnerji s Lucky Break (8st
Won by i le gth a shorthead I length
Tim - minutes 1 4/5 seconds
                                                         Colli gwood Poets W lk (94
Ronaldsh y Cup
                                                   1 lb Marl nd)
Distance 7 furlo g
                                                Mrs Al x A Apcar s Newdigate (8st 1 lb)
Me s S K Bhatter and P C Barua s
Arctic Glow (7st 9 lb ) M kl g
M A H C Rostron Absol tion (9 t
                                                   Carr
                                                        H H ta Saracen
                                                                                He d (9 t
                                                   4 lb ) Warren
  7 lb ) Maris
                                                We by a neck #1 gth # lengths
Mr R Foster F ux P s (9 t lb) C rr
Sir R Haddow's Presid at's Putter (est
                                                Time - minut 3 /5 seconds
  4 lb ) Peacock
                                                Macpherson Cup
Won by lengths a he d 11 lengths
                                                Distance 1 mile 1 furlong
Time -1 minute 7 seconds
                                                Mr F Colli gwood s Omar Klayyam (8st
Maniektola Pl te
                                                   7 lb ) Marl d
                                                Mrs S Fost rs Winged Tig r ( at 10 lb )
Distance 7 furlongs
                                                   Baker
Major W J W Brodle a Cetling (8st 9 lb)
                                                Mrs Al x A Ap ar s Bajl (9st 4 lb ) C
                                                Sir R Haddow's Don ak (8st 4 lb ) Gill
Mr I F Hall ms Silver Armour ( t 5
                                                Won by 11 gth # i ngth 11 gths
  lb ) Peaco k
Mrs Alex A Apear s Irish Phil (8st 13 lb)
                                                Time - minutes 33 4/5 seconds
                                                Dout il Memo i l Cup
Majo G E F Campbell Dive Bomber
                                                Dist no 1 mile
  (0 t 9 lb ) Marra
                                                Mr S K Bhatter and P C Barna s Arctic
Glow (8 t) M kings
Mr H M. Thaddeus Steam Roller (st
Won by I length a head I length
Time -1 minute 29 s cond
                                                  8 lb ) Gill
Asoka Plate
                                                Mr nd Mrs W N Hickles Mr Justice
(7st 7 lb) Baker
Mr F C J St uart Let Slip (7 t 10 lb)
Distance 12 miles
Messrs W D Scott a d O Booth's Pretty
Star (9st 1 lb ) Erm
Mr S K Bhatter Civic G rd (9 t 4 lb )
                                                  Peacock
                                                Won by | length 1| le gths 1 length
  Marl nd
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Time -1 minute 40 3/5 seconds

March Cup Sir B Mukherjee's First Entry (7st 12 lb) Baker Distance 1 mile Mr M R Thapar's Brownberry (7st 7 lb) Mr R Sodham's Sabu (8st 8 lb) Warren Percock Mr N D Bagrees' Lburne (7st 8 lb) Won by 5 lengths, 21 lengths 4 lengths Lott Mr W A I Jacques' Prince Hazrat (8st) Time - 1 minute, 16 4/5 seconds Gill Hon Mr A Guiadhur's Bannu (8st 7 lb) Madras. Carr The following are the principal results of the Won by 2 lengths, \(\frac{1}{2}\) lengths, \(\frac{1}{2}\) length Madras rucing season -Time —1 minute, 42 4/5 seconds Travancore Cup Portland Plate Distance 6 furlongs Distance 7 furlongs Mr B Amarasuriya's Over Yonder, (9st Mr H M Thaddeus' Steam Roller (7st 4 lb) Black 9 lb) Gill Brig R C R Hills' Flageolet (8st 5 lb) Messra S K Bhatter and PC Barua's Clarke Arctic Glow (8st 11 lb) Marland Mr H D Appoo's Highland Lad (8st 3 lb) Mr A H C Rostron's Absolution (9st 4 Mohideen Mr D W Stephen's Mad Hatter (7st 5 lbs) lb) Marrs 3 Sir R Haddow's President's Putter (7st Shanker 12 lb) Peacock 4 Won by I length, a head, I length Won by 2 lengths, 1 length, 11 lengths Time -1 minute, 17 2/5 seconds Time -1 minute, 27 seconds Sandown Plate Charnock Plate Distance 7 furlongs Distance 7 furlongs Zemindar of Chikkavaram's The Chef (8st 5 lb) Percival Mr S K Bhatter's Arctic Glow (9st 3 lb) Lt Col R S Aspinall s Magnette (8st 2 lb) Meckings H M Thaddeus' Steam Roller (8st Shanker 8 lb) Gill Lt-Col J F Anderson s Let Slip (7st 9 lb) Mrs F Cheesley's Bobby In The Barn (9st 6 lb) Black Mr and Mrs T K B S Odayars David Higson Mrs Alex A Apear's Taqdir (8st 1 lb) Mike (7st 9 lb) Clarke Carr Won by a head, I length, 2 lengths Won by 11 lengths, a head, 3 lengths Time -1 minute, 32 1/5 seconds Time —1 minute, 26 2/5 seconds Mysore Cup Distance 1 mile Great Eastern Plate Rajkumar C Desaraj Urs' Kildare Distance 11 miles Mr and Mrs W N Hickie's Mr Justice (7st 11 lb) Lott Mrs S Foster's Winged Tiger (7st 7 lb) (8st 8 lb) Black Mr A C Naidu's Monk (7st 12 lb) Benja Mrs Nugent Grant's Notary (8st 7 lb) Baker Clarke Messrs W D Scott and R Booth's Pretty Mr M M Salahuddin's Laxmidhar (9st) Star (8st 13 lb) Ermer 3 Mr A Gujadhur's Coeus (7st 6 lb) Peacock 4 J O Neale Won by 21 lengths, 11 lengths, 1 length Won by a head, a head, 4 lengths Time —1 minute, 46 2/5 seconds Time -2 minutes, 9 seconds Durbar Plate Auckland Plate Distance 1½ miles Distance 11 miles Mr D W Stephen's Ghussun al Ilah (8st Messrs D W Scott and R Booth's Pretty Star (9st 4 lb) Ermer Mrs S Sopner's Winged Tiger (7st 13 lb) 2 lb) Shanker Mr J F Jamieson's Young Tariq (8st 4 lb) Black Baker Mr G H Jasdanwalla's Legion 11 (9st 4 lb) Mr and Mrs W N Fickle's Mr Justice (891 4 lb) Lott Lt-Col J F Anderson's The Clue (8st Thompson 3 Zemindar of Ratiyambadi's Golden Hill (8st 10 lb) J O Neale 4 9 lb) Warren Won by a neck, 2 lengths, 2 lengths Won by 1 length, ? length, ? length Time —2 minutes, 58 2/5 seconds Time -2 minutes, 9 1/5 seconds R C T C Cup Eastern Plate Distance 11 miles Distance 6 furlongs Mrs C N Reid's William Bell (7st 9 lb) Messrs Pannick and F C Steuart's Clarke Illusion (8 st 10 lb) Ermer Mrs Alex A Apcar's Winsome (9st 4 lb) Mr B Amarasuriya's Stardor (9st 8 lb) Benjamin Carr

Mr S P Wickramsinha s Warrior s Call (9st lb) Burgess Sir O Goontilleke s Wanderer (9st 1 lb) Black Won by I length I length a shorth ad Time - minutes 10 /5 seconds Calcutta Cup Dists e 7 furlongs Col Rajkumar C Desaraj Urs Kildare (8st 2 lb) Black Mr A C Naidu s Monk (t 11 lb) Beni min Mr and Mrs T K B S Odavar Sea Plane (0 t) Baba Khan Mr M M Sal huddin s Minnamurra (7st 8 lb } Mohideen Won by 1 length 1 length 1 length Time -1 minute 30 -/5 seconds Ma chester Plate Di t nee furlo gs Mrs F Cheesley s Bobl y In The Barn (9st 3 lb) Bl ck De d heat 1 Mr F S Kerr s Carnival (st 7 lb) Sha ker Maharaja of P rl kimedi s Prince Wi ook (9 t 4 lb) Baba kh n M haraja of Parlakimedia Kunig I (8st 3 lb) J O Ve le Dead heat 11 ngth 1 length Time -1 minute 30 3/5 seconds Trad s Cup Distance 11 miles Mr S Hills Askot (9st 4 lb) Dead he t 1 Mr A Chetti rs Zi g ri (8 t 6 lb) J O Neale r A Chettiars Winsotls (8 t 4 lb) Percival Brig R C R Hill Pyrog n (8 t 1 lb) Thomp n De dheat 1 gths ? length Time - minutes 10 4/5 econds Maharaja of Venkatagiri Memori 1 Cup Di tanc 6 furlongs Mr A Chettiar Prince Farhan (9st 3 lb) J O Neale Mr S Dhanraj s Sabhan Hamid (st 12 lb) Thompson Mr & Rathnam a Taj Mah 1 (9st 10 lb) Burgesa R. Mehta Al Raced (t 8 lb) Mohldeen Won by a head & I ngth lengths Time -1 minute 7 4/5 seconds Covernor a Cup Distance Race-cours and dist ce Mr B P Wickramsinha W rrior lb) B rgess Mr F Black Wanderer (9st. 4 lb) Bla k Mr B Amarasuriya a Stardor (8st 13 lb)
J O Veale M F S K rra Carni al (8 t) Sha ker Won by 11 ngth 11 ngth, 1 length.

Tim ... - min tes 55 1/5 econds.

Blue Mountain Plate Distance 7 furlongs Mrs C N Reed's Love Lyric (7st 10 lb) Cl rke Lt Col J B Cunni gham s Night Frolic (t 1 lb) Sh nker A 1 Naidu s Monk (9st 4 lb) Baba Khan Mrs A C Naidu s Baltol (8st 6 lb) Benja min by il ngth 1 ngth a hort! ad Tim -1 minute 9 /5 seconds Vi tory Cup Distance 7 furlong Mr P Natesan's Highland Lad (8st 8 ib) Shank Col Rajkuma C Desaraj Urs Kildar (8 t 5 lb) Black Mhrja f Pa lakimedia Kunig I (9st 7 lb) Baba khar 3 Mr A | Naidu M | k(st 6 lb) Benjan (4 Won by # 1 ngth | 1 ngths 1 1 1 ngth Time -1 minute 9 c nds Atl ntic Plate Distanc 6 fu l ngs Mr N V R N Ch ttl r s Grand Slam (Ost lb) B b khan Mrs 7 Hill nd Mr R Booth s Reflect (8st lb)Sh k r Mrs F Chee ! y s Bobby In The Barn (9 t 4 lb) Bla k Mr Amar suriva Ov r Yond r (8 t 3 ib) B jamin Won by | lengths 1| lengths | I ngths Time -1 minute 14 4/5 seconds D mas us Plat Dit e 7 furlongs Mr K Rath am s T i M hal (9st 1 lb) E de N H Samara i gh s S ab Rahman Mr N Mr G A Ja d nwalla Metro (8 t 10 lb) Ti mpson r G T Chid mb ram s Maadin Amer (at 10 lb) Clarke Won by a shorth ad a neck a shorth ad Time -1 minut 37 1/5 seconds Churchill Plate Di ta e 1 mil Mrs C N Reed s Willi m Bell (at 9 lb) Clark Lt Col R S A pinall M gn tte (t 1 lb) Shanker
Mr B Ama asuriya s Stardor (10st 3 lb)
1 0 % ale Si O Goo till k a The Co k (7 t 10 lb) Black Won by 1 1 ngth, I length, I le gth. Time -1 minute 4 5 seco da Willingdon Plate Distance 11 miles Jasdanwalla s Legion 11 (6 t 6 lb) Bl k

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Zemindar of Ratiyambrdi's Golden Hill (7st 6 lb) Mohldeen	Brig R C R Hill's Rose of Dewas (8st 8 lb.) Eude 4 Won by 1 length, a nect, ½ length Time—1 minute, 17 3/5 seconds
Shanker Won by 1 length, 3 lengths, 1½ lengths Time —3 minutes, 24 1/5 seconds Sydney Plate Distance 5 furlongs Mrs. T. Hill and Mr. R. Booth's Reflect (8st. 1 lb.) Shanker Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Prince Winooka (9st. 4 lb.) Baba Khan Zemindar of Chikkayaram's The Chef (8st. 6 lb.) Black Mr. B. Amarasuriya's Over Yonder (8st.)	Roshanara Plate Distance 1½ miles Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's Legion 11 (9st Clarke Mr. D. W. Stepchn's Ghussun al Ilah (8st 11 lb.) Shanker Mr. C. T. Chidambaram's Young Tariq (8st 11 lb.) Renjamin Mr. S. Azizuddin's Tharwath Naqid (9st.) 4 lb.) Burgess Won by I length, ½ length, 5 lengths Time—2 minutes, 25 1/5 seconds
Won by 12 lengths, 31 lengths, 2 length Time—1 minute, 1 3/5 seconds Club Cup Distance 6 furlongs Mr. M. Ekambaram's Happy Days (Sst. 5 lb.) Percival Zemindar of Ratiyambadi's Madras Mail	Mcerut Pirte Distance 6 furlongs Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Prince Winooka (9st 1 lb) Percival Lt Col W H Kerr's Grand Slam (9st) Clarke Zemindar of Chikkavaram's The Chef (8st 6 lb) Benjamin Mrs T Hill's Reflect (7st 11 lb) Shanker
(8st 6 lb) J O'Ncale Mr G M Hassanali s Zafar Pasha (9st 4 lb) Black Mrs N Syed Saleh's Star of Kashmir (8st 7 lb) Eudo Won by a head, a shorthead, a shorthead Time—1 minute, 24 seconds Bangalore Cup Distance 14 miles	Won by ½ length, ½ length, a neck Time —1 minute, 16 1/5 seconds Madras Cup Distance 6 furlongs Mr A C Naidu's Monk (8st 8 lb) Benjamin 1 Mr M M Slaahuddin's Good Thing (8st) J O'Neale Mr D W Stephen's Peace (8st 6 lb) Shanker
Mr F S Kerr's Carnival (8st) Shanker 1 Mr M Muthukaruppan's Winsotis (7st 6 lb) Benjamin 2 Sir O Goonetilleke's Wanderer (8st 13 lb) Black 3 Mr' S P Wickramsinha's Warrior s Call	Mr M M Salahuddin's Minnamurra (7st 10 lb) Black Won by $\frac{3}{4}$ length, $\frac{3}{4}$ length, $\frac{1}{4}$ lengths Time —1 minute, 18 4/5 seconds.
(9st 4 lb) Clarke Won by 1 length, ½ length, ½ length Time —2 minutes, 38 seconds Calcutta Plate Distance 1½ miles. Mr M Muthukaruppan's Winsotis (8st 13 lb) Black 1 Lt-Col G S Gill's Master Mackinley (8st 6 lb) Shanker Hon Sir A Hope's Lambeth Walk (8st 7 lb) Clarke	Raja Venugopal Memorial Plate Distance 7 furlongs Brig R C. R Hill's Pyrogene (8st 5 lb) Clarke Mr A L M Muthukurappan's Winsotis (9st 4 lb) Babakhan Raja of Bobbill's Miss Tantrum (8st 2 lb) Percival Mr D W Stephen's Mad Hatter (8st) Shanker Won by ‡ length, ‡ length, 3‡ lengths Time—1 minute, 32 1/5 seconds
Mr A Chettiar's Zingari (9st 4 lb) J O'Neale	Bobbili Cup Distance 1 mile Mr S A A Annamalai Chettiar's Abjar Suad (9st) J O'Neale Mr J F Jamieson's Young Tariq (7st 6 lb) Black Mr N H Samarasinghe's Saas Rahman (7st 11 lb) Shanker Mr K M Kelso's Marzuk ul Muluk (7st 4 lb) Percivel Won by a neck, ½ length, 4 lengths Time —1 minute, 54 3/5 seconds

3

Poons

Th following are the principal results of the Poons racing season -

E. S Godfrey Plate

Distance 1 mile Maharaia of Gwallor a Trusty (at 13 il) Carr D P ndole's Palla Sumber (8st. 9 lb) Sibbritt

Maharaja of Gwallor's Chand Bibl (9 t 3 lb) Roberts Maharaja of Baroda s Sweet Dream (8st 12 lb) Britt

Won by lengths I length 11 lengths

Dunstall Handlean Distance 6 furlongs

Maharai of Gwalior & Cilias (8st 10 lb) Janes Maharaja of Gwaller a Golden Son (8st 1 lb) Roberts Maharaja of Idar s No Wonder (8st Brace Basher Alls Monel (st 11 lb)

Sibbritt Won by a shorthead 11 lengths a shorthead Time -1 minute 17 1/5 seconds

Kashmir Plate Distance 6 furlongs

Maharaja of Gwallor s Hidden Treasure (8st 13 lb) Evans M hars Kumar of Morvis Sapodii (9st) Burn Messra

Khairaz and D Avoines Lion Tamer (7st 8 lb) Sibbritt Maharaja of Gwallors Chu Wal Chu (st 7 lb) Roberts

Won by 2 lengths lengths | lengths Time -1 minute 17 3/5 seconds.

Ir q Plate

Distance 7 furlongs

Maharaja of Baroda's Fadhilat al Garb (8st 5 ib) Britt Hope s Assaf Mahmud (7st. 13 lb) Kheemsingh Mah raja of Baroda s Yisir Al Arab (st D b) Slobritt Maharaja Aumar of Morvis Indemnity

(8st 2 lb) Cook Won by a shorthead 14 lengths lengths

Time -- 1 minute 41 /5 seconds

Ascot Plate

Distanc 1 mile

Maharaja of Baroda s Gay Spanlard (9 t lb) Britt Maharaj of Gwalio s His Highn as (8st 6 lb) Carr Maharaja of Gwalior's Golden Son (9st 1 lb) Roberts Mr M. D P tit s Torch Royal (7st 1 lb)

Bibbritt Won by 3 lengths a head | I ngths Time -1 minute 45 3/5 seconds

Rajaram Chhrap ti Meniorial Gold Cup Di tance 1 mile

M haraja of Parlakimedis Philanthropist (st 11 lb) Carr Mr O Chotanis Paymaster (8 t 4 lb) Raff le Mah raj of Gwallors C y Jester (8st

6 lb) Roberts Maharaja of Gwaller a hawabzada (9 t lb | Evans

Won by a shortle d 4 len the 1 len th Time -1 minute 4 1/5 seconds.

Governor a Cup

Distance Race course and distance Maharaja of Baroda's Guiding Star (8st) Britt

Mr L 1 Malkanis Mr Colamn (at 1 lb) L ans Mr Diamond's Badir Fowri (9st) Burn Mr M. D Abr ham s Amal al Sh hab (st 7lb) Kh d

Won by 1 length 3 lengths 1 length. Time -3 minutes 8 /5 seconds

Poons plate

Distance 7 furlongs Maharai of Gwallor s El Morocco (Ost 4 lb) Burn Mah r f of hashmirs Moot Law (8st 1 lb) Chavan

Maharaja of Parl kimedis Magic Mount (8st 4 lb) Carr M ha aja of Gwalior s Caerloptic (9st 4 lb) Roberts

Won by | lengths I | lengths a neck. Time -1 minute -8 4 5 seconds

R. Higgins Plate

Di tance 1 mile Mr S G Bhopatkar s Firouze (8st 3 lb) Brace ir F D Pandoles Palla Numb r (9st)

Maharaja of Gwalior a Trusty (8st 1 lb) Roberts

Mrs JA Grimshaws Promin nt (at 1 lb) Carr Won by I length 5 lengths 1 length,

Time -1 minute 50 4/5 seconds

Gimerack St Les Di tance 6 furlongs

M har ja of Parlakimedis General Mont gomery (8 t 11 lb.) Carr Sir Jams tjee Jjeejeebhoy s Dandy (8st 11 lb) E ans D Pandole s Cyren ic (8st 11 lb) Sibbritt

Lady S Chenos s Silverlining (8st 8 lb) McQuade

Won by 2 length 1 lengths 2 lengths Time -1 minute 19 4/5 seconds

P ddock Plate Distance 7 furlongs

Maharaja of Baroda & Dancing Lily (8st 5 lb) Britt Mrs Basher Ali s Monel (7st 8 lb) Sibbritt 2

Maharaja of Gwalior's Cillas (9st) Jones Maharaja of Idar's No Wonder (8st) Brace 4 Won by 1 length, 3 lengths, 2 lengths Time —1 minute, 34 4/5 seconds Cecil Grav Plate Distance 1 mile Maharaja of Baroda's Yisir al Arab (7st 13 lb) Britt Mr J Heskel's Mannawi (9st 2 lb) Jones Hope's Asaf Mahmud (8st 5 lb) Kheemsing Abrahams' Amal al Shabab Mr M D (7st 10 lb) Thompson Won by 31 lengths, 11 lengths, 2 lengths Time -1 minute, 52 seconds. A Hoyt Plate Distance 6 furlongs Maharaja of Gwalior's Gay Jester (9st) Roberts Maharaja of Idar's Sunny Boy (8st 2 lb) Brace Maharam Chimnabai of Baroda's Beau Brummel (8st 1 lb) Lyans Maharani Chimnabai of Baroda's Ice Box (8st 4 lb) Sibbritt Won by 2 lengths, a shorthead, 3 lengths Time —1 minute, 17 seconds Willingdon Cup Distance 11 miles Maharaja of Gwalior's Nawabzada (8st 9 lb) Roberts Sir Homi Mehta's Yawar (9st 7 lb) Evans 2 Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Philanthropist (7st 7 lb) Percival Maharaja of Gwalior's His Highness (9st 11 lb) Carr Won by a shorthead, 1 length, 2 lengths Time -2 minutes, 10 2/5 seconds Trial Plate Distance 1 mile Maharaja of Baroda's Gay Spaniard (8st 2 lb) Britt Maharaja of Gwalior's Caerloptic (9st 2 lb) Burn Maharaja of Gwalior's Golden Son (7st 11 lb) Roberts Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Magic Mount (8st 6 lb) Carr Won by { length, 1} lengths, 2½ lengths Time —1 minute, 45 3/5 seconds September Plate Distance 11 miles Mrs Justice's Haut Ton (9st 2 lb) Whiteside

Maharaja of Gwallor's His Highness (8st. 9 lb) Roberts Maharaja of Gwallor's Cillas (9st 2 lb) Jones Mr M. D Petit's Avon Song (9st) Lyans Won by 11 lengths, 2 lengths, 3 lengths Time -2 minutes, 15 seconds. Gwalior Plate Distance 11 miles Mr F H Mehta's Big Joy (9st 3lb) Jones Maharaja of Baroda's Sweet Dream (8st 2 lb) Britt Maharaja of Gwalior's Trusty (8st 9 lb) Roberts Mr S G Bhopatkar's Firouze (8st 4 lb) Won by 1 length, 11 lengths, 3 lengths Time -2 minutes, 11 2/5 seconds H H Aga Khan's First Commemoration Plate Distance 11 miles Maharaja of Gwalior's Rin Tin Tin (7st 11 lb) Roberts Maharaj Kumar of Morvi's Indemnity (8st 8 lb) Cook Mr S S Chenoy's Subhı Jazira (8st 5 lb) Jones Maharaja of Baroda's Fadhilat al Garb (9st 4 lb) Britt Won by a shorthead, 2½ lengths, 1½ lengths Time —2 minutes, 22 3/5 seconds Indian Breeders Cup Distance 7 furlongs Maharaja of Gwalior's Khan Bahadur (8st 6 lb) Roberts Sir Shantidas Askuran's Medallion Hon (8st 7 lb) Sibbritt Sır Homı Mehta's Yawar (8st 2 lb) Thomp Maharaja of Idar's No Wonder (9st 2 lb) Brace Won by a neck, a head, a neck Time —1 minute, 28 3/5 seconds

Criterion

Distance 6 furlongs Maharaja of Gwalior's El Morocco (8st 1 lb) Burn Maharaja of Gwalior's Jai Villas (7st 7 lb) Roberts Maharajaja of Kashmur's Moot Law (8st

4 lb) Jones Maharaja of Gwalior's Caerloptic (9st 1 lb) Faiz Mahomed

Won by 1 length, 11 lengths, 11 lengths Time —1 minute, 14 3/5 seconds

Bombay.

The finals of the All-India Table Tennis Championships resulted as follows -

Men's Singles -Herbert "Chubby" Aronson (USA) beat V Sivaraman (Madras), 21-10, 21-12, 21-10

TABIF 1LNNIS.

Men's Doubles —D H Kapadia (Bombay) and M V S Vithal (Mysore) beat H Aronson and Ned Steele (USA), 21-23, Mrss B M. Cassinath (Bombay) beat D H Kapadia (Bombay) and Miss P F Madon (Bombay), 20 22, 21,11, 21 16, 19 21, 22-20.

Women's Doubles --Miss M G Audav and Miss R K Shroff (Bombay) beat Miss M Brodle and Mi.s P F Madon (Bombay) 0 18 21 -1 19 1 1 1 19

Women s Singles —Miss E Bocarro beat Miss M. O Kudav 0 0- 114

Bombay won the Inter Provinci 1 Team Table Tennis Championship b ating Beng I in the deciding the by five matches to ni The finals of the Bombay Provin ial Table

Tennis Championships resulted as follow —

Men a Singles —R S Cooper beat U M
Chandarana 4 1 18 17 15 1

Chandarana 4 1 18 17 15 1 1 10 Mens Doubles —U M Chandarana and \ S Patkar beat R S Cooper and K S

Cooper 13 1 110 19 1 16 3 1

Mixed Doubles —D H Kap dia and Mis
P F Madon b at C Ramaswamy and Mis
B M Cassinath 1 1 18 1 119 ~1 19

Women's Singles —Miss R K Shroff best Miss P F Madon 16 1 1 15 1 19 1 17 Women's Doubles —Miss B M Cassinath and Miss M K Dadyburj beat Miss P F Madon and Miss P K Shroff 1 14

3 1 16 1 .3 21

Junior Singles - J K Umrigar beat R M

Khatau 1 14 1 17

The finals of the Byculla Y M C A Open Table Tennis Champonships resulted as follows —

Mns Singles -U M Chandarana best L S Cooper 13 1 117 0 9 1

Mens Doubl's -R S Cooper and K S
Cooper be t R S Modi and P K Chaub I
116 - 02113

Mix d Doubles —K H Kapadi and Miss P F M don b at R S Cooper and Miss M G kudav 21 19 17 1 3 1 1 11 Women s Singles —Miss P F Madon beat Mis B Cassinath 119 19 1 116

3 1

Wom ns Doubles —Mis P F Madon a d

Miss M K Dadyburf r beat Miss M

Evocale and Mrs R Athanth Cts 128

0 16 1 19 1 1 19

The finals of the St X irs College Open Table Tennis Tournam tr suited as fell ws — M ns Singles —R S Modi best R S Cooper 11 3 1 17

Wom ns Singles —Miss R K Shroft beat Miss M Brodie 16 1 116 321 2116 W m na Boubles —Miss M G L day and Miss E Bocarr beat Miss B Cassinath a d Miss P Jhabvala 15 1 116 18 1 2119 115 Junior Singles —J K Umrigar beat B F Ghayyala 21 13 1 11 The finals of The Times of India Oper

The finals of The Times of India Ope Table Tennis Tournament resulted is follows—

Men's Singles —D H Kapadia beat K H Kapadia 0 18 1 113 118 119 M n's Doubles —R S Cooper and K 9 Cooper beat U M Chandar na and Y S P tkar 18 1 117 3 1 11

r tear 18 1 1 17 S 1 1 1

Mixed Doubles -K. H. Kapadia and Miss
P b Madon beat U M Chandaran and
MIsT R Khatau 1 10 1 19 1 19

MisTR Khatau 1 10 1 19 1 19 Nomen's Singles —Mss M Brodie beat MissE Bocatro 1 16 1 13 1 17

Wom ns Doubles —Miss P F Madon and Miss M K Dadyburjor beat Miss M Brodie and Mrs R Kh mbatta 17 1 11 1 1 1 1 1 19

Junior Single —J K Umrigar beat R M Ahatau 114 117

Bengal

The Bengal Open T ble Tennis Champion ships resulted as follows —

M ns S ngle —H Aronson beat L Bellak 18 1 13 1 117 111 1 0

Mn Doubles — H 470880n and U M. Chand r na b t L B llak and K Bene ll 1 0 1 18 18 1 1 19 Junior Singles — F I Devitri beat B Muk r jec 1 13 21 19 1 1 115

jec 1 13 21 19 10 1 1 15
Vete ans Singl s -- S Banerji beat A. N
Mukherje 1 13 1 19 1 12

Madras

The finals of the South Indian Table Tennis Tournament r suited as follows — Mns Si gles — J V Satchid danda Rao beat M V S Vittal 1 14 1 15 1 1 1 13

Men's Doubles —J \ Sat hidadanda Rao nd M \ S \ Vittal b at N M \ Nidu and C \ Rajan _1 10 _14 19 1 11 Mixed Doubl s —Wrs C K K Pill I and M V S \ itt l beat Mrs R S Krihna swami nd K V krishnamurthi 19 1

LI 15 0 1 13
W men s Si gles -Mrs C K K Pilla
beat Mrs Bartlet 1 13 71 1 118 1 9

Poons.

The fin is of the Poons Open Table Tennis Tournam at resulted as follows — Men s Singles —U M Chandarana beat

D H kapadha 114 - 116 - 118

Mns Do bles -- U M Chandarana and
Dr Kirloskar beat D H Kapadha and
P Chaub 1 115 116 2118

Mixed Doubles -U M. Chandars a and Miss S nd r Deodhar beat D H kapadis and Miss U J tha 19 1 1 11 1 14

1 15

Nomen Singles — Mi Sunder Deodhar beat Miss A gerwalls 1 16 1 16 21 18

Nomen Dubles — Miss Sn dr Deodhar and Mi U Jaff r be t Miss T Bal and Mrs Lirtan 1 19 1 13 2 115

TENNIS.

Allahahad.

The finals of the Central India Lawn Tennis Championships resulted as follows -

Men's Singles -Ghaus Mahomed beat Man Mohan, 7-5, 6-2, 7-9, 7-5

Women's Singles --- Miss L Woodbridge beat Mrs Bishop, 6-4, 6 2

Bezwada.

The final of the East Coast Tennis Championship resulted as follows —
Men's Singles —M Janakiramiah beat Yud-

hister Singh, 2 6, 6 0, 7-5, 6-4

Bihar.

The finals of the Bihar Lawn Tennis Tournament resulted as follows -

Men's Singles -Prem Pandhi beat K Sen 6-1, 6 4, 6-1

Men's Doubles — Dilip Bose and K Sen beat Prem Pandhi and N Sen, 6-1, 6 1, 6-4

Mixed Doubles -Miss B Sen and Dilip Bose beat Mrs Modi and Prem Pandhi. 6 3, 6-1

Women's Singles -Mrs Modi beat Mrs B Sen, 6-2, 6-1

Women's Doubles —Mrs Shearer and Mrs Ansorge beat Mrs Rai Choudhry and Mrs Hall, 6 0, 6 3

Bombay.

The finals of the Cricket Club of India Open Lawn Tennis Tournament resulted as follows —

Men's Singles -C L Savara beat F Bekkevold, 6-4, 7-5

Men's Doubles —C L Savara and D Bhojwani beat M D Petit and J M Kantawalla, 7-9, 6-4, 6-3

Mixed Doubles —Miss L M Merchant and J M Kantawalla beat Mrs L A Mordant and C L Savara, 6-4, 6 1

Women's Singles -Mrs H Dayal beat Miss L M Merchant, 6-1, 6-1

Women's Doubles —Mrs H Dayal and Mrs K Row beat Miss L M. Merchant and Lady Kania, 36, 63, 64

Cricket Club of India Special —M R Jaya want beat H J H Taleyarkhan, 6-1, 7-5

The final of the Tata Shield Team Lawn Tennis Tournament resulted as follows —

Willingdon Sports Club beat Cricket Club of India by four matches to two

Calcutta.

The All American Lawn Tonnis Tournament unals resulted as follows -

Eingles - egt Harold Wagner beat Flight Officer Robert Rau, 8 1, 6 1

Doubles —Capt Bernard A Frank and Sgt John Geninatti beat Lieut Al Plager and Capt Ivan Stanberry, 6-2, 6 1

The finals of the East India Lawn Tennis Championships resulted as follows -

Men's Singles -J M Mehta beat Sumant Misra, 6-4, 6-4

Men's Doubles —J M Mehta and S Misra beat Iftikhar Ahmed and Man Mohan, 6 4, 11-9, 6-3

Indore.

The finals of the Yeshwant Club Hard Court Tennis Tournament resulted as follows -

Men's Singles -Sumant Misra beat M V. Bobjee, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4

Men's Doubles — Ghaus Mahomed and M" V Bobjee beat S L R Sawhney and Prem Pandhi, 5-7, 7-5, 4 6, 6 4, 6 4

Mixed Doubles -Ghaus Mahomed and Mrs Hopcroft beat S L R Sawhney and Mrs Bhagat, 6-2, 6 2

Women's Singles -Mrs Harvey beat Mrs Wingfield 2 6, 8 6, 6-1

Women's Doubles —Mrs Bhagat and Mrs Harvey beat Mrs Rashid and Mrs Wingfield, 6 2, 6-3

Veterans' Doubles -Rao and Kunzru beat Sajjan Singh and C K Nayudu 7 5, 6 3

Lahore.

The finals of the Central Punjab Lawn Tennis Championships resulted as follows -

Men's Singles -Iftikhar Ahmed beat Narin dar Nath, 6 4, 2 6, 3 6, 6 4, 6 1

Men's Doubles —Vasant and Sayal beat Rajinder Sachar and K Kishore, 46, 62, 6-3

Professionals Singles -Mushtaq Ahmed beat Noor Ahmad, 3 6, 6 4, 6-2, 6 1,

Lucknow.

The finals of the Rifah i Am Club Lawn Tennis Tournament resulted as follows -

Men s Singles -Sumant Misra beat Irshad Hussain, 2 6, 6 3, 8 6, 6 1

Men's Doubles —Irshad Hussain and Afsar Hussain best Mirza and Lt Khan Mirza 6 0, 6 4, 6-4

Mixed Doubles —Lt A H Khan and Mrs Hansmen beat Asfar Hussain and Mrs Rathore, 6 2, 6 2

The final of the Inter-University Tennis Championship of India resulted as follows -

Madras University beat Punjab University by three matches to two

Madras

The finals of the All India Lawn Tennis Championships resulted as follows -

M ns Singles -Sumant Misra beat D R Kapinipathi 9 , 5 5 7 6 0

Men s Doubles —M J nak amiah and S Bhujanga Rao be t B R, kapinipathi and 5 6 3 M. A khaliq 6 4

Mixed Doubles -Sumant Misra and Mrs 81 gh beat Balagopal and Mi s D Sansoni 63 63

Women's Singles -Mi L Woodbridge beat Miss D Sansoni 3-6 6 6 0

Women's Doubles -- Miss I Woodbridge and Mrs Singh beat Miss D Sansoni and Miss Merchant 6 3 1-6 6 1

Masulipatam

The finals of the South India Lawn Tennis Championships resulted as follows —

Men s Singles -Ghaus Mahomed beat Yudhister Singh 6 2 6 4 6 3

Mens Doubles -M. J. kirami h and S. Bhuja g. Rao be t Ghaus M homed and Yudhister Singh 64 -6 61 86

Patna

The finals of th Bihar Open Lawn Tennis Championships resulted as follows -

Men s Singles -- Prem Pandhi beat K S n 616461

Men a Doubles -Dillo K Bose and K Sen beat Prem Pandhi and N Sen 61 61

Mixed Doubles -Miss B Sen and Dilip Bo e beat Mrs H Modi and Prem Pandhi 6361

Women's Singles -Mrs H Modi be t Miss B Sen 6 61

Women's Doubles -Mrs Sh arer and Mrs Anso re beat Mrs Rai Choudhry and Mrs Hall 6 0 6 3

Travandrum

The fin is of the T I andrum Club Open Lawn Tennis Tournament resulted as follows -

Men s Singles -P Co indan Nair beat Chockall gam 6 60 61

Men Do bles -R Varma and Bhask ra Me on beat Lt Col Godavarma Raja and Eapen 6 4 6 4 6

SAILING

Bombay The Bomb y Sailing As ociation s annual

regatta resulted as follows -A AND B CLASS HANDICAP

MUBARAK (Mrs A G T Glaisby) hours 17 minute 39 seconds 1

CAPELLA (T R S Kynnersley) ... hours 18 minutes econds

VARUNA (A MacRae) 2 hours 19 minutes 8 seconds 3

SEABIRD CLASS HANDICAT LA MOUETTE (A Percy) - hours 45 minute 58 seconds 1

TERN (R Wallace) ... hours 48 minutes 37 seconds

PHALAROPE (M. N. Paterson) ... hours 51 minutes 38 seconds 3

SHIPS BOATS HANDICAP

36 seconds

Maccabi A

WHALER P 1 (Commdr Caws) - hours 3 minutes 57 cond. 1 CUTTER Z _ (Dufferin) hours 34 minutes

SHARPIE HANDICAP

ZEPHYR (A You g) hours 11 minutes 13 conds 1 LONE STAR (R G S mpson and Dufferin) hours 15 minutes 11 seconds

DRAGON TOWTH AND VICTORY HANDICAP

GRIFFON (D D Carcary) hours 3 minutes O seco ds 1

AIDA (Lt Comdr King) - hours 3 minutes bacoss e

WATER POLO

Bombay

The Golvala Water Polo League resulted as follo Golvala A Win er

WYVERN (W G S Southam) - hours 6 minutes 59 seconds 3

YACHTING MEROPE (J N Compton) corrected time 2 hours 7 minutes 7 seconds °

Bombay The Royal Bombay Y cht Club's annual r gatta result d a follows -

CAPELLA (T R. S Kynnersley) corrected time hours 4 minutes 53 seco ds 1

MUBARAK (Mrs A G T Glaisby) corrected time 2 hours 8 minutes 4 seconds 3

Runners up

SLABIRDS

LA MOUETTE (A W Percy) 2 hours, 16 minutes, 59 seconds, 1

GUILLEMOT (R A F Kidson) 2 hours, 17 minutes, 9 seconds, 2

PHALAROPE (M N Paterson) 2 hours, 18 minutes, 1 second, 3

'I" CLASS, DRAGONS, TOMTITS, VICTORYS

BAT (R G Higham) corrected time 1 hour, 55 minutes, 59 seconds, 1.

WYVERN (W G Se Southam) corrected time 1 hour, 56 minutes, 29 seconds, 2

BUNTY (F Stevens) corrected time 1 hour, 56 minutes, 40 seconds, 3

SHARPIES

JOLLY FRIAR (Bell), 1 hour, 39 minutes, 4 seconds, 1

ZLPHYR (A Young) 1 hour, 41 minutes, 27 seconds, 2

VALKYRIE (W G Weight) 1 hour, 49 minutes, 15 seconds, 3

SQUASH RACKETS.

Bombay.

The finals of the Western India Squash Championships resulted as follows —
Men's Singles —Lt Commdr A Seymour Haydon beat Commdr V Magniac, 91, 9-0, 9-0

Women's Singles —Mrs I H Pearson beat Miss S D Billimoria, 3-9, 9-4, 10-9, 5-9, 10-9

Professionals Singles —Hashim Khan beat Abdul Beri, 9-6, 9-6, 9-2

RUGBY.

Bombay.

The final of the Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Football Tournament resulted as follows—
Bulldozers 1 try (3 points)
Welch Regiment Nul

The final of the Bombay Seven A Side Rugby Football Tournament resulted as follows —

Bulldozers Welch Regiment three goals (15 points) one try (3 points)

CYCLING.

1

Calcutta.

The finals of the First All-Cycling Championships conducted by the Bengal Cyclist Union resulted as follows —

OPEN EVENTS

1,000 metres — 6 Wilson (Calcutta Rangers Club) 1 N C Bysack (Sasaneswar) 2 Apt Ghosh (I A Camp) 3 Time — 1 min, 50 4/5 secs

1,000 metres (time trial) —G Wilson (Calcutta Rangers) 1 Time —1 min, 32-3/5 sees N C Bysack (Sasaneswar) 2 Time —1 min, 35 4/5 secs K Sarkar (Calcutta A R P) 3 Time —1 min, 39-2/5 secs

5,000 metres — G Wilson (Calcutta Rangers) 1 N C Bysack (Sasaneswar) 2 K Sarkar (Calcutta ARP) 3 Time — 10 mins 16-3/5 3,000 metres—G Wilson (Calcutta Rangers) 1 N C Bysack (Sasaneswar) 2 K Sarkar (Calcutta ARP) 3 Time—5 mins, 49 secs Individual Championship—G Wilson (Calcutta Rangers Club), 20 points

WOMEN'S EVENTS

50 metres slow cycle — Miss Nılima Ghosh (Bhaibon Chitra) 1 Miss Sen Gupta (Sishu Mangal) 2 Miss Padma Dutt (Sishu Mangal)

500 metres —Miss Chitra Sen Gupta (Sishu Mangal) 1 Miss Tapati Mitra (Sishu Mangal) 2 Miss Swantana Bose (Sishu Mangal) 3 Time —35 secs

1,500 metres — Miss Padma Dutt (Sishu Mangal) 1 Miss Chitra Sen Gupta (Sishu Mangal) 2 Miss Amiya Dutt (Sishu Mangal) 3 Time — 3 mins, 29 secs

Individual Championship —Miss Chitra Sen Gupta (Sishu Mangal) eight points

SPORTING INSTITUTIONS

Beng I Amsteur W ght Lift rs A cast n.—
Preendent Dr S h Oupla MA (O o)
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Krypent Can E tally P O Calcutta

The P niab Amateur W ght Lift of Ass cia ton. Presid of C ptain J N Luthra Ho y Secretary Mond Ashra! Hindi

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Military Accountant G near Deputy Fn 46
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Virits rivice and Misembe of the Indian Politic Civil S rvice and Membe of the Indian Political Service serving in the P little I and External Aff its D partments of 18) rs standig whose position b t for this Article would not be lower to n Article 56 Senior Ch plains of and above 0 years service in India nd Deputy Chief Engi rs

48 Actuary to the Government of India Chi 1 1 pector of E plo 1 es Chief Judges of Small Lause Courts Madras Bomb 3 and Calcutt Controll r of Printi g and Stationer; and Directors of M jor Laboratories

Renco Offices Chief Presidency angustrates in Madras Bombay a 1 C leutta Commis loners of Labon Madras and Bombay Controller of P tents a d Designs, Directors of Industrie Di ectors of L nd Rec rds Directors of Veterinary Ser Ices Excise Commission of Veterinary Ser Ices Excise Commission of Commission of Veterinary Ser Ices Excise Commission of Veterinary Ser Ic Directors of Veterinary Ser Ices Lucise Commission rs Inspecto a Gen ral of Regist ation Inspector f M nicipal Committees and Local

54 Senior Chaptains other than thos already

Additional District Magistrates and Modifional District and Sessions Jud es (unless titled to be made and Sessions Jud es (unless titled to be made and Sessions Jud es (unless titled to be made and Sessions) and the session of the 55 Additional District Magistrates and Division I and District and Sessions Judges Unclud g ti Judicial Commissioner of Chota August Harti y A C 10'S A sit Secretary to the Governor of Beng I Official Secretary New Zeal and Section Official S cretary South 49 Administrators Ge eral Ce trai Intelli African Section Extens from Supply Com il in Madras Bombay a Centrary Borno Misca Chief Presidency Magistrates I cilitad Agrots Residents (oth than the in Madras Bombay a Centrary Borno of the First and Second Class) Sect rather to Controller of P tents a d Designs, Directors of Magnatic Residents of the Controller of P tents a d Designs, Directors of Controller of P tents a d Designs, Directors of Controller of P tents a d Designs, Directors of Controller of P tents and Second Controller of P tents and Designs, Directors of Controller of P tents and Designs of Controller of Controller of P tents and Designs of Controller of Controller of P tents and Designs of Controller of Controller of Controller Officers and Superinte dents of Police within tl elr own ch rges

mission r Inspecto d'en rai of Regist ation Inspector i M néipal Committées and Local Los da Madr s, l incip l Res r h Instit te Works Bepartment C plain Super intendent Carwapore a d Registras of Cooperative Soci tier A de Registras of Cooperative Soci tier I M M T S Duffern M and Consecutive Soci tier I M M T S Duffern I M M T S Duffern I M M T S Duffern I M M T S Duffern I M M T S Duffer I M 50 Audit Offi e I di nSto a D partment
D puly thi (Accounts Officers St te kallway)
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Depty Li I gi er I di Fosta and I gent

Archit ctur l Ei ctrical a d S alt y Sp ci list officers will take p codence in cc rdan with the ra kj th P bli W rk D p rim nt fix df th ir appoi im nt b t junior to all Public Works Departm nt Offic file c rre po di gr nk

Instrument Office, Officers of the All-India, Military College, Dehra Dun Of 10 years' Class I Central, Class I Railway, Class I Pro- standing in the service or graded above officers vincial and Indian Ordnance Services and of the of that standing Superior List of the Military Accounts Department Of 20 years' standing in the service or graded above officers of that standing

Assistant to the Agricultural Expert and Assistant to the Animal Husbandry Expert the Imperial Council of Agriculture Research Department, Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy, Assistant Press Adviser, Crafton, Private Secretaries to the Chairman and Members, and Assistant to the Adviser, Australian Section, Eastern Group Supply Council Deputy Principal Information Officer, Information Officer to the Government of India, Deputy Agricultural management of India, Second Solicitor to the Government of India, Solicitor to the Government of India, Secretary, Tariff Board, Section and Assistant Masters of the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, Under-Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department, and Under Secretaries to the Governor-General (Public), Under Secretaries to Eastern Group Supply Council or to Members of that Council

Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay, Directors of Survey, Bengal, Government Analyst, Madras, Keeper of the Records of the Government of India and Librarian, Imperial Library

Chemical Inspector, Indian Ordnance - Department, Civil Engineer, Adviser to the Director of Ordnance Factories Manufacture, District Judges not being Manufacture, District Judges not being Sessions Judges, Deputy Chief Inspector of Stores and Clothing, Education Officers, Grade II, Education Officers, Grade III, on completion of 15 years' service, Royal Air Force, Majors, Mister of High Court, Madras, Members of the Indian Civil Service and Members of the Indian Political Service serving in the Political and External Affairs Departments of 12 years' standing Affairs Departments of 12 years' standing, Registrar of Income-tax Appellate Tribunal, Revision Officer, Defence Department, Superin-tendents and Deputy Commissioners of Police of more than 15 but less than 20 years' standing, and Works Managers of Ordnance Factories

Assistant Commissioners of Income tax, Assistant Military Accountant-General, Assistant Superintendents of the Survey of India, Chief Mining Engineer, Northern India Salt Revenue, Chief Works Chemist, United Provinces, Controller of Naval Accounts, Controller of Royal Air Force Accounts, Deputy Controller of Stamps, Deputy Controller of Salt Revenue, Bombay, Deputy Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras, Examiner of Local Lunds Accounts, Madras, General Manager, Rapputana Salt Resources, Mathematical Adviser, Survey of India, Superintendent, Deputy Controller of Records, Land Records, La Adver, Survey of Indra, Superintendent, Superintendent, Superintendents, Superintendents, Superintendents, Superintendents, Superintendents and Deputy Commissioners of Police of less than 15 years' standing, Officers of the First Division of the Superior Traffic Branch, Posts and Telegraphs, Peterson of Police of less than 15 years' standing, Officers of the First Division of the Superior Traffic Branch, Posts and Telegraphs, Peterson of Physicist and Mechanical Engineer, Khewra, Physicist and Class I Provincial and Indian Ordnance Department Proceedings Principles of the An-India, cross I central, class I Railway, and Class I Provincial and Indian Ordnance Services and of the Superior List of the Military Cipal, Indian Medical School, Madras, Principal, Accounts Department, and Section and Assistant Lawrence Royal Military School, Sanawar, Masters of the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Professor of Sugar Technology, Sugar Chemistry

Collectors, Salt' Revenue. Assistant Bombay, and Assistant Commissioners, Salt Revenue, Madras, on maximum of their time scale, Assistant Collector, Selection Grade, Central Excises and Salt, North Eastern or North Western India, Assistant Collectors, Central Excise and Salt, North Eastern and North Eastern and North Eastern Lada on maximum of the ordinary or the ordinary of the ordinary ordinary ordinary or the ordinary Western India, on maximum of the ordinary scale, Assistant Controllers of Inspection, Indian Stores Department, Assistant Directors, Indian Stores Department, Assistant Director, Industrial Research Bureau, Assistant Metallur gical Inspectors, Indian Stores Department, Assistant Director, Indian Stores Department, Assistant Director, Indian Stores Department, Assistant Directors of Public Health. Assistant Directors of Public Health, Assistant Directors, Railway Board, Assistant Financial Advisers, Military Finance, Assistant Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department, Assistant Secretary, office of the Secretary to the Governor General (Personal) and Private Secretary to the Viceroy, Assistant Secretary, Eastern Group Supply Council, Assistant Secretary to the Railway Board, Assistant Superproducts of Insurance of Insurance, Assistant Superintendents Chemical Examiners at Customs Houses, Chemical Examiners at Customs Houses, Chemical Examiner, United Provinces, Chemist at the Government Test House, Indian Stores Department, Chief Assayer, Bombay Mint, Chief Inspectors of Factories and Bollers, Controllers of Factories and Bollers and Controllers of Factories and Controllers of Factories and Controllers of Factories and Controllers of Factories and Controllers of Factories and Controllers of Factories and Controllers of Factories Controllers of Inspection and Purchase, Indian Stores Department (Junior Scale), Controller of Telegraph Stores, Deputy Administrator General, Bengal, Deputy Assistant Director, Pay and Pensions Directorate, Adjutant General's Branch, Deputy Registrars of Cooperative Societies, Deputy Commissioners of Salt and Excise, Deputy Controller, Central Printing Office, Deputy Controller, Stationery, Director, Vaccine Institute Releasem. District Director, Vaccine Institute, Belgaum, District Opium Officers, Divisional Engineers, Tele-graphs, and Divisional Engineers, Wireless, Divisional Forest Officers, Emigration Commissioners, Engineer, Lighthouse Department, and Inspector of Lighthouses in British India, Engineers, Factory Chemist, Factory Superintendent, Opium Factory, Ghazipur, First Assistant Commissioner, Port Blair, Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Income tax Officers drawing the maximum pay of the time scale, Judge of the City Civil Court, Madras, Judges of Courts of Small Causes in the towns of Madras, Bombay and Calcutte. Lady Assistants to the Bombay and Calcutta, Lady Assistants to the Inspectors General, Civil Hospitals, Legal Assistant in the Legislative Department of the Government of India, Manager, Encumbered Estates and Court of Wards, Sind, Managers, Government of India Presses at Calcutta, Delhi and Simla Marketing Officers amplaced under and Simla, Marketing Officers, employed under the Govt of India, Mine Manager, Khewra, Officers of the Provincial Civil Services drawing the maximum pay of the time scale or upwards,

and Sugar Ingineering Prote tors of Emi grad will rank as an officer of that grade grants Public Pro cute s in Bengal and in limmediately bel w its permunent locumbents of the protection of the protection of the protection of the protection of the protection of the protection of the protection of the protection of the will be a risk of the protection of the will be a risk of the protection of the will be a risk of the protection of the will be a risk of the protection of the protection of the will be a risk of the protection of Senior Marketing Officers employ d u der the Go ernment of India Supe intendents of Excis Bombay Sup int nd ats of Centr ! Jails and do not hold appointments in India -Civil Surgeons who a e not included in any other article and Supe i tendents of Telegraph Workshops

- lph betic I orde in each article in ipn beact force in each article part relusively to the prise entered the eil and hile regul ting their relation to echocher do not give them my precedence with e chother do not give them my precedence over the chother do not give the manufacture.
- 2 Officers in it a show table will take pre-cedence in order of the number of the entit of the table pre-cedence in order of the number of the entit of the table pre-tained in one number will also pre-tained in one number with the exception of the desired pre-tained the number with the exception of officers the O der of the Birth Edward Park Indian terms of the number with the exception of officers the O der of the Birth Edward Park Indian terms of the number of the nu offic rs in civil empl y) who k inter s ome is in civil empty y) who a veter i acco dance with their senio ty and of the Chlef Justice of B g l wh will r nk before all othe persons i lud d in A ticle 14 irr spective of the date of thei entry into that Article
- 3 When a office holds mor than o e posi Knight tion in the table he will be entitled to the Empire high at position accord d to him

- 6 All other pe sons who may not be men it od in that the little and the son ke coding to their see all the little and the litt Wh n the politi n of any a ch person is so determin d and notified it shall be ent r d in the tabl in italies pro id d he hold an ppoint ment in India

The following will take courtesy rank as

Consult (ener 1 -- Immediately afte Article 35 which includes B igndlers

Consul -Immediat ly after Article 38 which includes Colon !

Vice Cons la -- Immediately aft r A ti le 59 which I cludes Majo Consular officer d carrier will in their

respecti grades tak precede e of ons lar officers who ar not d currier

Concerts who ar not a courte.

Among the mis tree Son har Officers will take preceden e in their; pectir grad according siter Article 5 preceden e in their; pectir grad according to the date of the Governme tel finds notice that at the Governme tel finds notice that the court immediately after Article 39 ppointments. A offici ting I umbent f a Ar holescen of In know in Article 4

8 The following m y be give by co rt sy p cedence as shown below provided that they

Pes accordig to their precedence in Fng la i Knights of tl Grie th Thistle and St Patrick Frivy Councilirs Advisers to The ent les in the above table witch are the Secretary of State for India Immeditely physical to the property of the property

e chother do not grave them my precesses over the members of the non-field community resident the United Kingdom coording to die to describe the United Kingdom coording to die to to usage

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Knight Command r of the R th Commander of the Star of Indi Knights Kni hts Com mander of St Michael and St George Commander of the Indian Empire Knight. Commander of the Royal Victo lan Order Knights Knight Comm der of the Ord r of the Briti h Knights Bach lor Immediately after the Residents of th Second Ch s Article 31

high st position accord a to mm

4 Officers who are temporal by offici it gin any number in the table will rank in that number below permanent house be to be supported by the state of the

Given at Ou Court at St J mes a this Minth day of May in it y ar of O r Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty seven and in the First year of Our Reign

ZETLAND

BY HIS MAJESTY S COMMAND

In virtue of the provisio s f se tion 9 (ii) of the Indian Church Act 19 7 a Bishop or Archde con who held a bishopric or archdeacoury on the 1 t March 1930 takes rank s follows -

Bishop of Calcutta Metr politan of India immediately after Article 8 Bishops of Madras and Bomb y immediately aft r Arti le 14

-		on Linusu.
_ *	SAL	UTES.
Persons	No of guns	Occasions on which salute is fired
Imperial salute	. 110	When the Source
Royal salute	31	When the Sovereign is present in person On the anniversaries of the Birth, Accession and Coronation of the Reigning Sovereign the Birthday of the Consort of the Sovereign the Birthday of the Queen Mother, Pro- clamation Day
Viceroy and Governor-General	0.5	Note—A Royal Salute will also be fired on the occasion of the official celebration of the reigning Sovereign's birthday. The date of the official celebration will be notified annually in India Army Orders
Members of the Royal Family	• 31	On arrival at, or departure from, a military station within Indian territories or when attending a State ceremony
their families Maharajadhiraia of Napal		
Ambassadors Prime Minister of Nepal Governor-General of Portugues	21 21 19 19	
India Governors of His Monatoria Galacter	f	
Plenipotentiary Lieutenant-Governors of His Market	17 17 15	On arrival at, or departure from, a military station, or when attending a State ceremony
Colonies Mahrraja of Bhutan Plenipotentiaries and Envoys Governor of Damaun Governor of Diu	15 15 9	
Governors of Presidencies and Provinces in India	9 j 17	On assuming or relinquishing office whether temporarily or permanently. On occasions of a public arrival at, or departure from, a military station, and on formal ceremonial occasions such as arriving at or leaving a Durbar, or when paying a formal visit to a Ruling Chief Also on occasions of privat arrival at, or departure from, a militar
Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Air Marshal	15	station, if desired On assuming or relinquishing command, and on public arrivals and departures. Also or occasions of private arrivals and departures if
Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal	13	so desired Entitled to this honour if senior to any naval, military or Air Force Officer in the cantonment area containing the Air Force station
Residents, 1st Class	13 }8	ame as Governors
Residents, 2nd Class	13) n	n assuming or relinquishing office, and
Political Agents (b) Commander in-Chief in India (if a Field Marshal)	11 }	on occasion of a public arrival at, or departure from a military station a assuming or relinquishing office On public arrival at, or departure from, builtary station, and on formal cere monial occasions Also on occasions
Commander-in-Chief in India (if a General) Naval Commander-in Chief, East Indies Squadron (c)	17 } Sa	of private arrival or departure, if de stred me as for military officer of correspond
(b) Within the territories of the State t (c) According to naval rank, with two		

Guns

P raons

Occ sions on which sainte is fired

G Os C in C Commands (d)	15 On assuming or relinquishing command
Major Generals Commanding Districts (d)	and on occasi as of public arrival at or departure from a military station within their comma d. Also on occa
Major Generals and Brigadie s Command i g B igades (d)	within their comma d Also on occa- sio s of private arrival or departure if desired
Flag Office Commanding Royal Indian Navy (if a Vice Admiral) Flag Officer Comm ndi g Royal Indi n Navy (if a R ar 4dmir l)	To be fired from the shore battery when visitin an Indian Port for the first time and his arrival is public
	Ruling Princes and Chiefs
Salutes of 1 g s	-
	Salutes of 13 gu s Be res Th Maha sja of
Baroda The Mahar j (Gaekw r) of Gwallor The Mah raja (Schodi) of Hyder b d nd Bera The Nizam of Jammu and Kashmir The Maharaja of Mysore The Mah raja f	Bhavn gar Th Main spaof Cooch Beh r The Maharaja of Dhangadhra The Maharaja of J ora The Nawab f Jhalawar The Maharaj Rana of
S lute of 19 guns	Jind The Maharai of
Bhopal The Naw b of Ind re The Mah raja (Holkar) of Kai t. The Khan (Wall) of Kolhapur Th Maharaja of Travancore The M ha ja of Udaipur (Mewar) The Maharana of	Junagadh Ine Kawab of Kapu thal Th. M. harja of N bha The M. habaraja of N sanagar The Maharaja of Palanpur The Kawab of Portoada Rajipila The M. haraja of Ratiam Th. Maharaj of Ratiam Th. Maharaj of
Salutes f 17 guns	Tripura The Maharaja of
Bahawalpur Th N wab of Bharatp Th M h raja of Bik mer The Maha at of Bik mer The Maha at of Bik mer The Maha at of Bik mer The Maha at of Bik mer The Mahama of Jahpur (M rev r) Th W h raj of Kamuli Th Mahamaj of The	S lutes of 11 guns Ajaiganh The Baharaj of Alirsjeur The Eaja of Ba wani The Ran of Ba wani The Man and Ba wani The Man and Ba wani The Man and Ba wani The Man and Ba wani The Man and Chamb The Baha of Chamb The Baha of Chamba I The Baha of Chamba I The Baharaj of Chataran The The The The The Good I The Maharaj of J nit T
Banawars. The M h rawal o D tis The Mh raj f Dewas (S nior Bran h) Th Mah raja of Dewas (Jano) Ern ch) The Mah raja of Dian The Maharah of Dian The Maharah of Dian The Maharah of I for Th M b raj of J issimer Th M h rawal of Khalipur Th Mh rawal of Khalipur Th Mh rawal of Chink. The M harah of Orchha. The M harah of P riabs th Th Mh raw tof Rampur The M watof Sikkim Ti Mah raj of Sikkim Ti Mah raj of Sikoli. The M haraf of	Mader Red Chip Solw both Mader Red Chip Solw both Mader Dr. Be of Ma ipur Th Maharaj of Morel Th Mah rajs of N rei gath The R ja of N rei gath The R ja of Pada The Maharaj of Rajarh The Raj of Rajarh The Raj of Sauth The Raj of Sunth The Raj of Sunth The Raj of Sunth The Raj of Sunth The Raj of Sunth The Raj of Sunth The Raj of Sunth The Raj of Sunth The Raj of Sunth The Rajar f Sirreir The Maharaj of Sunth The Rajar f The
(d) No milit ry office ab il recei a a	

⁽d) No millt ry office shell receive nartill ry al teu le his in ctual military com m nd di the e i rmilitary officeri the post Attention is invited to the extra guessilowed for individuals.

Salutes of 9 guns

Balasinor The Nawab (Babi) of Banganapalle The Nawab of. The Raja of Bansda The Raja of Baraundha Barla The Raja of The Raja of Bhor The Raja of Chhota-Udepur Danta The Maharana of Dharampur The Raja of Dhrol The Thakor Saheb of Haipaw The Sawbwa of. Jawhar. The Raia of Kalahandi The Maharata of Kengtung. The Sawbwa of Khilchipur The Raia of Limbdi The Thakor Saheb of Loharu The Nawab of Lunawada The Raja of Maihar The Raja of Mayurbhani The Maharaja of The Sawbwa of Mong Nai Mudhol. The Raja of. The Raia of Nagod Palitana The Thakor Saheb of Patna The Maharaja of Raikot The Thakor Saheb of Sachin The Nawab of Sangh The Raja of Sant The Raja of Savantvadi The Ram of Shahpura The Rais of. Soneour The Maharaja of The Thakor Saheb of Wadhwan Yawnghwe The Sawbwa of

Personal Salutes.

Salutes of 17 guns

Dholpur Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sri Sawai Maharaj-Rana Sir Udaibhan Singh Lokindar Bahadur Diler Jang Jai Deo, Goie, Kosi, Kovo, Maharaj-Rana of

Salutes of 15 guns

Jind Brigadier His Highness Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Rajendra Bahadur, GOSI, GOIE, Maharaja of

Junagadh Major His Highness Nawab Sir Mahabat Khan Rasul Khan, Goir, Kosi, Nawab of

Kapurthala Brigadier His Highness Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, GOSI, GOIE, GBE, Maharaja of

Salutes of 11 guns

Aga Khan, His Highness The Rt Hon'ble Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, Po, Gosi, Goie, Govo, of Bombay Baria Lt Col H, H Maharawal Shri Sir Ranjitsinhii Mansinhii, Kosi, Raja of

Dharampur H H Maharana Vijayadevji of

Sangli Captain His Highness Raja Sir Chintamanrao Dhundirao ahas Appa Saheb Patwardhan, ROIE, Raja of

Salutes of 9 guns

Bashahr Raja Padam Singh, 081, Raja of

Local Salutes.

Salutes of 21 guns

Bhopal The Nawab of Within the limits of his own territories, permanently

Indore The Maharaja (Holkar) of Within the limits of his own territories, permanently

Udaipur (Mewar) The Maharana of Within the limits of his own territories, permanently

Salutes of 19 guns

Bharatpur The Maharaja of
Bikaner The Maharaja of
Cutch The Maharao of
Jaipur The Maharaja of
Jodhpur (Marwar) The Maharaja of
Patiala The Maharaja of

(Within the limits of their own territories permanently)

Salutes of 17 guns

Alwar The Maharaja of Khairpur The Mir of

(Within the limits of their own territories permanently)

Salutes of 15 guns

Behares The Maharaja of Bhavnagar The Maharaja of Jind The Maharaja of Junagadh The Nawab of Kapurthala The Maharaja of Nabha The Maharaja of Ratlam The Maharaja of

(Within the limits of their own territories permanently)

Salutes of 13 guns

Janjira The Nawab of (Within the limits of his own territory, permanently)

Salutes of 11 guns

Savantvadi The Raja of (Within the limits of his own territory, permanently)

(mi) Table of Salutes to certain Rulers and Officials in the Persian Gulf

		o of		οľ
Meso	AT gr	1113	ABADAY gui	18
1	His Highness the Sultan of	1	1 The Governor of	7
BAHR	FIA		BUNDAR ABRAS-	
2	His Highness the Shelkh of (fi ed by Briti h ships of war in the Persian Gulf at the termination of		13 The Governor of (at the termination of an official visit) ABU DHABI-	7
_	an official visit)	.7	14 The Sheikh of	3
3	His Highness the Sheikh of (personal to the present Sheikh)	11	15 The Sheikh of	5
4	Official Deputy prointed by the		(personal to the present Sheikh)	
•	Sheikh of Bahrain to a t for him in his abse	7	DEBAI-	5
Kuw.	AIT—		SHARJAR—	•
5	His Highness tl e Shelkh of	7	17 The Shelkh of	3
6	His Highness the Sheikh of	11	18 The Shelkh of	δ
	(personal to the prese t Shelkl)		(pe sonal to the present S! sikh)	
7	Official Deputy appointed by the Sheikh of Kuwait to act for him		AJMAN— 19 The Sheikh of	3
	in his ba ce	7	UKH EL KUWAIV	
QATA		_	0 The Shikh of	3
8	Sheikh of	7		_
	is An-		2I The Shelkh of	3
9	His Excelle cy the Governor of (at the termination f an official visit)	13	KALBi- The Shelkh of (personal to the present Shelkh)	3
KHOR	LRAMSHAHP		23 Sheikh Khalid while acting as regent	
10	The Governor of (at the termination of an offici i visit)	7	for present Sheikh of h. lba who is a minor	3
Bush	IRE—		S lutes 14 0 in the above list are fired by I	Tie
11	His Excellency the Governor of (at the termination of nomicial visit)	13	M jesty s ships of war in the Persian G at the termination of an official visit by	ulf

Indian Orders.

The Star of India.

by Queen Victoria in 1861, and enlarged in 1866, lency the Governor-General of India, Field-lency 1875, 1876, 1897, 1902, 1911, 1915, 1920, 1935, 1939 and 1942 and the dignity of Knight 1937, 1939 and 1942 and the dignity of Knight Grand Commander may be conferred on Princes Grand Commander may be conferred on Princes of Chiefs of India, or upon British subjects for Officers of the Order — Remairar Major or Chiefs of India, or upon British subjects for important and loyal service rendered to the Indian Empire, the second and third classes for services in the Indian Empire thirty years in the department of the Secretary of State for class of forty-six Knights Grard Commanders (Tersonal) and Private Secretary to His Excel (24 British and 22 Indian), the second class of one hundred and six Knights Commanders It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand of one hundred and six Knights Commanders, and the third class of two hundred thirty seven Companions, exclusive of Extra and Honorary Members, as well as certain additional Knights and Companions

The Insignia are (i) the Collar of gold, composed of the lotus of India, of palm branches the together in satire, of the united red and white rose, and in the centre an Imperial Crown, white rose, and in their proper colours and linked all enamelled in their proper colours and linked the satisfactors by gold shape. (ii) The Star of the colours and linked the satisfactors by gold shapes (iii) The Star of the colours and linked the satisfactors are satisfactors. together by gold chains (ii) The Star of a Knight Grand Commander is composed of rays of gold issuing from a centre, having thereon a star of five points in diamonds resting upon a light blue enamelled circular riband, tied at the ends and inscribed with the motto of the Order, Heaven's Light our Guide, also in diamonds that of a Knight Commander is somewhat different, and is described below Badge, an onyx cameo having Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy thereon, set in a perforated and ornamental oval, containing the motto of the Order surmounted by a star of five points, all in diamonds (iv) The Mantle of light blue satin lined with white, and fastened with a cordon of white silk with blue and silver On the left side a representation of the tassels

Star of the Order The ribbon of the Order (four inches wide for Knights Grand Commanders) 18 sky-blue, having a narrow white stripe towards either edge, and is worn from the right shoulder to the left side A Knight Commander wears (a) around his neck a ribbon two inches in width of the same colours and pattern as a Knight Grand Commander, and pendent therefrom a badge of a smaller size (b) on his left breast a Star composed of rays of silver issuing from a gold centre, having thereon a silver star of five points resting upon namionus A Companion wears around his purple circle, edged and lettered gold, inscribed neck a badge of the same form as appointed Imperial Crown gold, (111) The BADGE for a Knight Commander, but of a smaller size consisting of a rose, enamelled gules, barbed pendent to a like ribbon of the breadth of one vert. and having in the centre Her Late and a half inches. a light blue enamelled circular ribbon, tled at the ends, inscribed with the motto of the Order in diamonds A Companion wears around his

Grand Master of the Order —His Excel

Officers of the Order — Registrar Major Henry Hudson Fraser Stockley, C V O, O B E, R M, Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, St James' Palace, I and C S W J London, SW 1

Evan Jenkins, KCIE Secretary to the Governor-General Secretary

Extra Knight Grand Commander, (GCSI), Knight Honorary Honorary Knight Commander, (K CSI)

Honorary Companion, (CSI)
Knight Grand Commander, (GCSI)
Knight Commander, (KCSI) Companion, (CSI)

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire

This Order, instituted by Queen Victoria in December 1877, and extended and enlarged in 1886, 1887, 1892, 1897, 1902, 1911, 1915, 1920, 1935, 1937 and 1939 is conferred for services rendered to the Indian Empire and consists rendered to the Indian Empire, and consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, forty-two Knights Grand Commanders (of whom the Grand Master is first and principal), one hundred and fifty Knights Commanders, and an indefinite number of Companions (not exceeding, without special statute, 54 nominations in any one year), also Extra and Honorary Members over and above the above the vacancies caused by promotion to a above the vacancies caused by promotion to a higher class of the Order, as well as certain Additional Knights and Companions appointed by special statutes.

(1) The COLLAR of gold The Insignia are (2) The COLLAR of gold formed of elephants, louis flowers, peacocks in the centre the by special statutes their pride, and Indian roses, in the centre the Imperial Crown, the whole linked together with chains, (1) The STAE of the Knight Grand Chains, (2) The STAE of the Knight Grand Commander, comprised of five rays of silver, having a small ray of gold between each of them, the place alternative place and contains the place alternative place and contains the place alternative place and contains the place alternative place and contains the place alternative place and contains the place alternative place and contains the place alternative place and contains the place alternative place and contains the place alternative place and contains the place alternative place and contains the place alternative place and contains the place alternative place and contains the place alternative place and contains the the whole alternately plain and scaled, issning the whole alternately plain and scaled, issning from a gold centre, having thereon Her Late Yajesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy, within a purple circle, edged and lettered gold, inscribed Imperatives. pendent to a like ribbon of the breadth of one and a half inches All Insignia are returnable at death to the Central Chancery, or if the recipient was resident in India to the Secretary of the Order at New Delhi or Simla

Sovereign of the Order—His Most Gracious Majesty The King-Emperor of India

Sovereign of the King-Emperor of India

Consisting of a rose, enamelled gules, barbed vert, and having in the centre Her Litte vert, and having in th white silk with purple silk and gold tassels, Mary Baroness Kinloss ttached On the left ide a representation of H H Maharani Sahib Chimna Bai G ekwar the Star of the Order

neck a ribbon two inches in width of the sam colour (purple) a d p ttern as a knight Grand Commander p dent therefrom a b dge of smaller siz (b) on hi left b east a star similar to that of the first cl are all of silver

The abovementioned Insignia ar returned P mela Counters of Lytton

A Compa ion we ra ound his neck a b dge (of returnable at death) of th sam f rm Jean ette Hope Baro e a Birdwood sappointed for a K ight Comm nder b t of H H the Maharani Bhatlanji Sri Aj b Kanwarji smaller at e pendent to a like ribbon of th breadth of one nd a half inches

readth of one and a half inches

Sovereign of the Order —His Mot Fu.enle Marle Viscountess Wa ell
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of the Order -- H F Grand Master of the Order —H F the Go rnor Gener 1 of India Field Was made at the Co n tion D rb in 1911 Was made at the Co n tion D rb in 1911 Was that a distinctive b dru should be gra ted to of Cyrenalca and Wiche te GCB Octob r 1943

Officers of the Order —The sam as for 8 hib th Ord rof the Star of India The Orders of the Indian Empire are Extra Knight G and Commander (GCIE) Honorary Knight Grand Commander (GCIE)

H rary Knight Commander (KCIE) hn ght Gr nd Comm nder (GCIE) hnight Comm nder (LCIE) Honorary C mp nion (CIE) Companion (CIE)

The Imperial Order of the Crown of India

Thi Order w s i tit ted n D c 31 1877 and f lik purp se with the simulta cously ceated Ord r f the Ind n Emple It consists f the Queen the Quee Moth with s me Royal Princ e d th fem i relati es white, D ign ti n th 1 tters CI

> Sovereign of the Order THE KING EMPEPOR OF INDIA Ladies of the Order (C I)

He Maj sty The Que He Maj ty Qu en Mary H R H Th Princess Royal

H R H The D che of Glouce to H R H Th Du h of Ke t H R H Th Princ ss Beat ic

H H Pri ess H le Victo ia H Princ as M | Louis

Margaret Dowager Baroness Ampthill A Knight Commander we rs (a) around his Lady Victo ia Patricia Helena Ramsay

Margaret Etrenne Hann h Marchioness of Crewe Frances Charlotte Vi counters Chelmsford

but the rays of which Mari Adelaid Marchiones of Willingdon Dorothy Evelyn Augusta Viscountess H lifax

at d ath to the Cent al Chancery or if the H H Sri Padm nabha Sevini Vanchi Dharma Knight wa re-id nt in Indi to the Sec etary vardhi i Raja Rajeswari Mahar ni Setu otth Order

M rg ret Fyelin Viscountess Goschen

Saheb of Bikaner

Indian Titles Badges —An announcement was made at the Co n tion D rb in 1911 pre at holders and f ture r cipients of the Κh Bab dur Rai Bahadu Rao Baha do B blb Kb Ral Sabib and

S hib Subsequently the following regulations in repect of thes decorations were i sued —(1) The decoration to be worn by the holder of the titl bove m tion d shall be a badg or medallion bearing ti Kings effigy er wn d and th name of the title both to be

cuted n plaque or shield urrounded by a fi e poi t d st r surmounted by the Imperial Crown the pl que rahield bei g of allver gilt fr the titls f Diwan Sardar Lhan R i and Rao B hadu and of silv r for th titles of Kh n Rai and Ra S hib () The badge the libe w m suspe ded round the n ck by a libbon of one i ch d h li in width which for the titles of Diw n and S rd r Bahadur h li be light bi with a d rk blue border for the titles of Kh n Rajand Rao Bahadur light red with a d rk red bord r and for the title of It Khan Rai and Ra Sahib d rk blue with with light blue bord r

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badge itself Wh the miniatures r worn in
e njuncti n with ther d corati n they about be pl ced immediately fter th kaisar i Hi d

> Indian Distinguished Service Medal -This indian Distinguisher Service Medal — Inis medal was in tituted o Jun 2 th 1907 by n Army Order p blished in Simha as reward for both commissioned a d n n-commissioned filers of the exul d oth rf se in I di 1tb rs o th obv rs th bust I King Edwa d VII and on the reverse a laur I wreath encircle in the words For Disti gaished Ser ice

Indian Order of Merit —This order was instituted by the Governor-General of India in Council in 1837, and amended in 1939 It is divided into a Civil Division and a Military Division The Civil Division consists of one Class and is awarded for any act of conspicuous personal bravery in aid of public authority or the safety of others The Badge consists of an eight pointed star 1" in diameter composed of rays, with in the centre a circular ground of dark blue enamel surrounded by a laurel wreath the enamel ground there is the Royal Cypher surmounted by a Crown encircled with the words "For Bravery' The Badge is of Silver and the laurel wreath and the design in the The Badge is worn on the left centre of gold breast pendant from a dark-red ribbon with blue edges

The Military Division consists of two Classes, and appointments are made for any act of conspicuous gallantry performed in connection with duties Appointments to the First Class are made only from members of the Second Class for any similar act performed The Badge of for any similar act performed the Military Division consists of an eight pointed sliver star 1½" in diameter, with in the centre two crossed swords around which is inscribed the words "Reward for Gallantry," all on a circular ground of dark-blue enamel and sur-rounded with a laurel wreath In the Badge of the First Class the laurel wreath and the design in the centre are of gold, and the Second Class of silver The Badge is worn on the left breast pendant from a dark-blue ribbon with red edges

The members of the Order use the letters "TOM" after their names

Order of British India —This Order was instituted at the same time as the Indian Order two Classes, and appointments are made from aforesaid, We have institutioning those on the active list in the Armed and by these presents for of Merit and amended in 1939 made only from members of the Second Class The Badge of First Class consists of a Star 1-11/16 in in diameter composed of rays of gold and surmounted by a Crown, with in the centre on a ground of light blue enamel, the words on a ground of light blue enamel, the words of of Britisl. India" encircling a lion and surrounded by a laurel wreath of gold. In the Badge of Second Class the star is of 1½" in dia-law Decoration, The decoration is styled "The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India" and consists of three classes vice in India" and consists of three classes vice in India" and consists of three classes vice in India" and consists of three classes vice in India" and consists of three classes vice in India" and consists of three classes vice in India" and consists of three classes vice in India" and consists of three classes vice in India" and consists of three classes. The Medal is an oval-shaped Badge or Decoration "The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India" and consists of three classes vice in India" and consists of three classes. The Medal is an oval-shaped Badge or Decoration "The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India" and consists of three classes vice in India" and consists of three classes. The Medal is an oval-shaped Badge or Decoration "The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India" and consists of three classes vice in India" and consists of three classes. The Medal is an oval-shaped Badge or Decoration "The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India" and consists of three classes vice in India" and consists of three classes vice in India" and consists of three classes vice in India" and consists of three classes vice in India" and consists of three classes vice in India" and consists of three classes vice in India" and consists of three classes vice in India" and consists of three classes vice in India" and consists of three classes vice in India" and consists of three classes vice in India" and consists of three classes vice in India" and consists of three Forces in India, for long, faithful and honourable

medal, 12 inches in diameter, is ordered to meter on a ground of dark-blue enamel be worn immediately to the right of all war medals suspended by a red ribbon 1½ is wide, with blue edges ½ in wide. This medal may be conferred by the Viceroy of Iudia rupees a day and the second the title of Bahadur and an extra allowance of one rupee per day

Indian Meritorious Service Medal—This was instituted on July 27th, 1888, and on receipt of the medal the order states "a non-commissioned officer must surrender his Long Service and Good Conduct medal" but on being proposed to a commission he may retain being promoted to a commission he may retain the M S medai, but the annuity attached to it will cease On the obverse is the diademed bust of Queen Victoria facing left, with a veil falling over the crown behind, encircled by the legend Victoria Kaisar-i-Hind On the reverse is a wreath of lotus leaves enclosing a wreath or palm tied at the base, having a star beneath, between the two wreaths is the inscription for Within the palm wreath is the word India The medal, 12 in in diameter, is suspended from a scroll by means of a red ribbon 12 in wide The medals issued during the reigns of Queen Victoria's successors bear on the obverse their bust in profile with the legend altered to LDWARDVS or GEORGIVS

The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal.

This decoration was instituted in 1900, the preamble to the Royal Warrant-which was amended in 1901, 1912, 1933, 1938 and in 1939— being as follows—"Whereas We, taking into Our Royal consideration that there do not exist whereby We can reward adequate means whereby We can reward important and useful services rendered to Us in Our Indian Empire in the advancement of the public interests of Our said Empire, and taking also into consideration the expediency of distinguishing such services by some mark of Our Royal favour Now for the consideration to the consider Indian Order the purpose of attaining an end so desirable the purpose of attaining an end so desirable as that of thus distinguishing such services as that of thus distinguishing such services are made from aforesaid, We have instituted and created, in the Armed and by these presents for Heirs. and Successors, do institute and create a new Decoration. The decoration is styled

Historical Centres

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Abu Mount.—The Dilw ra J in temples Aurangreb made Delhi s ain the imperial form the gre t attraction of Abu They belong seat and henceforth Agra was relegated to a beautifully modified style of the Aryavar in the Abu the James of the Aryavar in the Abu group of temples two are most of the Abu group of temples two are most in the Millorgan of this product of the Abu group of temples two are most in the Millorgan of this product of the Abu group of temples two are most in the Millorgan of this product of the Abu group of temples are most in the Millorgan of this predict palaces halls of

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Three temples belo inc to the lat period of the control of the n end to th great tradition of Mogul archi Ap rt from the laims of arti tic inte sta city b the T is an unaffelded monum t nd gi es it a unique position

The T j Mahal is the tomb built at Agr by Slahj h n fo his wif Mumt Mal al where he is leo bu led It was begun in 163 (in which y r th Shah o d red the stopping of all ther Hindu temple building) and wa mpleted Hindu temple building) and wa mpleted by 1650 The Taj Mah l is the most p f et ex mpl of th Mogul style a di by some consi d red the most beautiful building in the w ld The tomb prop consists of a dom d square will te m rile building raised on a t rr ce f om the Th kurs of Sir hi

Agin—The exhibitedural history of Agra mines of with it is four all my wite the corners of with it is four all my wite the terms of which is the four all my wite the term that time of the imperi I Lodis who the corners of with it is four all my wite the term of the capit if om Di hi to Agra as to at a day as a constant of the capit if om Di hi to Agra as to at a day as a constant of the capit if the things is a state of an sour or such titioning to the latest a second of the composition. The temb building itself in 1827 D are not to the composition of th

Aianta.—The Ajanta Hills contain 20 caves last Guru Govind (1695-1708) declared the equal (5 chaity as or shrines or churches and 24 viharas right of all Sikhs of all castes to bathe in the or monasteries, all Buddhist) and present a sacred tank. The temple and the pool suffered record of an almost unique combination of painting, sculpture and architecture of a period of hands of the Durani invader, Ahmed Shah about 9 centuries (2nd or 1st cen B C to middle Abdall The Khalsa (specially the Dal or army of 7th cen AD) Alanta forms specially the great museum of Indian pointing

The caves, excavated as caves and not as cave temples, (e.g., Kallash, Lilora) extend over a distance of about 600 ft in a perpendicular rock. Thus the roofs were not hewn, only the facades were hewn and sculptured. The Archeological Department numbers the caves from Last to West Paintings have been noticed in 16 caves

The sculptures and the paintings of one cave may belong to different periods Freecoes have been painted sometimes long after the excavation of a cave Sculptures in different periods have been undertaken to continue the decoration of the caves of the sculpture of Bharut and Sanchi, partially are four entrances with doors covered with covered with later printings, have been found silver plates nicely wrought. Entrance by the in certain of the caves

The caves were first noticed in 1810 Greedy ignoramuses, inclemency of weather and much wrapped with gilded copper, and quotations damp, natural to the country, had done the from the Grantha-Saheb (the Sikh bible) are worst imaginable injuries. That it could plentifully inscribed. The Grantha Saheb is survive to any extent is due to the peculiar the material object of veneration. formulæ of plastering and painting During the present century steps have been taken to-wards preservation of the great works Lately, Hyderabad State has taken charge of the caves

The subjects of representation are almost always taken from Buddhist literature generally portray the figure of Buddha and incidents from his lives (his last life as Buddha and his previous births as man or a lower animal) Secular pictures are comparatively few, but not for three miles on the crescent of the Ganges unknown. We have a bull-fight, many other Massive medieval-looking edifices line the bank, beasts prowling in their pleasure, a pair of lovers, etc These drawings are remarklovers, etc Women have received very great Ajanta Women with their ably good attention in Alanta eyes dreamily half open, faces with delicate and tense expressions, poses most graceful and charming, and hands and fingers delicately modelled have made indelible impressions upon all succeeding ages of Indian art

Amritsar -The Pool of Immortality with the Golden temple in it makes Amritsar the most famous shrine of the Sikhs Ramdas, the fourth Guru (Prophet) of the Sikhs (1574 81), 18 said to have received from Akbar a piece of land, within the limits of which he dug a reservoir, since well known as Amritsar Some Sikh accounts, however, record that the pool had been an incient one and a Vairagi (recluse) devoted to Rama claimed it as a sinctuary The Guru, however, succeeded in ousting him The appellation Haramandir for Darbar-Sahib every part of the Gupta empire proved to be is perhaps reminiscent of a tradition that it lasting seats of Muslim Kings, whose spirit of had been the site of a temple of Shiva At first the locality was called Raddaspur The next Guru Arjun (1581-1606) made Amritsar the proper seat of his followers, the centre which the same statement of the Guptas only the proper seat of his followers, the centre which the same statement of the graph of the Guptas only the monuments of the Guptas only the same statement of the graph of the Gupta empire Almost every part of the Gupta empire Almost every part of the Gupta empire proved to be every pa the proper seat of his followers, the centre which should attract their worldly longings for a evidence of the glories of the great art of this material bond of union. The tenth and the period

founded by Jussa Singh Kullal) restored the shrine and rebuilt the temple (1763 64) At this time they held at Amritsar a formal Gur multa or conclave of the Sikhs, probably the first of its kind. On defeating the invader's viceroy, the Sikh chiefs met at Amritsar and struck for the first time the Govindashshi coins In 1802 01, Ranjit Singh covered the dome and very possibly the whole structure with golden Hence it is known as the repouses copper work Golden temple As it served as the court of the Gurus, it is called the Darbar Saheb

The temple stands on a raised plinth 65 ft square in the centre of the tank and is surrounded spacious acrandalis A white marble causeway 204 ft long, with an archway over it, Paintings, reminiscent joins the temple with the mainland principal gateway leads to the Bhung, where the arms of the Gurus have been preserved Except the lower parts of marble, the whole edifice is

> In the Guru Ka Bagh or the garden of the Guru there is the pretty Bab Atal Tower There are some interesting late nmeteenth century frescoes depicting incidents of the life of Guru Nanak

Benares (Kasi)—Benares, the religious capital of Hindu India for centuries, is visited by millions of pilgrims every year It lies between the Barna and Asi and stretches for three will are the same and Asi and stretches which is practically a stretch of spacious ghats, of which there are 64 in good or indifferent condition

Benares has 1,500 comparatively temples, besides countless minor shrines most important temple is the one dedicated to Vishwanatha (Lord of the Universe) It is also known as the Golden Temple (the domes and spires were covered with gilt golden repousse copper-work) and stands in a typical Benares alley Although it is the most famous shrine of India, it is conspicuous by its comparative smallness and the absence of ornamentation Latterly Benares has become the seat of the famous Hindu University

Bhuvaneshvar—In the Gupta period (4th and 5th centuries A D), the golden age of Indian art and literature, most devout Hindus (Vaishnavas) as the Guptas were, they built numerous temples all over their great empire

The great temple in Bhuvane hvar is the finest example of a pur ly Hindu temple in the second of the

overs very grac fully d wn eleph int lions one of the most beautiful productions of its etc m verilously well represe ted domestic kind. It had received some injuries from gods and goddesses t form ne diess lavish ing of beautiful sculpture.

Bilappur—Yusuf Kh n (Yusuf Adil Shah)
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Bhuvaneshvar a small village on the way to Puri and the s t of Shiv is only second in of South India 017 holy cities (Sapta Titcha) importance to Renarce and contains some four only one is in South India which is Conjeavaram hundred or six hundred temples mostly of Shiva Jainism Buddhism Shaivism and Vaishnavism dating from the 9th r 10th century to the 13th have II played great p rt in this city. It century A D The temples a entirely covered with sculptures and the artistic vision of the three of the control o

The Mukte hv ra temple held by some to be in raining the germ of Oris nat i small tumble and early Dravidin styles are mixed up with lay proportions as a sime t perfect. The whole and early Dravidin styles are mixed up with a sulpruce of the latter. The tumble body top t bottom ins de and outside is has surfortunatly be n highly reconditioned excipting a first numerous found design every at latter pools! It has a sev n story of dell atte nd natural me nd wom n dressed with great cere and in ery legant poses with great cere and in ery legant poses of nding glris array d were changely couple of to make it higher. The half of Pillr as is overs very grace fully d were sever grace and the constitution of the constitution

The Ei mbr aff temple is a great monu m nt of the srt of Vijaya ag r Iti 10 storeyed and 188 th high All the walls runzig ag nd no two towers are at right angles The hall of thousand (540) pillars is typical of the wealth of sculpture of Vij yangar

The t mple of Kamakshi Amman whe e th goddess i d picted in the form of a I ant a i

th great edit of the city were often our muted with the Turkith rescent

The mat important archite tural wo late the control of the control o Delhi -In the course of 3 000 years within pleted The min r domes are s low as in med Dilli (Delhi) in commemoration f Dill and Findly to be seen from outside the properties of the Myn dynasty. The fit of Indraw 1 Bill p ha the did tinct in of possessing it seed of large to the fit the work in the Gi Gumbau th massale in (Mahammad Shah kill seed of the contract of the seed of large to the contract of the seed of large to the contract of the seed of large to the seed of large to the contract of the seed of large to the seed of lar

Rai Pithora, which proved to be an shape of a crescent, the southern arm, he extension of Tomara-Delhi lirst within the centre, and the northern arm being occupied walls of Rai-Pithora and later beyond the same by the Buddhist, Hindu and Jain temples at Siri, Qutubuddin and his successors built respectively. The caves have been numbered the first Muslim Delhi Materials of the Hindu from south to north. The large or main caves temples were used often en block in the construction of the new capital Images and sculptures representing figures of men and animals were scrupulously destroyed

In the middle of the 15th century, the Lodis removed the capital to Agra. Sher Shah built a hall which was probably used as the lecture a wall surrounding the city, his capital, however, was Agra. His son built Selimgarh after his name. Akbar and Jehangir lived maint at facilities older than the other two caves. The other Agra, Lahore and Ajmer. The lath Muslim Caves have been more or less destroyed. Delhi is Shahjahanabad, the city of Shahjahan, Further up is the Maharbara cave. The which is now known as Old Delhi. In 1857, height inside to about 117 ft. and the width which is now known as Old Delhi In 1857, height inside is about 117 ft and the width n course of the suppression of the Scrow Mutny, 58 ft The roof rests on 24 pillers On the the last Mogul Emperor was taken prisoner and left of the entrance is a figure of Buddha in Delhi was formally annexed to the British meditation A crowd of males and females Crown At the Delhi Durbar on the 12th attend him In the south of the cave there is a figure of the cave the cave there is a figure of the cave there is a figure of the cave there is a figure of the cave there is a figure of the cave there is a figure of the cave there is a figure of the cave t Crown At the Delhi Durbar on the 12th attend him In the south of the cave there is a December, 1911, by an Imperial Proclamation, temple of a seated Buddha attended by a host the seat of the Indian capital was removed from of devotees, holding gracefully clusters of touses

A little further up is the cave of Visvaharma, the tomb the gateway of the chief mosque at Budaun (UP) form the early great Muslim edifices of India The Qutb mosque was named after a Muslim saint Qutbuddin of Ush near Baghdaal It was built in 1100 mer Baghdaal It was built in 1196 under the Vicerovalty of Qutbuddin Albek. The present dilapidated mosque preserves only a small portion of the original one

The Qutb Minar (circumference 47 ft 3 ins at the bottom and 9 ft at the top, height 280 ft) a five storeyed detached minar, was begun by Qutbuddin Aibek and completed by Iyaltimash (1232) It is the most beautiful example known to exist anywhere It does not form part of the mosque, which has its own minars Tradition goes that it makes a pillar of victory, first erected by Prithviraj and later reconstructed by the Muslim emperors Some Muslim had to be quarried or chiselled to turn out accounts say that it had been begun by the Hindus and completed by the Muslims

New Delhi is the creation of the British, European architecture of different generally modified or modernised wherein periods Often features of Muslim has been observed architecture (eg, the dome) added and improved in that light have The appeal of simplicity in magnificence, of correct outlines and proportions forms a great architectural principle

Ellora —The Ellora Hill, containing the cave temples stands about 19 miles north-west of Aurangabad (Hyderabad State) It was known as Grishmeshwara (an appellation of Shiva) and held holy by the Hindus, especially the Sharvites It has the largest cave temple in India, a form of architecture which in its development makes a most remarkable feature of architecture in India 'The caves are excavated in the face of a hill or rather the scarp of a large plateau, and run nearly north and south for about a mile and a quarter, the scarp at each end of this internal throwing out a horn towards the west. The hill has the

are 34 and there are a number of minor caves

The Buddhist temples in the southern section, known locally as Dheralerna, are the claest The The first cave is a caves number twelve temple of a scated Buddha attended by a host

region, containing 17 large caves below the brow of the scarp and a large number of smaller ones above The Hindu caves are generally more decorated than the other ones and the Kallasha Temple is the most famous of all the cave temples of Ellora Both the architecture and the sculpture of Ellora reached their culmination in the Hindu cave temples They present some excellent specimens of Indian sculpture and architecture (6th 8th cen AD) The gem of the collection is the Kullash temple, a masterpace of Indian architecture and sculpture, with a claim to be called unique of its kind in the averaging from 154 ft wide by 276 ft long with a scarp 107 ft high at the back Colossal in size and ambitions in plan, the whole temple, inside and outside, the roofs, ceilings, walls, pillars, every part of it, has been extravagantly sculp tured with lavish decorations. The sculptures as in the case of Ajanta, Elephanta and elsewhere had been painted with a thin coating of lime plaster

The whole execution shows an extraordinary command of glyptic technique, not only in the grouping and composition of line, but in the powerful and subtle treatment of the varied gradations of relief

The last temple of the northern section belongs

Fatehpur Sikri is now a d d forsaken city

Akb r s Jeh ngir

Konbrik Manarak—The So temple of Ko stark known a the Black P god at rad of unsurp seed in the field of I dian rt Byth sea hr of it is bout 0 miles nd by mother Black P in the sea hr of the bout 0 miles nd by moth of a shift by 1 the sea hr of the shoul to miles nd by mother Black P in the sea hr of the shoul to miles no provide the sea hr of the should be no bilt by 8th mb a no farishma in the hacker's group and a no farishma in the shell group and the should be should be should be should be should be so the present temple was 0 the by 8th Nar singhad 1 of Ort.s. Throad-

b lit by Ki har singhad I of Orls.

The min templ h s be no de troyed I to build a great palace the ret the old place were normous the record of the ret in a string ke. The is a t. ditton that of the ret is a t. ditton that of the ret is a t. ditton that the process of the ret is a t. ditton that the ret is a t. ditton that the ret is a t. ditton that the ret is a t. ditton that the ret is a t. ditton that the ret is a t. ditton that the ret is a t. ditton that the ret is a t. ditton that the ret is a t. ditton that the ret is point in the place the best p risk place a green to be retained to the retained the retained that the retaine

60 ft by 30 ft with 16 pill rs. The walls re As in the cases of some other ancient lithic sculptured with figures of Jain divinities. The monuments so also Konark leaves one to as in the cases of some other access that the cases of some other access that the gives of Jan divinities. The second one is Jagaan thash. A large more second one is Jagaan thash. A large more properties of the second one is Jagaan thash. A large more second one is Jagaan thash. A large more second one is Jagaan thash. A large more second one is Jagaan thash. A large more second one is Jagaan thash a large more second of the second

Patchpur Sikri is now a d d forsaken city

Agai and acain Akbar suffered the bereave mente of his bises. He was if into son Stories the fall of V jayana ar (1565) Madura had been mente of his bises. He was if into son Stories in Important centre of architecture On the of miraculous p were sof Shakih S lim Chitat islin of Y letypur 8 kr r ached his ear. When the content is a limportant centre of a rechtecture On the men of selmes fall d him he turned to the risk in the field hand sayed there is the man of content is a fall in the content is built the magnificent children of hutura son was gi ent h nam of the star in the content is built the magnificent children of hutura son was gi en the name of the star in the star in the star in the star is the star in the star in the star is the star in the star

Akb r s Jeh ngir
In 1569 Akb founded the city of F tehpur
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to be lower than the water level All the objects of round black stones, of the size of eggs, which found have not yet been studied in detail and there are reasons to think that the yield of even the upper layer cannot be strictly confined within 2750 B C and the subsequent period Excavations of the lower strata may be expected to yield the remains of an older period Failure to read the characters of the seals and inexten-Failure siveness of excavation continue to fortify the sealed character of its ancient inhabitants and their civilisation

It is a very remarkably well planned city All the streets were laid south to north. Nothing Nothing is more welcome to an Indian city than the south The city had necessarily grown most towards the south Lanes are free from a general deviating or serpentine character Homes were two storeyed and the staircases lead not to the lower storey but to outside This feature is not unknown in the houses in the hills This feature Covered balconies or open porticoes are conspicuous by their absence The courtyards are to an extent small Proximity of the dwellings Mohenjo-Daro points to a very crowded city is a city of bricks, fire-burnt and sun-burnt had probably stressed more on drainage than any other ancient city Evidence of underground drains are to be found everywhere They are large and high and provided with matholes. The vastness of the drainage surely reflects the greatness of the upper structures, now very much lost to view It is not known, however, whether the drains led to any common dumping place away from the city, although soak pits have been noticed, but from their size one cannot be sure that they were used as the main dumping grounds flight of steps into one of them would rather suggest that they proved minor temporary nepositories, refuse from which has been systematically scraped off Bathrooms are another feature significant of the cleanliness of the city

The objects found in the remains mainly consist of seals, jewelleries, potteries, figures (human and animal) and toys The seals have on them inscribed characters of a conventionahsed form of pictograph writing, which have not yet been deciphered Most of them are of steatite and of square size The more common animal is difficult to be identified features both equine and bovine, with one horn

Puri (Jagannatham) —A popular Hindu pilgrimage centre on the eastern seaboard of India, specially sacred to the Vaishnavites The White Pagoda of Jagannath or the Lord of the Universe is at Puri The presiding deities are Jagannath (Krishna seen with his disc, Sudarshana), his brother Balaram and his sister Subhadra

The strict commensal rules of the Hindu caste system have no application in Puri, especially in the matter of taking together the Mahaprasada, cooked or uncooked eatables ceremoniously offered to the deity. This is unknown anywhere else in Hindu India. It has been asserted that this peculiar feature. marks Buddhist influence

thousand Shalagrama-Shilas (a particular type Indian shrines

serve as emblem of Narayana or Vishnu)

The court of the White Pagoda is 665 ft east to west and 644 ft north to south A 24 ft high stone wall was built around it by King Purushottamadeva There are four entrances The Lion-Door in the east is decorated with sculptures. It has a pyramidal roof Before the door stands a beautiful pillar of the Sun (Arun stamba), 44 ft high The temple had origi stamba), 44 ft high The temple had originally a pillar surmounted with the figure of Garuda, the legendary bird, the carrier of Vishnu

The temple of Jagannatha is a combination of four temples, which adjoin one other

All the gods and goddesses in the temple and yard are strict vegetarians, except Vimala, in whose honour goats are sacrificed on the second day of Durgapuja at midnight, when Jagan-natha and other gods are supposed to be asleep

There is a very large number of monastic establishments (Maths) at Puri, the most important of which are Shankara, Nimai Chaitanya, Kavir, Nanaka-Shahi and Vidura Math, Chakratirtha, Svarga dvar, and Lokanath

The most important event in Puri is the Car Festival, when an image of Jagannatha is taken in procession in a huge Rath or wooden vehicle

Rameshvaram—An island in the Palk Straits, adjoining Ceylon, and an important Hindu place of pilgrimage, connected with the mainland by railway. It forms the interlude to the closing act of the great performance of South Indian architecture and sculpture

The Great Temple in Rameshvaram grew up in 350 years The principal shrines were built by Udayın Sethupati with the assistance of Pararaja Sekhara (1414) of Ceylon or they had been built by the Ceylonese prince himself They are of a dark, hard limestone never more met again in the temple It is said that they The incomplete were hewn at Trinconamalai north and south gopurams are ascribed to a Deccanese, Kirana Nayar (1420) There are in the temple 2 number of finished minor gopurams and porches and the outer surrounding walls are credited to Udayın Sethupati and Komatti of Nagur, near Negapatam, statues of whom and of whose wife surmount the eastern wall Some minor edifices were constructed in 1450

The principal lingams in the shrine are supposed to have been installed by Ramachandra The principal deity is known as Ramanatha or Ramlinga-Svami. The temple stands near a lake with a suppose of about stands near a lake with a circumference of about three miles

Sanchi -A small village in Bhopal State in which is the largest and best preserved Buddhist stupa (or tope) or pagoda in India A Buddhist stupa is a mound built on a relic of Buddha or Buddhist saints, or the mound is erected to commemorate an incident in the life of Buddha or Buddhist saints. The Great stupa in Sanchi or Buddhist saints are Great stupa in Sanchi or Buddhist saints. in red stone is about 103 ft in diameter and The altar in the temple, which is held very sacred, is supposed to contain one hundred stone goes round it, as is common with most thousand Shalarama-Shike (a north-line line).

ls the best ex mple

Shatrunjaja Hills—Shatrunjaya pest P lit main, thibaw it isalso known to the Jains Siddhaghi or Siddhaghia or the Hill of the Perfected Gree I is the most sacred place and abode of Si a) of the South Tield (ntha) of Shretambara Jains There a "a nopoly i beld to be a corruption of Til Shira consecrated by the propures son distinct in a town is the Hoek. The ten pt is con chacked been replaced. This is perhaps the most body to T runnanava (Stra) and the Lock is also been replaced to the propulse of the ten propulse of the ten propulse of the ten propulse Bhatrung ya Hills. At this pla ea large number of the delty most var multiply by the name of solints stating A. Int no absolution, A. J mbukeshvaram populsarly known as Tim number of insc iptions have been found here which have been utili ed to rds writing the history of Western India and the history of the diff rent schools of Jainism

Sh trunjaya has 108 names. The p i cital name Shatrunjaya (the conqueror of enemies) i ne of the names of Shiva. It is held that the founder of the shrine had co quered his e emies a d reg ined his kingdom by the grace of Shiv By way of thanksgivi g he built a temple of Sh trunj ya Shiv and dedic ted the hill to the deity

Sravana Belgola.—A g eat holy se t of the Jaine sepecially of th Di ambaras et Ehadra b in a Jain postle, pas ed away at this place Jain records el im th t as hi dis iple Chandra gnyta Maury (4th en B C) on re ouncing hi b hn a Jain postle, pas cd away at this place it em it grew in name and it me as a treet seal Jain records of im the sah ids lipse Changid of cuitue 7 nor risk it close it to 10 the parts Jain records of the control of cuitue 7 nor risk it close it to 10 the Circust 1 in monik Ason a white (2rd een BC) to 1 monik Ason a white (2rd een BC) to

The Jin th pura B ti t mpie ner to ne Stav n Belgo built between the 10th nd 12th mile seculu less pres arts a good ex mpie of the fin t sculptures f Jain temples in South Indi

The sculpture of Sanchi has two very remark | the sopurams are p inted with representations ble features absence of any anthropomorphic of in mutions a furthedoscies legends. In the four of Buddah (everything is Buddhist Heil of it u and pillars (if may be half a hundred but it is Buddhism without Buddha) and the or a f w more) the pill rs have plant in spil tof naturalism that infuses the art From Brackets In one of the frost rows of pillars. the Sanchi art almost a new school born of it are mo oliths of pranci g equestrian figures developed in the cave temples of which Ellora spearin tig rs. The gre t temple las grown combining seven prala as of successively dwindling sizes

(titha) of Shvetambara Jains There a a norod) i held to be a corruption of Tri Shira great number of temples in groups on touch or Palli or tl qu frear the the ce head d demon numits The most important one is the touk I was the strate, ic capital of the Cloi s of Adishvara Bhagavan The ancient im ge In the Fort (tiere is no f rt now) pa t of the consecrated by the prophets son Batubal h s town is the Rock. The ten pl is con crated

J mbukeshvaram popularly known as Tiru v nakkawal two miles north of T i binopoly an important temple Ti deity is popu la ly known as Appull ga or the water phallus bec u c the d ity in th adytum is always in wat r Th temple is of fi e prak ras (court 3 d) The m nd pa in front of Akli nde hvari represents in carvi g early legends relating to the d ity

Tanjore - lishnu of the Hinda Trinity appea d as Milanega Perum l at Tanjore to sl cht Tanjan a great demon ; me t mpi of Vishnu a Nil mega is situated I i mpi on the formal of the plee of Tanjal in T mil g t its n me from th demo Tanjore h d long been the capit l of th Cl ol s and unde tl em it grew in name and f me as a great seat

at the broads t point is 13 if. Five groups of inscript! Iss if to be! not to it extin continuous and an extension of the light of St hanning. The life of St hanning of the largest one is 57 th high. The life of St hanning of the largest one is 57 th high. The life of St hanning of the largest one is 57 th high. The life of St hanning o nd 16 ft long Thi block of ston is supposed ne r to h ve been tran ported over distance of 400

centries presents a good extemple of the fine the seculptures (Jain temples in South Indi

Srirangam — Beween the two-forked K veril

Srirangam — Beween the two-forked K veril

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The Tanjore Bronze Nataraja in the Madras | Kachkot, Barkhana and Shir Sukh-Ka Kot museum is an able representation of one of the The Pir or Vir mound represents the oldest city greatest conceptions of Indian art

Taxila — The name is a Graeko Roman rendering of the Indian forms Taksasila and Takkasila The Indian names literally mean a stone cut city and the city of the Takka clan left almost no records. The Mauryan records respectively. The epics record that Rama's consist mainly of almost primitive punch coins brother Bharata conquered the country and the (they may be of an earlier date), jewelleries and capital took its name from his son. Taksha The Mahabharata states that the great snakesacrifice was held at Takshasila Buddhist records point to the highly flourishing condition of Taxila in 700 800 B C and in the light of the epics, the date may not be unreasonably pushed to 800 900 B C. The oldest dateable remains discovered belong to the 4th or 5th century B C. Surely in the 7th century B C. Taxila had a far-famed university

The remains of Taxila lie about the east and the north east of Saraikela, 20 miles north-west of Rawalpindi. The remains are of three cities, the Scytho-Parthian period and enlarge"within three and a half miles of each other"
Those from south-west to north-east are contained in Bhir or Vir, Hatiyal, Shiv-kap-ka-kot,

Taxila presents historical records extending over a period of about 1,000 years, from the 4th or 5th century B C to the 5th century A D Seven different peoples rule at Taxila Achaemenian and Alexandrian suzerainty have indicate which surely Indians were in that age the greatest masters Buddhist in the treatment of the most refractory stones and gold and silverworks of refined workman

The most imposing pile at Taxila is the Dharmarajika or the Great Tope (Stupa) It is also known as Chir (split) tope, because of the cleft driven through its centre by former Around it there are a number of explorers Stupas, Chaityas, Vihanas, etc The construc tion of the group extended over four centuries (2nd-5th) The original stupa was built in enlarge-

Indian Festivals and Observances.

Bara Wafat — (Death on the 12th) is called in Bengal Fatiha-i-Duwardahum (Prayers of the the Hindus to begin education of their children 12th) as Mauludu-'n-Nabi (Birth of the Prophet) date is 12, Rabi I

It is a joint celebration of the birth and the death of the Muslim Prophet In some parts of India it is celebrated only as the birthday of the Prophet (Jashn-i-Milad-Sharif) It is believed that his birth and death took place on the same date, although there are differences of opinion on this—It is a great day of feasting for Muslims (the Wahhabis, however, do not observe it, they regard it to be an innovation or Bidat) On this occasion the life story of the Prophet is recited and its points of excellence stressed Prayers are offered for the benefit of his soul Prayers are also read over cooked food which is then given to the poor Some observe it on the second day of the month As the date is disputed, the more devout read the prayers on all the days from the 1st to the 12th day of the month

Dasara (DASHAMA = TEN DAYS) -This festival is held on the 10th of Ashwin Shuddh (Oct) It is called Durga Puja or Durgotsava, and is supposed to relate to the autumnal equinox The festival commemorates the victory of Devi, wife of Shiva, over the buffalo headed demon Her image is worshipped for Mahishasura nine days and afterwards consigned to the river This is also the day on which Rama murched against Rawann, the demon king of Lanka (modern Ceylon) Early in the morning Hindus perform puja to their household gods or religious books Marathas and Kshatriyas, or those who consider themselves of the martial race, worship their weapons and ask protection for them throughout the year in the faith that, to the propitiousness of the sword, they owe every prosperity In the afternoon they go to the temple in procession.

The day is also considered most auspicious by In Turkey and Egypt the day is known ludu-'n-Nabi (Birth of the Prophet)

12, Rabi I

23 a joint celebration of the birth and the extolling her exploits and describing her rewards to her votaries On the ninth day, at every temple of Durga, the sacred fire is made and fed with rice and ghee to the chanting of mantras It is customary among Bania women to keep up a dance called garba during these nine nights.

The celebration of Dasara is also said to owe its origin to the Pandavas (the five sons of Pandu) who selected this day as an auspicious one for making preparations for their war with their paternal cousins, the Kauravas, which is narrated in detail in the Mahabharata

In modern times Dasara is observed with

great pomp in Mysore State

Dipavali (Popularly termed Divali or Dewali)—Dipa means a lamp and Dipavali means a row or collection of lamps. It is a festival of rejoicing at Lord Krishna's triumph over Narakasura, a demon Rows of lamps at all places, sacred and secular, make a most beautiful Exhibitions of fire feature on the occasion Exhibitions of in works, crackers, etc., add to its festive nature

On the 14th day of the waning moon of Kartika (Sept -Oct), known as Naraka or Bhuta Chatur-dashi (Chaturdashi means 14th lunar day), Krishna destroyed Narakasura The demon was, however, a great devotee of Krishna and had done severe persone to propitate the and had done severe penance to propitiate the Lord, but he had abducted 16,000 women for his harem and had to be destroyed for his sins view of his piety, however, the death anniversary was enjoined to be observed as a sacred day In the morning a bath is taken and certain rites with a large many a sacred day and certain rites. with a lamp made of rice-dust, etc, are observed. New dresses are worn and sweets are served

Gabambars—The e ctraditional stivals of (lishing sincarnations) the occasion is a great Iran (Persi) adopted by the Parsis and mark I stiv ! It is also observed by non Valshna the sir festivals of the six seasons of the year of the six of the spirit of the six festivals of the six seasons of the year

Ganesh Chaturthi —On this day was born G npati or Ganesh vho is eg rded as the g d of wisd m and one to be p opitiat d fo th remo al of obst cl As such h is invoked at th comm no ment of all em nies and u dert kings There a e v ryi g versions of the circum tances ttendig his birth One r lates that the god K rtik viry was the circum tances rate that the god K rtik viry was at d by Shiva witho too ubial as istance in like manner Ganp ti was formed by him between the conduction of the conduction c nsort d from the turme ic nd oil scr p d from her body whil b thi g The loss of his human l d d the substitution of that of a fem le leph at with one t sk are al v riously xplained By m his had is said to have been c t off by Shiva when he endea oured to pe nt the god f om entering the chamb of Par att when he was performing hr abit tlons According to others it as redu ed to a h s by a glanc from Sh ni(S t r)

who with all the gods w nt to look at the new born child a d it was repl ced by th t f the nimal first found which happened to be a l ph pt.

The fourth of Bl d apad Shuddh (Aug) s th p riod ppointed for the lebration of this festival in honour of Ganpati's birth Hi inis resuvai in honour or capact s Dirth 111 image is installed in Hindu h useh lds and flered puja Some people keep the imfor a dy and a h if some 1 r five or ten days according to the with and wish of the houndler. On the final dy the im g is taken 1 poccession and ev tu lly committed to the r sea or tank

ri r sea or tank
There is a I gend that one d y Ganpati whil
riding his favourite mou e had a f ll t which
the moon lughed Enraged t the insult
Ganp ti curs d th moon and all who hould oanp it curs a th moon and an who house look at her but afterw rds rest ited it to one day in hi birthid y Thus on the d y off C esh Chat rth! Hind a so old homeon let they should in ur any clambly du line the year I fly any ch nee they h pren to see the moo th y try to provoke their s ighbours into revilling them in the belief that its ill effects will top at such abuse

Gokulashtami — (Also known as J m h mi nd h i h htami) The occ i n ma ks tami nd h i h tami nd kih htami) Ane wee i mas as the eel bration of Krishnas birth on the 8th dy of the drk moon in the mo th of Sharea a (July August) or Bhad (Aug (Sept) In ach case (re eith rin Shara a Bhad a)

vites and thus sets an example of the spirit of

the earth is round and Hindu astronomy was the first to discover the scientific facts relating the first to discover the scientific rates relating to eclipses. The popular studition of other control of the science of the hectar along with the gods. As soon as his to ngue had tasted the nect r (a drink having the power of m king those and truck off his head. Trunkle's up to the throt as the meetar had pased Rahu, be ame immortal. Necessarily when he guips the divine orbs they emerge out down his thro t Acceptance of the ver ion therefore makes it n unholy or the ver ion therefore makes it in unholy sight and the defilement of the gods ent is a defilement of the earth Defilement requires a b th and a bath in holy water is held to be particularly efficacious on this occasion. As a matter of f ct two baths as required one at matter of f ct two baths a e required one at the first cont ct of the cellpse and another when it terminates People flock to the G nges and oth rholy sites for baths a e resorted to Th occasion nat rally reminds one of death and oblations re offered t the de d To ensure full ment of the bath gifts must be ffered aft r the bath As matter of fact gifts make an ess ntial condition of all Hindu f sts and fe tival It would be n rmal to surmise that th same we e to an extent ord ined to ensur a spl it f charity The period of No food should Food prepared the eclipse i period of fasting be prep red du i g this period earlier cannot be used later

Haj—It me as setting out or tending tow riss a distilt term used for the pilgrimage most of the pilgrimage of the pilgrimage of the five pilgrimage of the five pilgrimage of the five pilgrimage of the five pilgrimage of the five pilgrimage of the five pilgrimage of the five pilgrimage of the five pilgrimage of the five pilgrimage of the pilgrimage of the five pilgr philsions re three in number wearing or arram (two s mless g ments one won round the waist and n the thrown loos ly er the shoulder standig! A of tand dol gthe T w f (circumambulation it h Kab h) The W jib ites are fi e in number in the case of those who Starce a (July August) or Enas (Aug. Sepp. 4)

In sach case (A eith it in S. a or Bhad of lites are B e in number in the case of those wind in the control of the control o To the Valshnavites the d votees of Vl.hnu, The month of Zuf Hijj h (the 1 th Muslim and therefore also of Krishna who was one of month) is the month of the Haj

It is the Muslim counterpart of the Passover It is enjoined in the Quran (axii 33-38) and The words of falls on the 10th Zul-Hijjah the prophet are Man cannot (by any act) on this day propitiate God better than by shedding blood

Idul-Azha means the (great) sacrificial cere-The festival commemorates mony or festival Abraham's offer to sacrifice the object dearest to him, his son Ishmael (not Issae), on Mount Mina close to Mecca (the Bible gives the name of the land as Moriah) Its observance is one of the necessary acts in the performance of the Haj All adult Muslims who can afford it are required to make a sacrifice of an animal the animal is a big one (eg, a camel or a cow), it is allowed to be the joint offering of seven, (according to some authorities as many as seventy) It is meritorious to sacrifice one animal for each member of the family, but on economic grounds the sacrifice of one animal for a whole family is allowed A fully grown up and sound camel, cow, goat or sheep is considered in silver fligree—and indeed of every variety oest The sacrifice is offered with a short prayer of material, from pure silver to bamboo and absolutely surrendering the soul to Allah and paper, according to the rank and wealth of the acknowledging. His greatness as the land and paper, according to the rank and wealth of the acknowledging His greatness as the accepted party-are exhibited and conveyed in proces The mert is distributed equally among the poor, the relatives and friends and members of the household

In India the cow is the usual beast of sacrifice In other Muslim countries the camel takes its place. The cow being held most sacred by Hindus, the more popular Muslim monarchs of India (possibly a few of Afghanistan as well) had stopped its slaughter out of consideration for Hindu sentiment

'Id-ul-Fitr —" The festival of breaking fast," called also Ramazan ki'ld, and "the feast of alms," is celebrated on the 1st of Shavval On this day Muslims bathe, put on new clothes, apply antimony to the eyes, and perfume themselves, then distribute the fitr or sadl ah, which is 2½ seers of wheat, dates, or any grain used for food, to the poor or religious mendicants. All then proceed to the Idgah, represent "God is great." There are no code repeating "God is great od is great There is no God The Mulla ascends the mimbar " but God" and after a short thanksgiving pulpit, Khutbah reads the or sermon He then descends to the lowest step (which with the Shiahs is the third, but the fourth with the Sunnis) and recounts the virtues of the king, and prays for him Then a general prayer is offered, and the congregation rise with a shout of Din'—"Faith!" and fire of muskets The evening is spent in rejoicing and merriment

Khordadsal — The birthday (the 6th day of the 1st Parsi month, Farvardin, 10th Sept) of Zarathustra, the Prophet of the Parsis He is the earliest known founder of a great religion fortnight to the 9th of the ball day of the office of faith, courage and, hope The exact date case it lasts for eight days. The more devout and place of his birth have not yet been fully ascertained. Probably he was been in the last day only of faith, courage and hope The exact date and place of his birth have not yet been fully ascertained Probably he was born in the years ago His great sermons are preserved in the Gathas (Parsi Scriptures) He was held in great respect by the court of Gushtasp He professed the doctrine of monothers and the great professed the doctrine of monothers and the professed the doctrine of monothers and the professed the doctrine of monothers and the professed the doctrine of monothers and the professed the doctrine of monothers and the professed the doctrine of monothers and the professed the doctrine of monothers and the professed the doctrine of monothers and the professed the doctrine of monothers and the professed the doctrine of monothers and the professed the doctrine of monothers and the professed the doctrine of monothers are preserved in the partial professed the doctrine of monothers and the professed the doctrine of the professed the doctrine of the professed the doctrine of the professed the doctrine of the profess great respect by the court of Gushtasp He professed the doctrine of monothersm and held that Ahura Mazda is the Creator of the Universe He preached the doctrine of Asha or piety, which would infuse in man the spirit to fight the force in reached.

Idu'l-Azha (erroneously called Iduz Zuha) - j of evil and attain the beatific region of Ahura Mazda

> Muharram (Ar Muharram, 'most sacred') — The mourning held annualy in remembrance of the first martyrs of Musalmans, Hasan and Husain, from whom the whole race of Sayads are descended Abu Muhammad al Hasan and Husain were the two sons of 'All bin Abi Taleb, the cousin, and Tatimah, the daughter The Muslims are divided into of Muhammad two distinct sects, called the Shiahs and the Sunnis, the former regard Ali and his descen dants Hasan Husain, Zain ul-Abidin, Muham mad Buqar, Jafar Sadik, and Ismail bin Jafar Sadik, as the lawful leaders after Muham mad, and the latter, the Caliphas, as Abubakar, Omar, Oosman and 'Ali—hence quarrels, Omar, animosities, and dislikes are hoarded up to be avenged during Muharram Taziyas (a term signifying grief, applied to a representation of the mausoleum erected over the remains of Imam Husain at Karbala) made of ivory, ebony, sandalwood, cedar, and sometimes wrought sion through the streets

Navroz, Nauroz —Jamshed of "the seven-ringed cup," who fixed the Parsi calendar, marked the day on which the Sun enters Aries (20th or 21st March) to be the New Year's Day. It is held that he chose to make the state entry on this day to the newly founded capital of Persepolis The festival was given the name of Id of Jamshed and it has been celebrated with the greatest colat in both Parsi and Muslim Iran (Persia) Shah Jalaluddin commenced his administrative year from this day The Shiahs celebrate the day as Id-i-Khilafat or the festival in commemoration of 'Ali's formal succession on this day to the Caliphate At Hyderabad (Deccan) and Murshidabad (Bengal) the New Year's Day is observed with great pomp For the Parsis it is only next and splendour they begin the Fasli (agricultural) year on this day Navroz is one of the three calchested day Navroz is one of the three celebrated Jashans of ancient Iran Modern Iran cele brates the festival as a national event

Pajjusana — A great Svetambara Jain stival Literally it means serving with a festival whole hearted devotion Formerly it was only observed by the ascetic order, but now the larty also do so The festival, as is common to all Jain festivals, is marked with rigorous fasting and penance

Two schools, both of the Svetambara sect, observe the festival on slightly different dates, either from the 12th or the 13th day of the dark He fortnight to the 9th or the 5th day of the bright period, while others fast on the last day only

Hindu Trinity on the 9th lunar day (narami) of Ehravana (July August) is v ry sacred to of Chatra (March April) Besides Rams his Shiva Hence Shivaratri of Magha is generally consort Sits and brothers I v bmana Bharata (calded Manshivaratri (maha meaning great) and Shatrughna are also worshipped Prayers are offered to them at intervals of three hours. The day is one of strict f sting. The night is spent in worshipping. The learned give discovered the strict of the stric courses upon Rama s life stressing its excellent points as examples for man to follow A legend (the crata kath) relating to the origin of this ceremony with pointers to the merits of observ eremony with pointers to the merits of observa-ing it is recited. At Furi (Jagannath) an incar-n tion of Rama (Fuh u) in his representative figure Madanamohana is dressed as Rama and worshipped with great eci t. On this day oblations are offered to the departed ones

In some cases preparatory ceremonies com mence from the first day of the waning moon In the evenings s rmons or discourses (k thas) are delivered in the temples of Ram. The I mily must be kenly feell g the doub birth is celebrated at 12 noon of the ninth day of this day is observed by a great many people as the New Year's day.

Ram Lila —An open air amateur dramatic representation of selected episodes from Rama s life The performance continues all through the Navaratra (the first nine days of the bright fortnight of Asvin (Sept Oct) and the Vijaya Dashami (the tenth lunar d y) Every day in the afternoon one act is played the b ttle betw en Rama and Rav na being the most popular theme

Ram Lila is an important festival observed i the Hindi spe ki g provinces

Ramzan --- This Muslim fast commences from the morning after the new moon of Ramzan raiser of sayroth. Hould should pass the lips of the linessunt recitation of Shu United the usual regions and in r ding the great which had me do an almost indelible impression or the life stories of the prophets. The faut which had me do an almost indelible impression or the life stories of the prophets are the single stories of the prophets. The faut is much light sterm in mock that the full much list sterm of mock then placking the signal was not almost a stories of the said to depend son of Authanam d who, he said to depend son of Authanam d who, he said to have died on one of these two nights. They then the said to last the mights the present beauting their bur est. The odd one of the sterm of the said to last the mights the hould be observed as a vigil. The high high of the said the mights it should be observed as a vigil.

Ram Navami —It celebrates the birth of night of the waning moon of each month is held Rama one of the incarnations of Vishnu of the as the night of Shi a (Shiva Ratri) The month

In the Mahabharata, Bhishma the great dibate most scholarly and valorous celibate cellbate most senoiarly and valorous prince relates that King Chitr bhanu of the Ikshvaku dynasty popularised the festival. On this day when the Kin was fasting a sage suggested to him that the human soul bein. one with God indulgence in pleasure to the self and not infliction of pain to it by fasting would The King explained that th please God best self of flesh and blood was not the real self and narrated the legend of a fast. In a previous life, the King was born a hunter. One drk night he lot his way in the forest and took inight no 10 t nis way in the lores and took ashelter for the night on a birs or bel (Indian wood apple) tree The hunter had no food for the whole day and was ruminating on how his f mily must be keenly feell g the double misery may be the belief of the combined to the birth of of st rving and mis ing him He wept bitter to have a better view of the lie of the land and approaching game he tore away and threw down the boughs and leaves obstructing his vision. It so happened that that night Shiva was under that biles tree and the tears and was under that ourse tree and the tears and leaves fell on him. Shiva was propilitated by this act of the hunte although unknowingly done and declared that if anybody fasted on that day and worshipped him with offerings of water and bitap petals he would on de th be ccepted in Shiva a heaven

Another account in later Puranic stories (e.g. L. ya Pu. na) n rrates that a hunter spending the day imprisoned in a Shaiva mon s tery or temple for having failed to pay his d bt was let out on p role. His w y home lay through a forest and a night grew too d rk to ont the month of this n motions and the property of the month of the new terms of the continue the fourney between the same threak of light borders the easers not tree with his store of the to till the st is are cl. by discerned in the land expectation of gone kept him awake it heavens During the whole period not the through the night Throughout the day in slightest particle of food or a single drop of the mon steerly he had orbing to do but listen waker or any oth liquid should pass the lips where the continue to the co

last ten mi_hits are called_L_Udata-Kad or night of power because it is said the Q rand descend d from heaven during one of those nights I should b observed as a vigil.

Shive Retri—The 14th ni_hit of the dark for the light of the dark of the third of the dark of the third of t

WHO'S WHO

PRINCES • CHIEFS NOBLES ZEMINDARS

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ADMINISTRATORS GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

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LAWYERS DOCTORS ENGINEERS

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1945 - 46

Who's Who in India

ABDUL AZIZ, KHAN BAHADUR MOHAMMAD, ABDUL HAMID, M, Lt-Col, AAG, GH BA, CE, CIE, Chairman, Public Services Commission, United Provinces b Dec 13, 1884, m 1910 Educ Montgomery (Punjab), The M A O Coll, Aligarh and the Thomason Engineering Coll. Roorkee passing out of the Thomason C E College was apptd to the Irrigation branch of the United Provinces PWD in 1909. Under Secy to the UP Govt, 1928 31, and Chief Engineer, 1937-1940, was employed on the construction of the Sarda Canal from 1920 28 and on the Ganges canal Hydro Electric Grid & Tube Well Scheme from 1934-37, was President of the Institution of Engineers (India) for 1940-41 Address Public Services Commission, Allahabad (UP)

ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN, Leader of "Red Shirts", b 1891 at Uttamanzai, read up to Entrance Standard, offered Indian commission in the army, but refused, started national school in his village but the school was suppressed, 1915, took a prominent part in the anti-Rowlatt Act agitation, joined the Non co operation movement and was arrested and sentenced to three years' R I, organised Afghan Jirga in 1929 and formed Red shirt volunteer corps known as "Khudai Khidmatgar" (Servant of God), State prisoner in Hazari Bagh jail (1932-34), released from jail, but externed from Pun jab and N W F Province, Sept 1934, convicted and imprisoned for sedition (Sec. 1944). ted and imprisoned for sedition (Sec 124A) for 2 years, Jan 1935 Member, Congress Working Committee, Arrested and imprisoned under Defence of India Rules, August 1942 released in March Address Peshawar

ABDUL HAMID, SIR, KHAN BAHADUR, DIWAN, Bar-at-Law, Kt, OIE, OBE, late Chief Minister, Kapurthala State b October 15, 1881 m daughter of Khan Sahib Sheikh Amir-ud-Din, retired Extra Asstt Commissioner in the Educ Government College, Lahore, Punjab Educ Government College, Lahore, and Lincolns Inn, London Judge, 1909, Superintendent of the Census Operations, 1911, Head of the Executive and Revenue Depts as Mashir Mal, Fellow of the Punjab University, Lately Member, Punjab Legislative Council, Chief Secretary, March 1915, Chief Minister, 1920 Khan Bahadur (1915), OBE (1918), CIE (1923), Knighted, 3rd June 1933 Appointed by the Government of India. Chairman of the Banking Enquiry of India, Chairman of the Banking Enquiry Committee for the Centrally Administered Areas, 1929-30 Delegate at the Assembly of League of Nations in 1931 Nominated Member of the Central Legislative Assembly, Ex-Regional Food Commissioner, Central India, Rajputana, Western India States and Gujerat States, since April 1943 Address Lapurthala

former Principal, Government Muhammac College, Madras b November 1896 Edu

Balliol College, Oxford, and London School of Econo-mics Government of Madras scholar, Oxford Univer-sity Sometime Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, Special Officer for the Quinquennial Report on Education for 1927-1932 Secretary of the Madras Rotary Club,



1936-1940 Secretary of the Madras University Students' I formation Bureau, 1937-1940 Award MBE in the Coronation Honours of 193 Campaign Awards 1914-18, British W. Medal, Victory Medal, Africa Star 194 1930-45 Star, Italy Star 1944, Burma St. 1945, Defence Medal 1945 On milital duty Overseas since the outbreak of the Wardshape Constitution of C/o Grindlay & Co Ltd , Bomba;

Address ABERCROMBIE, SIR JOHN ROBERTSON, K (1935), Chairman, Board of Administration (1935), Chairman, Board of Administration Canteen Stores Dept; Government of Indiand Director, Latham Abercromble & Co. Ltd., Bombay b June 11, 1888 m Elsi Maude, d of E W Collin, late I C S. Educ Cheltenham Coll Came to India as Assistan in 1910, joined I A R O, Feb 1915 Joine 18th K G O Lancers in France, May 1916—March 1918 and in Palestine, March 1918—Feb 1919 Military Cross and mentioned in despitches Military Cross and mentioned in despitches Vice President, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1925, President, 1930 and 1935 Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1926, 1930 31 and 1935 36, Bombay Legislative Assembly 1937 Address Breach Candy Assembly, 1937 Address House, Warden Road

BUI, KALAM AZAD, MAULANA, eminent Muslim Divine and Thinker President, Indian National Congress b in Mecca and passed childhood in Arabia, took early education in Theology in the Al Azhar University, Cairo i After coming to India, he settled in Calcutta and started his famous Urdu Weekly Al-Hilal, enlightening the Muslim community. ABUL Al-Hilal, enlightening the Muslim community on the problems facing it in Turkey and in other Muslim lands, Government suppressed other Auslim lands, Government suppressed it and he started another immediately, riz, Al-Balagh, which led to his interment, along with the Ali Brothers, Just on the brink of the Great War, took active interest in National Movement and joined the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, and took leading part in the Khilafat Movement and suffered imprisonthe Khilafat Movement and suffered imprisonment in the Non Co operation Movement (1921-22) along with Deshbandhu Das and the All Brothers, since then a staunch Nationalist Muslim in the Congress Working Committee, took active part in the C D Movement, 1930 and was imprisoned several times, President, Indian National Congress, 1923 (Special

Delhi ses ton) again Actg President Congress 1930 member All India Con-ress Committee Author impressive speak r and powerful writer Arrest d nd imprisoned u der tre D) f nee of in in R ides in Aug 194 R leased on 1 th Ju e 194 Public tons Several book on il kinds of subjects mo tly Ti-ology test Comm tary n Quoran Address I lly, nj Circul r Road C leutta

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DENWALLA MARIMAN DADABUOY RA GDA FCI (Lond) b in J no 1900 Educ Sir BJP C. Institute Pass d various ADEYWALLA

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bud Sind and Manch Univ Dorr I mbay Office of Metropolitan Vick 7s end of 1919 of late M till Aug. 19 8 Director of Industri 9 to 61 Domb y from August 1928 Industri 1 to 62 Domb y from August 1928 Industri 1 Trail ing Bombay till Oct 1914 membe Bombay Legis lati e Council 193 36 on pl duty i 1939 in connection with pr posal fr tile est blishm at of th autom ble industry i Bombay Po Address Ocean M rin Drive Bomb y Ocean M rine

AG \ JAMSHED, BURJOR A LA A & S (Lond) AII \ MISL G D Arch Incorporat d Archite t and Surt yr b 7th Oct 1916 m Shirin D Coope d of Sir Dh njishaw Cooper on 5th Dec 1938

After passing the Matricu l tion obtained Govt Diploma i Architecture big the youngest is India then was elected As ociat of the India I titute of A clut ts Menbr f the I dian Society of Ingir r and an

t ii p rat d Ar hitect a d Su y a of I ondon being the record of Jondon being the young I I din the series of the series As as raf rI ur Companies also d r the G vt of Indi s War Risks (Cood) La as seed of any Compleases and Com Conclave (EC) and same named Chapter AHMED, Sir Syed Sultan, Kt, cr 1927, Toured India extensively and visited Iran, Constitutional Adviser to the Chamber of being State Guest at Tehran Advani Chambers, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay

AGA KHAN, AGA SULTAN MAHOMED SHAH, P C (1934), G C I E (1902), G C S I (1911), G C V O (1923), KCIE (1898), LLD, Hon Camb b 1875, Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, 1900, 1st Class, has many religious followers in East Africa, Central Asia and India, head of Ismail Mahomedans, granted rank and status of first class chief with salute of 11 guns in recognition of loyal services during European War Presided over the League of Nations Session, Publication India in Transition Sept 1937 Address Aga Hall, Bombay.

ANAND PRASAD, BA, LLB, Banker, Zimindar and Landlord, son of lite Ru Bihadur Vildya Nath Das, BA, b 12th



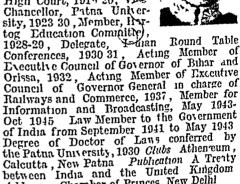
September 1907, m Shiimati Chandramani Devi, three daughters Educ Agrawal Pathsala, Harish Chandra Eigh School, Benares Hindu and Allahabad Universities. Enrolled Advocate, Allahabad High Court, 1930, Appointed Honorary Munsiff, 1934, and Honorary Magistrate, 1938, Honorary Special Magistrate First-Class, 1940-1943, President,

Bankers' (Shroffs') Association, Cantonment Rate Payers' Associaclation, Cantonment Rate Payers' Association, Cantonment Fancy Fair (1940) in aid of H E the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund and Shri Krishna Samaj, Director, Benares Industries Ltd, Vice-President, Benares Industrial and Trades' Association, Member, District War Board, Cantonment Board, Court of Wards Advisory Committee, Agra Province Zamindars' Association, Harrish Chandra Intermediate College Committee, etc. Hand. Intermediate College Committee, etc., Hand-somely donated to various war funds, Holder of Governor's Sanad for meritorious war ser Address Sundia, Benares City

AHMAD KHAN, THE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR SIR KAZI MIR, Kt, BA, LLB, Khan Sahib, Khan Bahadur, Knighthood, Jubilee and Coronation Medals Judge, Judicial Com missioner's Court, NWFP, Peshawar May 11, 1888 m Amtur Rauf, d of Kazı Abdu Salam Khan, B A , (Cantab), Bar-at-Law MAO Educ College, Aligarh Started practice at the Bar in Peshawar in 1912, and was appointed Public Prosecutor in 1928, Legal Remembrancer and Secretary Legislative Department in 1932, and Judge in 1934 Was Vice-President of the Peshawar Municipality from 1922 to 1929 AddressManzil, 4, Saddar Road, Peshawar Canton ment

Princes, since Nov 1945 b 24th December

s of Khan Baha-1880 dur S Khairat Almed of Gaya m 1900 Called to the Bar in 1905 Deputy Legal Remembrancer of the Government of Bihar and Orissa, 1913, Government Advocate, 1916 37, need as Judge, Petna High Court, 1919 20, Vies Chancellor, Patna Univer-sity, 1923 30, Member, Par-tog Education Committee,



Chamber of Princes, New Delhi AddressAHMED, LT -COL DR SIR ZIA UDDIN, Kt, cr 1938, CIE 1915, DSc, Ph D, Vice Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University b Mahomedan Anglo Oriental College, Aligarh, Trinity College, Cambridge (BA, 1903, MA, 1908), Gottingen University (Ph D 1905) Sorbonne, Paris Address Vice Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarb, United Provinces, India

IYAR, N N, JP, Hony Presidency
Magistrate, Bombay Dy Asstt Controller,
Mily Accts b 1889 Field Service Mes
Exp Force, NWFF and WFF, 1917-20
Awarded British War Medal,
Awarded British War Medal,
Indian Presidency IYAR,



Indian Medal, Victory Medal, Service General Afghanistan, Two Clasps N W F and Waziristan and King's Silver Jubilee Medal President, Ward Welfare Committee, Simla New Delhi, 1933 34, S I Welfare Society, Bombay, 1937 39, S I Volunteer Corps, Bombay, 1938 39, President, S I

Assn, Simla-New Delhi, 1933, S I Assn, Delhi, 1933, S I Assn, Bombry, 1937-38, Member, Managing Com Bombry, Mental Hospital, Calcutta, 1935, Canmuttee Bombay, 1937-38, Member, Managing Committee, Mental Hospital, Calcutta, 1935, Prisoners' Aid Society and General Committee Prisoners' Aid Society and General Calcutta, King George V Memorial Fund, Calcutta, 1936, S I Assn and Asthika Samal, Bombay Vice Chairman, King Emperor's Anti Tuber Culosis Fund, Marth Rombay 1938. culosis Fund, North Bombay, 1938, Chairman, Bombay School Children's Sports Committee, 1938, Voluntary Probation
Officer, Children's Aid Society, and Bombay
Officer Probation and After Care Associa
Province Probation and After Care Jumma
tion Did relief work in Delhi during Jumma
tion Did relief work in Bihar Larthquake Floods, 1933, and Bihar Larthquake Member, Dohad Taluq War Fund Committee, 1949, 19 Honorary Probation Officer, 1942 43

Bombay, Presi I ney I ele sed I risoner s tid, Society M mber Loe I M nicipal School Cor mittee F Ward Bomb y Vice President Bombay Tamil Sang m Idl s 5 Telan Ro d Bombay 19

AKALKOT RAJA SHRIMANT THATAINE FATER INH BHO LE RAJASAHEB of (Se I d n Princes S et on)

ALAGAPPA CHETTIAR Dr Rm MA LLD H rri t r at Law son of late h V Al Ramanathan Ch ttia b 6th April 1909 m has one daught r Ed c



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ALI SIR SYED MARATIB Man gi r Proprietor Syed A t M Wazir All b 1884 Vember His Vijesty Amir of I buja Entertalment Committee 1906 Secretary All India Army Capte n Contractors 1850-

i tion from 10 to 19 6 Director C nt en Contrac tors Syndicate Ltd sin e 19 7 Member Trade D leg tion to Afgh nist n 1934 Dire tor Res rve Member Lastern Gro p S pply C fere ce 1940 Vi Ch Irman All India Muslim Chamber of Com



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Director Albell & Chimical Corporation of
Inlia Lid si ce 1938 President Indian
Chamb r of Commerce Labore 1944 Vember Committee of Ma gen nt and Control tict ison Chi fa College Lahore Preside t Lunjab Mu lim Chamb r of Commerc 1943 I han Bah dur 19 9 C B L 193 Knighted 1940 Add e s A hiana Labo e

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ALLAN SIR ROBERT GLORGE MA (C ntab) State 1935 1945 Favorance and a find a Agricult i and a b lleti a and contrib tion to b lleti and a and a n mber of periodicals on gricultural ubj ts Add qu ha Rac Course Road Baroda

LLSOP, THE HON JUSTICI, JAMES JOSEPH WHITTLESEA, Knight Bachelor, Jan 1, 1945, ALLSOP, THE HON Pulsne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Allahabad, b Feb 11, 1887, m Jessie Annie, d of C S Delmerick Lduc Univ Coll, London, Entered I C S, 1910, District and Sessions Judge, 1919, Judicial Secretary and Legal Romembrancer to UP Govt, 1921 1931 and 1933 34 Judge, Chief Court, Oudh, July-November 1933, Judge, High Court, Allahabad, 1934 Address 16, Hastings Hastings Road, Allahabad

ALMOND, THE HON'BLE SIR JAMES, Kt (1941), MA, Bar at Law, ARCO, Judicial Commissioner, N-WFP b 28 September, 1891, m May Victoria Howard, d of Rev S H Baker Educ Bolton Grammar S H Baker Educ Bolton Grammar School and Emmanuel Coll, Cambridge Joined I C S, 1915, Served in Bihar, 1915-16, under the Army Department, 1916 19, and in the N-W F Province from 1919 onwards Peshawar

ALWAR, His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Sir Tej Singhji Bahadur, K C S I, Maharaja of (See Indian Princes' Section)

AMBEDKAR, THE HON DR. BHIMRAO RAMJI, MA, PhD, DSc, Bar-at law, Member, Governor-General's Executive Council (Labour) since July 1942, Member, National Defence Council, Member, Bombay Legislative Assembly (Leader of Independent Labour Party) b 1893 Educ Satara and Bombay, Gaekwar s Scholar at Columbia University to study Economics and Sociology, did Research in India Office Libraryand kept terms for the Barat Gray's Inn Professor of Political Economy, Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay, 1917, went to Germany and joined Bonn University and then London University and took D Sc in Economics and Commerce, colled to the Barat 1922, gave evidence before called to the Bar, 1923, gave evidence before Southborough Committee for Franchise, 1918, and Royal Commission on Indian Currency, 1926, Member of the Round Table Conference, 1926. Member of the Round Table Conference, London, 1930 32 and Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1932 Publications The Pro-blem of the Rupee, Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India, Caste in India, Small Holdings and their Remedies, The Annihilation of Caste and Federation is Freedom, Thoughts on Pakistan, Ranade, Gandhi, Jinnah, What Congress and Gandhi have done to the Un-touchables, etc. Address. New Delhi, Raj Graha, Hindu Colony, Dadar, Bombay

AMERSEY, MANMOHANDAS MADHAYDAS, JP, Hon Magistrate, Cotton Merchant & Mill-owner Partner, Messrs Amersey & Sons, Midhiydas Amersey & Co, Amersey

Damoder, Agents, The Madhusudan Mills, Ltd, Mannging Agents, Cotton Export & Import Ltd, Director, Hindusthin General Insurance Society, Ltd, Calcutta, Hindusthin Mercantile Bank Ltd Mercantile Mercantile Bank Ltd
Calcutta, The Madhusudan
Mills, Ltd & Cotton Export
& Import, Ltd, Member of
the Managing Committee
of The Indian Merchants
Chamber, Vice-President, The Andheri Education Society and Managing Committee of Bank

Madhardas Amersey High School, Andheri Madhavdas Amersey High School, Andheri Travelled several times to Europe, America, China and Japan on business Clubs Vice-President, The P J Hindu Gymkham, Hon Secv, The Orient Club and Member, The Willingdon Sports Club, The Hindu Merchants' Club, The Royal Western India Turf Club Ltd., Member of the Leceutive of the Cricket Club of India Ltd. Address Office Oriental Bidgs, Fort, Bombay, Residence "Madhu Tul", 22A, Carmichael Road Cumballa Hill. Bombay Cumballa Hill, Bombay

AMINUDDIN, SYED, BA (Cantab), Bar at Law, ICS, Collector of Dharwar from 18th 21st April, 1895 Educ Oct 1943 b M A O Collegiate School, Aligarh, till 1914, 1916 1918. Coll, Cambridge, Downing Asstt Collector at Grav's Inn, London Sukkur (Sind), Ahmednagar and Thana Collector, Satara, 1930 31, Kanara, 1931 Member of Bombay Kolaba, 1932-1934 Collector of Leg Council, 1932 34, Nasik, 1935, Nominated member, Indian for the budget session Leg Assembly, in 1936, Collector of East Khandesh, 1936-37, Dty Secretary, Revenue Depart ment, 1937-38, Director of Land Records and Inspector General of Registration for the Province of Bombay, 1938 39 Collector of Ratnagiri, 1940 43 Collector of Dharwar, Settlement Commr DLR and Nov 1943 I G of Registration, Oct 1941 Holds Jagira (Inam Villages) in the Province of Bombay, Nizam's Dominions, Baroda, Junagadh and Nawab Manzil, Address Sachin States Baroda

AMRIT KAUR, RAJKUMARI, only d of Raja Sir Harnam Singh of Kapurthala Social worker of many years standing and acts as Secretary to Mahtama Gandhi Was arrest ed and detained since Oct 3rd, 1942, b 2nd Feb. 1927 F.J.: Sharkerne School for Sherborne School for Feb 1887, Educ Sherborne School 107 Girls, Dorsetshire and London Social Section Secy, A I W C, 1930, Chairwoman, A I W C, 1931-33 Gave evidence on behalf of A I W C, N C W I NCWI, etc., before Lord Lothian in 1932 and on behalf of National Council of Women in India and Women's Indian Assn in London in 1933 before the Joint Select Cttee Pres. A I W C, 1938, Chairwoman, A I W Fund Assn, 1937-41, served on the Jullunder Municipality, 1934 36 First woman member of the Advisory Board of Education (Govt of India) from inception till resignation as protest in Aug 1942, Life Member, Board All India Spinners' Assn and member of the Board India Spinners' Assn and member of the Board Mandal Member of the Standing Committees of the A I W C, A I W Fund Assn and States People's Congress One of and States People's Congress One of and States People's Since 1935, Member, Women's Educ Cttee of the Harifein Women's Educ Cttee of the Tennis Seval Sangh, has won many Lahore Championships in Simla and Championships in Simla and Address "Manorville," Simla West, and Sevagram, via Wardha, C P in India and Women's Indian Assn in London

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ANATA KRI H AAYAR RAO BAHADUF SIR C \ BA BI R tied Judg of the Hadras Hi h Court b 184 Etec Hisd ras Citatian Coll gea i the Madras Law Col i ge Carmichaela d Innes P ir man in Law Apprenti ed to the late Ju tic I R Sinder Ayyar Enrolled a 1 kill of th M dras High Cou t In 1898 Flection Commissioner

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(NDFRSON SIJAMES DREMMOND KUIL (June 1944) CIE (1939) BA (Oxon) ICS Hannet i Comman (Rev nu) Penn) since Oct 1941 b Aug 10 1856 w J an Finns Asth Ind Kopheron So 14 Jd e at St Jaule 8 h on Holder Coll Oxford Dittl and Stillment Octor in the In Jab Sery to the G wt of All John College of the 10 and 1939 Pennish College of the 1 in 2020 and 1939 Pennish Punfab

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A i ce 194 Reig I Membership Frecuiti Cou cil in Feb 1943 R pre entatis o Go t of India in C yln si ce Aug 1943 I esident Vaidic Sansi odhan Mand I Poo and speeles (in M rathi) Add s

NVAMALAI CHETTIE PAJAH SIR OF CRESTIVAD LLD CD LLD by th Madras & Annam is lively rill r p pet il y Aw rded Berdit y til of Rajah 10 9 & Enigl thood English y til of Rajah 10 9 & Enigl thood 1881, m 8 Ematt Rani Sectial Act | Ed C p | Instely 1 und r and Fro Chaptellor of ANNAMALAI CHETTIAR

the Annamalai University Address "The Palace", Chettinad, (S. India) and "Chettinad House", Adyar, Madras.

ANSORGE, ERIO CECIL, BA (Oxon), CSI, CIE, ICS, Adviser to the Governor, Bihar since, April 1943, b March 6, 1887 m Wenonah Hardwick (nee Leather) Educ St Paul's School and St John's College, Oxford Passed ICS examination in 1910, Chapra (Bengal), December 1911, SDO, Majipur, 1913, on special duty under Government of India (Rev and Agric Dept), 1916, SDO Khurda (Orissa), 1916, Collector, Puri, 1917, Dy Commissioner, Sambalpur, 1918, Served under Government of India, 1918-24, in Commerce and Industry and Finance Departments, Collector, Shahabad, 1925, Secretary to Govt of B&O in Educ and Dev Depts, 1926, Registrar of Cooperative Societies, 1930, Commissioner of Firhut, 1935, Rev Commissioner of Orissa, 1938 Adviser to HE the Governor of Orissa, 1939 41, Chief Commr Designate, Andaman and Nicobar Is, Nov 1941 Supervisor, ICS Probationers' Training Camp, Dehra Dun, 1942-1943 Publications Silk in India (with the late Prof Maxwell Lefroy), 1916 Address Patna and Lloyd's Bank, Calcutta

ARBUTHNOT, CLIFFORD WILLIAM ERNEST, BE, BA, CIE (1930), b 13th February, 1885 Educ Campbell College and Queen's University, Belfast, Entered the Indian Service of Engineers as Assistant Engineer, PWD, in 1908, retired as Superintending Engineer in 1940 Served for four years, 1914-1918 in the Indian Army during the Great War Member Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1921-1937 Member, Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission, 1937-1942 Address Byculla Club, Bombay

ARCOT, PRINCE OF, NAWAB AZINZAH, HIS HIGHNESS SIR GHULAM MAHOMED ALI KHAN 1882 GCIE b 22 Feb BAHADUR, Premier Mahomedan father. 1903 nobleman of Southern India, being the direct male descendant and representa tive of the Sovereign Ruler of the Karnatic His Highness received his preliminary education under Mr J Creighton and was thereafter educated under C Morrison, MA, of Madras Legislative Council, Member 1904-6, Member of the Imperial Legislative Council (Mahomedan Electorate) of the Madras Presidency, 1910 13, Member of the Madras Legislative Council by nomination, 1916, awarded title of Highness in 1935 He possesses three cannons to fire salute on important occasions and is allowed to maintain an Infantry Guard and an Escort of troops The Collector of Madras, Mr D W Day, ICS, is the Ex-Officio, Political Officer attached to His Highness President, All-India Muslim Association, Lahore, President, South Indian Islamiah League, Madras Presided' All-India Muslim League, 1910 Life Member Lawley Institute, Ooty, Life Member, South India Athletic Association Club Gymkhana, Madras Address Mahal Palace Madras Amir

"The ARORA, RAI SAHIB SRI NARAYIN, Managing trinad Proprietor, Messrs Gopinath Badrinath, Patna City, Ex Chairman, Patna City Municipality Member of the Advisory

Cttee of the B & N W Ry, 1933 35, Hon Mgte 1933 36, Hon Treasurer, Bihar Central Relief Cttee organised by All-India Congress Cttee during Earthquake of 1934, Member, E I Ry Advisory Board, Calcutta, 1935 37, President, Bihar and Orissa Chamber of Commerce, 1936 37, Member, Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, 1936 37 Managing



Council, 1936 37 Managing
Director, the Bihar Investment Trust Ltd
and Rai Sahib S Arora & Co Ltd Director,
Bank of Bihar Ltd, the Bihar United Insur
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Ltd, Purchasing Agent of Ghee for Government of India in Bihar for Defence Services,
Selling Agent of the Bengal Paper Mill Co,
Ltd, since 1932 and Pres, Bihar Provin
cial Hindu Sabha Takes active part in all
Commercial, Industrial and Social activ
ities Address "Arora House," Patna City

ASAF ALI, MLA, BAR-AT LAW, Delhi, b
1888 **Iduc** Stephens College, Delhi, and
Lincoln's Inn, London, m Aruna Ganguli,
1928 **Tried under D I A in 1918 and acquit
ted, jailed several times in connection with
Congress movement, Travelled widely in
Europe Municipal Commissioner, Delhi,
Secretary, Congress Parliamentary Board
Active member, Nationalist Muslim Party,
returned by large majority on joint votes of
Hindus and Muslims of Delhi to the Legislative
Assembly, (1935) Member, Congress Working
Committee and Secretary, Assembly Congress
Party, Arrested and imprisoned under
Defence of India Rules in Aug 1942, released
May 1945 **Publications** Constructive Non
Co operation **Recretions** Roller skating,
hunting and journalism **Address** Kucha
Chelan, Delhi

ASAFJAHI, Hon'ble Raja Dharam Karya Bahadur second son of Raja Rajman Asfa Nawazwant Murli Manohar Bahadur, b 1311 H in Hyderabid Deccin, five sons



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Bahadur and Mansab of
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AUGUSTI K JOSEPH b on 1st Dec 1884 in a family with long commercial traditions Took to business e rly in life Is a pioneer in joint tock e terprise in

Travancore Was one of the first to introduce motor industry in the State Is a laudholder businessm n Founded th PliCent al Bank Ltd of South Ind a I the Managing Director of the B nk from the b ginni g Add . Plis I



AUSTIN Six Thomas clr (1941) KCIF (1943) Advis r to H E the Go emp of (1943) Advis r to H E the Go emp of (1944) Advis r to H E the Go emp of (1944) Advis r to H E the Go emp of (1944) Advis r to H E the Go emp of (1944) Advis r to H E the Go emp of (1944) Advis r to H E the Go emp of (1944) Advis r to Gord of Madras 1940 Advis r to H E the Go emp of (1944) Advis r to Gord of Madras 1940 Advis r to Gord of Madras 1940 Advis r to Gord of Madras 1940 Advis r to Gord of Madras 1940 Advis r to Gord of Madras 1940 Advis r to Gord of Madras 1940 Advis r to Gord of Madras 1940 Advis r to Gord of Madras 1940 Advis r to Gord of Madras 1940 Advis r to Gord of Madras 1940 Advis r to Gord of Madras 1940 Advis r to H E the Gord of Madras 1940 Advis r to Gord of Madras 1940 Advis r to Gord of Madras 1940 Advis r to Gord of Madras 1940 Advis r to Gord of Madras 1940 Advis r to Gord of Madras 1940 Advis r to H Care to Gord of Madras 1940 Advis r to H Care to Gord of Madras 1940 Advis r to H Care to Gord of Madras 1940 Advis r to H Care to Gord of Madras 1940 Advis r to H Care to Gord of Madras 1940 Advis r to H Care to Gord of Madras 1940 Advis r to Gord of Madras 1940 Advis r to H Care to Gord of Madras 1940 Advis r to H Care to Gord of Madras 1940 Advis r to H Care to Gord of Madras 1940 Advis r to H Care to Gord of Madras 1940 Advis r to H Care to Gord of Madras 1940 Advis r to H Care to Gord of Madras 1940 Advis r to H Care

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Three Philosophers (1935), Human Nutrition and Diet (1937). also numerous scientific papers on various aspects of nutrition Address Nutrition Research Laboratories, Coonoor, S India

AYYANGAR, THE HON SIR N GOPALA-SWAMI, BA, BL, Kt, CSI, CIE, Diwan Bahadur, Member, Council of State b 31st March 1882 m Sri Komalammal Educ Wesley, Presidency and Law Colleges, Madras, Professor, Pachaiyappa s Madras, 1904, entered Madras Civil Service by a competitive examination in 1905, Dy Collector, 1905-1919, Collector and Dy Collector, 1905-1919, Collector and Dt Mgte, 1920, Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1927, Registrar-General of Panchayats and Inspector of Local Bodies, Panchayats and Inspector of Local Bodies, 1921-28, Collector and Dt Mgte, Anantapur, 1928-31, Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, 1931-32, Secy to Govt, P W Dept, 1932-34, President, Indian Officers' Associa, Madras, 1935-37, Member, Board of Revenue, Madras, 1935-37, Prime Minister of Kashmir, 1937-42, Address North Perfect Co. 1921-28 1937-43 Address Nanga Parbat, 90, St Mary's Road, Teynampet PO, Madras

AZIZ SYFD ABDUL, Barrister at-Law Patna Collegiate School and 1885 Educthe Patna, Bihar National and St Columba's Colleges Called to the Bar by the Middle



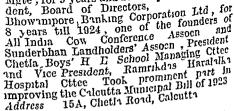
Temple Enrolled Advocate or the Calcutta High Court, 1913, and Patna High Court, 1916 A Criminal and Civil law yer of wide reputation Prosecution Coursel in the Prosecution Counsel in the famous Delhi Conspiracy Case, came into prominence early in life for social and philanthropic activities activities, made Blind Relief Camp a permanent annual feature at enormous

private expense, founder, Patrix Club and the Urdu Public Library attached to the Anjuman Islamia, Patria, President and Patron of the local Muslim Orphanage, interested in the development of Urdu and Hindi to promote literary interests and Hindu-Muslim unity, presided over several Urdu literary conferences, returned to the Provincial Legislature thrice successively in 1926–1930 and 1937, Minister of Education, Bihar and Orissa, 1934 to 1937, resigned seat in December 1937, elected President, Bihar Provincial Muslim League, March, 1938, re elected in 1938-39, 1939–40, member, All-India Muslim League Working Committee All-India Muslim League Working Committee. Cnairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Muslim League held in Patra, December, 1938, accepted Chairmanship of the Corruption Inquiry Committee, appointed during the Congress regime in 1938 and submitted a valuable report which is in the nature of a documented treatise on public administrative and judicial reform, resigned presidentship of the Bihar Provincial Muslim League and membership of the Council and of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League in 1940 Appointed Judicial and Ecclesiastical Member, H E H the Nizam's Govt, Hyderabad, Dn, in Feb 1940 and resigned from his office in March 1944 on private grounds Address "Dilkusha," Patna, EIR

BABER SHUM SHERE, Comdg Gen, GBE, KCSI, KCIE, Hon Col British Army b 27th January 1888, s of H H Hon General Maharaja Chandra Shumshere, GCB, etc, D G Police (1903 29), D G Med Dept, (1932), In charge of Provinces, Eastern Teru, Nopal, 1939, Delhi Durbar (1903), visited Europe (1908), in charge of shooting arrange, ments during visit of King George V (1911), attached A H Q, India (March 1915 to Feb 1919) as I Gen Nepalese Contingents during Great War (Despatches, specially, thanks of Cs-in-C in India), KCSI, KCIE for meritorious Service, 1st Class Nepal Star (1918); thanks of Nepal Govt and Sword of Honour, Waziristan Field Force, 1917, (Despatches) Special mention by Cin C in India and Carroll Nepales India and Govr-Gen in Council, Nepalese Military Decoration for bravery, at AHQ India, as I Gen Nepalese Contingent during Afghan War, 1919 (GBE, Medal) Represented Nepal at Northern Command Manœuy res at Attock (1925) In memory of son Balashum Shere supplied Pokhara with pipe drinking water costing over Rs 1 lac and donated Rs 1 lac to the Earthquake Relief Fund, Nepal, 1933 Address Khat mandu, Nepal

BABU AMULUDHAM ADDY, Landlord, b Nov 27, 1870, Educ Calcutta University, m 2s and 3 d, represented Alipore Ward in Calcutta Cor

poration for 29 years from 1895, served as representative of Bengal National Chamber of Commerce on Calcutta Port Trust for 2 Calcutta Port Trust for 2
years, Calcutta Improve
ment Trust for 3 years,
Bengal Leg Council for 5
years and Board of Govt
Commercial Institute Cal
cutta for 13 years, Hon
Migte; for 9 years and Presi
dent, Board of Directors,
Bhowampore, Banking Corporation Ltd, for
8 years till 1924, one of the founders of
All India Cow Conference Assocn and
Sunderbhan Landholders' Assocn, President



BADAMI, DR VINKATA RAO KRISHA RAO, LAg (Combatore), Ph D (Cantab), 3rd of Krishna Rao Badami, Irwin Univ Prof of Agricultural Science and Principal, Coll of Agricultural Science and Principal, Coll of of Agricultural Science and Principal, Coll of Agricultural Research in the Benares Hindi Agricultural Research in the Benares Hindi Bin Dduc Bingalore, My sore and Colmbatore Agricultural College, travelled in Denmark, Agricultural College, travelled in Denmark, Agricultural College, travelled in Denmark, agricultural College, travelled in Denmark, Lindi Terman and Lond, International Jambooree at Copen at Lond, International Jambooree at Long ir Language and both the two Br Lindi Texhibitions at Wembley, conducted Research Exhibitions at Wembley, conducted Re ears' work at Cambridge from 1923 26 joined Mysore Agricultural service in 1913 and

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on the nd March 10 t ou sie no marci 10 t
H joined the Attehison
Gulf Coleg Lai re in
Hebru ry 1934 and having
on pleted his education is n wree it and in it tive trail on He re el ed the hings C coast n Med i 1937 Like it sait h is a keen sportsman a d Pill t lit idde:

Sadiq G 1 1 1 c (B h lpu State) DAHUGUNA STREPDER DATT MA (Fromo mics) Li is Di; Ld M RS T 'Adeational Adviser f r tip La term fit tes Ag n y' (Neutr d) Princip 1 Gl nam nd Coll Monto the Triber 1 Gl nam nd Coll Monto the Triber 1 Gl nam nd Coll Monto the Triber 1 Gl nam 1 Gl n on the social economic and political life of a

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Finance Secy to the UP Govt, 1938 Retd in August 1912 Re employed as Dy Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, UP from June 1, 1942 to January 11, 1915 Address Shiva Dham, Mall Avenue, Lucknow

BALRAMPUR MAHARAA SIR PATISHWAPI PRASAD SINGH SAHI B Maharaja of Balrampur Raj (See Nobles Section)

BAMJI, MAJOR SOHRAB RUSTOMJI, FRSA, FCRA, MBE, JP, Hon Presidency Magistrate b April 1897 Educ St Anviers College Qualified Public Accountant and



Qualified Public Accountant and Auditor Mg Proprietor, Sohrab R Bamji & Sons Served in the Indian Land Forces for 32 years Promoted to the rank of Major after Passing Examination, 1932 Helped Military Hospital Relief Funds during 1914-18 Holder, Military Decorations JP, 1931, Hon Presidency Magistrate, 1937 Chairman, Municipal Schools Com

gistrate, 1937 Chairman,
Municipal Schools Com
mittee, "A" Ward 1939 45, MBE, 1943
O C Cyclist Messenger Service ARP
Director, National War Front, Vice President,
Society of Hon Pres Munistrates Takes active
part in civic matters Non official Visitor of
Jails, and member, Executive Committee,
Released Prisoners Aid Society Author of
several books and drams Student of Religions Founder and Vice-President, Bombay
Parsi Association, Bombay Parsi Textile
League Active member of several civic
bodies A prominent Freemison Fellow
of The Royal Society of Arts, London,
Corporation of Accountants, Glasgow, Institute
of Commerce, Birmingham Helped raising
War and other public Relief Funds
Address Prospect Chambers Anneve, Hornby
Road, Bombay

BANAJI, BURJOR P, L M & S, FRCS, FCPS, Ophthalmic Surgeon b 1882, m Dr Miss Pesikaka Educ at Bombay & The United Kingdom, Late Ophthalmic Surgeon, Parsee General Hospital. Address Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay

BANERA, MAJOR RAJADHIRAJ AMAR SINGHJI
OF, belongs to Udaipur house, b 2nd
August 1886; succeeded his father 22nd
Dec 1908, m the sister of
Maharaja Surguja Three

Muharaja Surguja Three sons Rajkumar Pratap Singhji (Heir-Apparent), Rajkumar Man Singhji, Barrister-at-Law, Judge, High Court at Udaipur and Major Rajkumar Guman Singhji, I A, and Bhanwar Samar Singhji, B A Rajadhiraj is a member of Manadraj Sabha and Walter Krit Rajput Hitkarni Sabha an



Krit Rajput Hitkarni Sabha and President of Mewar Central Advisory Board, Udaipur Area of the Estate 250 sq miles Population 33,000 Address Banera (Mewar), Rajputana BANERJEA, PROF DR. PRAMATHANATH, MA (Cal), DSc Econ (Lond), Bar-at-Law, Leader, Nationalist Party, Indian Legislative Assembly, President, Indian Association, Fellow and Member of the Syndicate, Calcutta Uni

low and Member of the Syndicate, Calcutta University, President, Indian Political Science Conference, 1940, politician, economist and educationist Pduc Presidency College, Calcutta, and London School of Economics, member of the Bengal Legislative Council, 1923-30, Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta University, 1920



35, President, Council of Post-Graduate Tea ching in Arts, Calcutta University, 1931 33 Delegate to the Congress of Universities, Oxford, 1921, Dean, Faculty of Arts, Calcutta University, 1929 30, President, Bengal Economic Society, since President, Indian Economic Conference, 1930, Secretary, Reception Committee, Indian National Congress, 1911, 1917 and 1920, A study of Indian Econo Publications mics, Public Administration in Ancient India, Piscal Policy in India, History of Indian Taxation, Indian Finance in the Days of the Company Provincial Finance in India, etc b November 1879 Address 4-A, Vidyasagar Street, Calcutta

BANERJI, SIP ALBION RAJKUMAR, Kt (1925), ICS, C,SI (1921), CIE (1911), b Bristol 10 Oct 1871, m 1898, d of Sir Krishna Calcutta University, Ballilo Gupta Educ College, Oxford, MA, 1892 ICS 1895, served as district officer in the Madras Presidency Diwan to H H the Maharaja of Cochin, 1907-14, reverted to British service, 1915, Collector and District Magistrate, Cuddapah, services placed at the disposal of Government of India, Foreign De partment, for employment as Member of the Executive Council of H H the Maharaja of Officiated as Dewan Mysore, March 1916 of Mysore, 1919 Retired from the ICS Diwan of Mysore, 1922-26 Foreign Minister, Kashmir, 1927-29 Awarded I Class title "Rajamantradhurina" of Gandabherunda Order, with Khillats by H H The Maharaja in open Durbar Oct 1923 The "Indian Tangle" (Hutchinson), "An Indian Pathfinder" (Kemp Hall Press), "The Rhythm of Living" (Rider & Co), What is Wrong with India" (Kitabistan) Address c/o The Imperial Bank of India, Bangalore

ANERJI ANITA CHARAN IES ILS 1st Cl as (Cal 1915) M.A. (Lantab.) F.R.A.S. (Fig.) F.N.I. ist clas Math. Tripos Part. I (1916) Wann, Ir. Latt. Tripos Iart. III (Lantab. 1918) Frof. ser. nd Heal of Depart-BANERJI itaniah 1919) Frof see nd Hen 10f lepartment of M Urmatics 1E.8 Allahabad Lii nity \$6.3 1844 1891 stolet 1. Nooy (1871) Jule 7 Ha School Blact pur freedings Colet Calcuta Clare College (mell s. Lohn Grof Schoart to Embridge 1912 outdation School College Colleg Cameria: 1r ident of tiste Colleg Debating society for two terms in 1918-19 Appointed Professor of Mitte in ties Muir Certral Colleg Aliababad, 19"0 Lee me member Indian Ed cational revice 1921 per level int to Alababad University 1922 Persident Secondary Ld ca tional Conference U1 19 3 Promoted to Junior Refection U1 18 1938 Hom. Secret vy 1224 44 1 44 Habat 2 Pirst Secret vy 1224 44 1 44 Habat 2 V/f 1 et Allahabad 1 preset ti Vice Ireske 1 First Secret ryof's it and Ara 1 yef 1 or Allhabad 1 prese 1 it Sec 1 resis c 1 low of 1 yes and 1 low of 1 yes and 1 low of 1 yes and 1 low of 1 low of 1 yes and 1 low of 1 Adutacia I lited one Several research papers in Hydrodynamics Nu lear I hysics W vo Mecha ics Relativity and Expanding Universe C lacti Pipan ics and Ast onomy Address C) a kutir Beli Road Allahabad

ANREIJI SEKUMAR RAI BAHADUR HA Reid A it Commur of Pikes Calcuita b 5 0 tober 1880 es to Smis si i eliest d f late k mar 8 tyrew r Ghosal fibus ils list j 4 dec 8t. Xari Calcuit Law ci s Go t BANERJI Colleg Kd haara Bengal Police Training School obtained P1 st prile in Law 1 to F1 i exami atton of the F three Training School 201 of Catenta Police in 1902 School 201 of Catenta Police in 1902 School 201 of Catenta P1 of Catenta P1 of Catenta P1 of P1 Kri bnaga Bengal Police Training Colleg

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BARTLEY, Sir John, Kt (1945), CS I (1941), CI E (1936), MA, LLB, Bar-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn), Additional Secretary and Draughtsman, Govt of India, Legislative Dept b 2nd March, 1886 m to E C Collins, d of A T Collins, Dublin Educ College, Campbell Belfast and Trinity Entered ICS, 1909 Coll, Dublin Univ arrived in India (Bengal), 1910, Political Agent, Tripura, 1915-19, Political Officer, Silkim, 1920, District Judge, Tippera, 1921-23, Secy to the Govt of Bengal, Legislative Dept and Secretary, Bengal Legislative Council, 1924-1931, Joint Additional Secretary and subsequently Secretary to the Govt of India, Legislative Dept and Draughtsman, since 1932 Adviser to India's representative on the Preparatory Commission to the United Nations Organisation, Nov 1945 Address New Delhi

BARTOS, JOHN FRANK, Managing Director, Bata Shoe Co, Ltd, in India, b 21st November 1900 in Zlin, Czechoslovakia Educ in Schools Trade and Economy in Czechoslo

vakıa, later obtained special technical and industrial education in the United States Came to India in 1933 and assumed charge of Bata organisation here Built up Batanagar, a town 12 miles south of Calcutta Connected with various public bodies and organisations Honorary President, Czechoslovak Association. Calcutta, Delegate of Czecho-

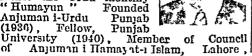
sloval Red Cross for East India, Member, Rotary Club, Vice-President, Bengal Olympic Association, Vice-Patron, City Athletic Club, Calcutta Author of Evolution of Indian Shoe making Address Batanagar. 24. Parganas, Bengal

BARWALA, DARBAR SHREF AMRAWADAI, THE RULER OF (See Indian Princes' Section)

BARWANI. His HIGHNESS RANA DEVISINGHJI, RANA OF (See Indian Princes Sectron)

BASHIR, AHMAD MIAN, Barri Editor "Humayun" Barrister-at-Law, Editor Lahore Magazine Urdu Organizer, Poet and author o 29th late Justice

March 1893 Only son of Shah Din m Geti Ara Begam, d of late Sir Mohd Shafi, has 1 son and 2 daughters Educ at Lahore and Oxford, worked for sometime as Hon Prof at Islamia College, Lahore Founded in January 1922 in memory of his father the Urdu monthly "Humayun" Founded Anjuman i-Urdu Punjab



Member of Court, Muslim University, Aligarh, Member, Board of Directors, All India Anju man-i Taraqqi i-Urdu (Delhi), Member, Stand-Committee, All-India Mohammedan Educational Conference (Algarh), Member, Working Committee, All-India Muslim League (July 1942) Publications "Talism i Zindagi," (July 1942) Publications Musalmanon ka Mazi Hal aur Mustaqbil" "Almanzar," Recreation Walking Address 32, Lawrence Road, Lahore

BASHIR, SHEIKH MAHOMMED, Director, Juggilal Kamlapat Iron and Steel Co, Ltd, Partner, Indian National Tannery and Auto Service Member, & Municipal

Cawnpore Board, Director, Reserve Bank of India (Northern Board , Dellu area), Member, Iron & Steel Panels (both Major & Minor) of Govt of India for Post War Development, President, Rotary Club of Cawnpore Son of late Hon ble Khan Bahadur Haji Hafiz Mohammed Halim, BSc, Sept 1902B Com



BASU, JATINDRA NATH, MA, MLA, Solicitor b 7 Feb 1872 m Sarala Ghosh Educ Hindu School and Presidency College, Calcutta Has been a member of the Bengal Legislative Council and Assembly for twenty years Fromerly President of the National Liberal Federation of India and the Indian Federation of India and the Association, Calcutta, a Delegate from Bengal to the Round Table Conferences in England formerly President, Incorporated Law Society, Calcutta, is connected with several Educational and Social service organizations 6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta Address

BATHGATE, GORDON MURRAY, CA, RA,
JP, Hon Presidency Magistrate Partner,
AF Ferguson & Co, Chartered Accountants,
Bombay and Branches b 3rd May, 1888
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Glasgow Educ Univer Glasgow Served in 1914-18 with Cameronians, School, Royal Flying Corps and RAF Represented the Karachi Chamber of Com merce on the Karachi Municipality, 1927-28 Presi Karachi Caledonian Society

of Bombay, 1940 Clubs
East India and Sports,
East India Address
London, Byculla Club, Bombay Address
Kamal Mahal, Carmichael Road, Cumballa
Hill Bombay

Hill, Bombay

A T LB A BATLEY CEAUDE Gregson Batley and King Chartered Archi at Queen t cts b Oct 1879 Fdue Eli abeth s School Ipswich Arti led in Inswich Pra tiled in Kettering Northants nd in London up to 1913 and in Bombay The Dein there fter Publ to a Development f Indian Arch tecture (in thr e volum s 1934 econd ed tion 1940 in one volum) and sund y rticles and p pers both in Engl nd and Ind on a chite tural sub sects Prof of Architecture Sir J J School of Art Bombay 19 4 43 Add as Char tered Bank Buildi Bombay

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BEDEKAR PAO SAHEB V P BSc BE St te E g c Mir j b 18th D c 1896 Educ at Mir j b chapur and Poo a BS in 1919 a d B L CI ill n 19 3 Wasa Bomba;

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BFDI HAPKPISHAN LAL MA LLB D M. Punjab N tio I B nh Ltd Bombay (C P and Madras) Cri e b June 9 1906 + Si Su hita Devi kneal des endant of Guru n n k

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BEIVALKAI SHRIPID KRISHMA MA, Ph D
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Institute, Poona, and for several years its Hon Secy, since April 1943, General Editor of the B O R Institute's critical edition of the Mahabharata, Editor of the Bhishmaparvan Recipient of Kaiser-1-Hind Silver Medal and the title Rao Bahadur President All-India Conference, οf Oriental Twelfth (Benares) Session Publications "Systems of Sanskrit Grammar", Edition and translation of Bhavabhuti's "Later History of Rama" in the Harvard Oriental Series, English translation of Kavyadarsa, Critical editions with Notes and Translation of the Bhagavadgita, and Brahmasutrabhashya, Basu Malik Lectures on Vedanta Philosophy, Calcutta Univ 1925, and (in Collaboration with Prof Ranade) History of Indian Philosophy, Vols 2 and 7 (out of the 8 pro jected), over 80 papers contributed to Oriental Journals or presented to learned Societies Address "Bilvakunja," Poona, No 4

BENARES H H MAHARAJA VIBHUTI NARAIN SINGH BAHADUR (minor), Ruler of (See Indian Princes' Section)

BENJAMIN, VEN T KURUVILLA, BA, Archdeacon of Kottayam, since July 1922, Formerly Incumbent of Pro Cathedral, Kottayam, 1895-1922, Acting Principal CNI, Kottayam, 1912-13, Archdeacon and Surrogate, 1922, Bishop's Commissary, 1923 Retired, May 1939 Bishop's Commissary, 1923 Retired, May 1939 Bishop's Commissary, 1944 Publications (in Malayalam) Notes on the Epistles to the Hebrews, Notes on the Epistles to the Thessalomians Devotional Study of the Bible Editor of "Treasury of Knowledge and Family Friend" Address Maramon, via Tiruvalla

BENNETT, GEORGE ERNEST, M Sc., M Inst C E, M I Mech E, J P, Consulting Engineer to His Highness the Maharaja of Nawanagar since 1942 b 1884 m Frances Sophia Bennett Educ Stockport Grammar School, Manchester University Assistant Engineer (Bridges), G I P, 1910-1916, Port Lingineer, Chittagong, 1916-1919, Ex Engineer, Calcutta Port Trust, 1919 24, Senior Executive Engineer, Calcutta Port Trust, 1924-26, Deputy Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, 1926 30, Chief Engineer, 1930-1940, Ag Chairman, five occasions Late Member of Council Institution of Civil Lingineers, Controller of Supplies, Bombay, 1940-42 Address Man Villas Palace, Jamangar

BENNETT, THE HOY MR JUSTICE JOHN
REGINALD WILLIAM, MA (Oxon), Judge,
High Court, Allahabad, since Oct, 1944
b October 18, 1888, m Margaret Winifred
Scabrook, Lduc Warwick School and
Worcester College, Oxford Appointed to
Indian Civil Service, 1911, Judge, Chief
Gourt, Oudh, 1940 44, Address 5, Mayo
Road, Allahabad

BENTHALL, THE HON SIR EDWARD CHARLES, KT (1933), K CSI (1945), Member, Governor General's Liceutive Council (War Transport), since July, 1942 For merly senior partner, Bird & Co, Calcutta and I'W Heilgers & Co, Calcutta sof Revd Benthall and Mrs Benthall, b 20th

November 1893 m 1918 Hon'ble Ruth Mc Carthy Cable, daughter of first Baron Cable of Ideford, one son Educ Eton (King's Scholar), Wing s College, Cambridge Served European War, 1914-19 (wounded), Staff War Office, 1918-19 Director, Imperial Bank of India 1926-34, Governor, 1928-30, President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce of India and Ceylon, 1932 and 1936, Delegate, Indian Round Table Conference, 1931-32, Director, Reserve Bank of India, 1935-36, Indian Army Retrenchment Cttee 1931, Council of State, 1932-33, Bengal Leg Assembly, 1934-35, Bengal Leg Council, 1937-38, Ministry of Economic Warfare, London, 1940-41, Board of Trade, 1941-42 Address Delhi, and 37, Ballygunge Park, Calcutta

BERESFORD-PEIRSE, LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR NOEL MONSON DE LA POER, KBŁ CB, DSO, Welfare General in India b December 22, 1887 m Katharine Camilla Colvin, 27th July 1920 Educ Wellington College, Birkshire, England RMA, Woolwich, 1906 07, Commissioned Royal Field Artillery, 18th Dec 1907, Great War, 1914-1918 Lgypt, Mesopotamia, France and Belgium Staff College, Camberley, 1924 25. Address GHQ, India

BEWOOR, SIR GURUNATH VENKATESH, BA (Bom), BA (Cantab), Kt, CIE, ICS Secy to Govt of India in the Posts d. Air Dept since Aug 1942 b 20 Nov 1888 m Miss Tungabai Mudhollar Educ Decenn Coll, Poona, and Sydney Sussex Coll, Cambridge Under-Secretary to Govt, CF, Dy Commissioner, Chanda and Nagpur, Post-master-General, Bihar and Orissa, Central and Bombay Circles, Dir Geni of Posts & Telegraphs, 1934 1941, Addl Scc., Defence Dept, 1941 42, Indian Delegate to the Air Nail Congress at the Hague, 1927, to the Universal Postal Congress, London, 1929, the Imperial Telegraph Conference, London, 1937 and Canberra, 1942 and the International Civil Aviation Conference, Chicago, 1944 Address Delhi and Simia, "Shri Krishna Niwas," Poona 4

BHABHA, HOMI JEHANGIP, BA (Cantab) 1930, Ph D (Cantab) 1934, D Sc (Honoris Causa) (Patna) 1944, F R S (1941), Director and Professor of Theoretical Physics, Tata Institute of Lundamental Research, Bomby, b Oct 30,4000, Ldue Cathedral and John Connan High School, Liphinstone Coll, and Royal Institute of Science, Bomba, Gorville and Caius College, Cambridge, in Cambridge he was Rouse Bail Travelling Student in Mathematics in 1932, and Isaac Nestor Student from 1934, held the Senior Student ship of the Lambition of 1851 from 1935 ship of the Lambition of 1851 from 1936 hecame Special Reader in Theoretical Physics in 1940 at the Indian Institute of Circum Bangalore, Professor in Charge of the Company Research Lint, Indian Institute of Science, 1942 45, Publications Pares on Quantum theory the theory of the ster exist quantum theory the theory of the ster exist physical particles and corrie radiation.

BHADARWA SHRIMANT NATVERSIVED RAN JUSTNESS RULER OF (See Indian Princes Sect on)

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EHAI PARMANAND MA Ph D PUBLICIST

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appointed Dewan, Idar State, 1031 The title of Rai Bahadur was bestowed by Government in 1933 and of Raj Ratian by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib in appreciation of long and meritorious services to the State Address Himmatnagar, Idar State

BHANDARI, LT-COL MADAN GOPAL, CIL (1912), MBBS, DTM & H (Lond), I MS, Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Prov b Jan 3, 1892, Fduc at Lahore On active service, Dec 1914 Dec 1919, on military employ up to Oct 1924, Bombay Jail Dept from Oct 1924 Address South field, Yerayda

BHANDARKAR, DEVADATTA RAMERISHNA HANDARKAR, DEVADATTA MAMKRISHNA, MA Ph D (Hony Calcutta Univ), FR AS B, Bhugwandass Purshotamdas Sanskrit Scholar, 1900, Pandit Bhagwanlal Indraji Lecturer, Bombay University, 1903 and 1917, Manindra Chandra Nandy Lecturer, Benares Hindu University, 1925, Sir William Meyer Lecturer, 1938-39, Madras University, Hon Correspondent, Archaelogical Department Correspondent, Archæological Department, Government of India, Corresponding Member, Indian Historical Records' Commission, Sir James Campbell Gold Medalist (Bombay Asia Member of Board of Trustees, Indian Museum, Calcutta, since 1917, Fellow since 1918 and Philological Secretary (1920-25) of Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Hon Member, Calcutta Historical Society, Hon Fellow Trustees, Indian Becergia Hon Member, Calcutta Historical Society, Hon Fellow Trustees, Indian Research Institute. Member, Calcutta Historical Society, Hon Fellow, Indian Research Institute, Calcutta, 1936, President, Indian Cultural Conference, Calcutta, 1936, President, Indian History Congress, Allahabad, 1938 Present occupation Occupied with Second Edition of Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum Edition of Corpus Auscriptionan Australian Vol III (Gupta Inscriptions) b 19th November, 1875 m to Muktabai Narayan Dalvi Educ at High School and Deccan College, Poona Superintendent, Archvol Survey, West Circle, 1911-17, Officer in Museum charge, Arch eol Section, Indian Museum, Calcutta, 1917-20, Carmichael Professor, Ancient Indian History and Culture, Calcutta University, from 1917-35, Joint-Editor, "Indian Antiquary," 1911-20 and from 1928-33, Founder Lditor, "Indian Culture" Publications Reports of Archeol Survey, West Circle, Carmichael Lectures, 1918 and 1921, Asoka, Some Aspects of Ancient Hindu Polity, Some Aspects of Ancient Indian Culture, Origin of the Saka Era, Gurjaras, Lakulisa, Gululots, Foreign Elements in the Hindu Population, and numerous other contributions to Indian History and Archeology, edited Pt II of Vol CXLV on India, of the Annals of the American Acad, Pol Science, Philadelphia, 1929 Address 2-1, Lovelock Street, Calcutta, India

HIS HIGHNESS, THE MAHA-BHARATPUR RAJA OF (See Indian Princes' Section)

BHATE, GOVIND CHIMNAJI, M.A (Bom)

b 19 Sept 1870 Widower Educ Deccan
College Professor in Fergusson College, Poona,
from 1895 to 1918 and from 1931 to 1933
Principal and Professor, Willingdon College,
Sangli, from 1919 to 1928, retired in 1933
Publications Principles of Economics, Travel

pur (DV SMAR)

BHATNAGAR, SIP SHANTI SWAPUPA, Kt

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BHATIA, COLONEL SOHAN LAL, MA, MD, BCh (Cantab), FRCP (London), IRSE (1932), FCPS (Bombay), MC (1918), IMS, Dy Director General, Indian Medical Service, since October, 1943 b 5 August 1891 m Raj Kishorie Dduc Cambridge Univ (Peterhouse) and St Thomas's Hospital, London, Capualty, Officer, and Resident Resident. London Casualty Officer and Resident Anæsthetist, Clinical Assist, Children's De Anæsthetist, Clinical Assist, Children's Depritment, House Surgeon, Ophthalmic House Surgeon, St Thomas's Hospital, London, Ioined I M S, 1917, saw active service with Egyptian Expeditionary Force (105th Mahratta Light Infantry), 1918, appointed Professor of Physiology, in 1920, Dean in 1925, and Principal, Grant Medical Colland Supdt, J J Group of Hospitals, Bombay, 1937-41 Publications A number of scientific papers in the Indian Journal Medical Research and Indian Medical Gazett Address 11. Tughlak Road. New Delhi 11, Tughlak Road, New Delhi Address

BHATIA, THE HON MR KEWALRAM, BA LL B, Minister, N W F Province since Marc 1945, b Aug 4, 1894, m Shrimati Vidyavat Edward France College Labore Educ Forman Christian College, Lahore S P Sahani Law College, Karachi, Afte graduating in 1916, remained school maste upto Feb 1920 Gave up service durin non co operation movement and starte motor by service school maste and starte motor by service services and starte motors by services and services are serviced up to 1936 motor business which continued upto 1930 when he was sent to jail during CD move ment After Gandhi Irwin pact, was released and joined Law College, Karachi, and started practice in 1933, Elected MLA while undergoing imprisonment in 1943 Address Bannu (NWFP)

BHATKAL, SHRIMATI SUSHILA DEVI, Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Dharampur b on 198 1909 Daughter of Mr and Mrs Balasaheb Nail of Bonday and Mrs

of Bombay m Mr
M A Bhatkal in the year
1935 Educated at the
Chandarampi Girls' High
School, Bombay Visited
School, Bombay Canada, Bombay mUnited States, Canida, Havana, Costa Rica and Europe Recreations Canada, Europe Recreations Riding, Shooting, Badminton, swimming and indoor games Address Dharam-pur (Dt Surat)

fessor of Chemistry Benares 19 1 4 Univ Professo of Chemi try and Director Univ Chemic I Laboratori's Lahore 19 4 1940 Research S I of r of the Depa tment of Scientific nd Industri IR s arch of Great Britain Ho I rof Pun; b U nd B par s Hind rof Pun; b U nd B nar a Hind F llot and Synd of the ltnj b U i Filos Syndi d'M mb of the Gonn liand Court of the Benare Hindou Univ Pallow of the Chemical Society Lo don Fellow of the Chemical Society Lo don Fellow of the Chemical Society Lo don Fellow of the State of Chemistry President Fellow of the Society Labo e Branch Pesident Funcional Resea h F d President Chemistry Se tion Intellect Chemical Resea h F d President Chemistry Se tion Intellect Chem I llow Syndi d M mb of tle Coun il and Association for th Ad ne ment of Sc ne Li erpool 19 3 Ce tena y C lebrations of th B ltish A sen London 1931 Farada B itish A sen London 1931 Faraday Centenary Celebrat ons 1931 Fmpire Univer sities Coneress Ed: burgh 1931 Cambr dge M mbe Quinqu nmal Reviewing Committee for the Indian Institute of Science Committee for the Indian Institute of Science, Bangai re Adviso y Board of th. Imp ial In. Itute of Sur r Te hno! y Joint Power Alcohol Committe ou Pr and Bihar Court and Council f th. Ind n I titute of S leace. B a d Home Indian Court and Council f th. Indian I titute of S leace. B a d Home I death and P n d Ch. Indian of the Ch. Indian Council I death and the Ch. Indian of the Ch. Indian Court of the Ch. Indian of the Ch. Indian Council I death and the Ch. Indian Court of the Ch. Indian Council I death and the Ch. Indian Council I death and the Ch. Indian Council I death and the Ch. Indian Council I death and the Ch. Indian Ch. Indian Council I death and the Ch. Indian Ch Bh all e liemoer industration of Fn | b G ve nm t d Ch urman of the Ch mile 1 Sub Ctt of the Ind stial Boa d M mb r G v rm g Body Council of 5 i utilize and I dustrial Res ut h Boa d of Sc entifie d Indust 1 Resea ch Industration Se entifie d Indust 1 Resea ch Industrial Resea ch Util ti nttees and althe Re es ch tt es F under of v lou Res r Ir S h mes at th Panjab univ v lited U K a d U S A In 1915 as a membe f th Indian S lentifies and the second of the Govt of 1 da P becatom Francisc d Appl citons of P the Company of the Compan numb r of scientific p p rs in v i u scientifi four l 4dd New D lhi

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f the I dian Merchants Chamber Elected
Pr sid nt f the Indian I dustries Association Pr sid nt I the indian I dustries association in 1939 Ms n Robarian and a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Has been a member of the GIP Ry Advisory Committee Addrer Alice Building Hornby Bombay and Linking Road Khar Bombay

BHATT PRABHASHANKER RAMCHANDPA JP the only son of the I to Mr Ramchandra Madhavram Bh tt CBE JP MLC b New High

10th February 1909 Educ School and Elphinstone College Bmb y m Jyofsna Entered business in 19 9 Man ging Direct r of C scent Insurance Ltd Bomb y since Director in s v ral Joint Stock Companies in cluding Electric Supply

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BHIDL, VITHAL SHIVAPAU, BA (Bom), B.A., BHOSLI, DATTAJIPAO MADHAVRAO, b 15tl LL B (Cantab), Bar at-Law, 108, Com missioner, 8D, since 16th October, 1911 b 23rd September, 1800 rs to Yamutal, d of the late Mr M V Damle, Retired Judge, Kolhapur State Fdue Lergu son Coll, Poons and Hitz William House, Cambridge (In Burms) Assett Commer and Additional Judge, 1915-18. (In Bombay) Assett Collector and Magistrate, and Collector and Dt Mate. 1919 1937, Registrar of Co operative Societies. 1927-29, Nominated Member of the Central Ley Assembly, 1937, Offg Commr. 5 D and N.D., Offg Secretary to Govt General and I ducational Departments, 1938, Secretary to Govt Revenue Dept till 14th October 1941 Address Hulme Park, Belgaum

BHINAI RAJA KATYAN SINGHJI OF BHINAI, Ajmer Merwara, Rajputana b 1913 Ascended Gadl, 1917 Mayo College, Ajmer, Lduc passed Diploma, 1931, studied for three



Invested with powers in 1934 m 3rd daughter of 19te Rao Raja Bahadur Madho'inghil K C I I., Sikar, 1932 Has two daugh ters and one Rajkumar He is the President of Khahtriya Mahasabha, Rajputana Visited Ingland and the Continent 1937 Takes personal interest in the administration of the Estate

Has abolished collection of revenue in advance and forced labour Revenue Rs 1,00,000, Area 122 sq miles 8quash and Hockey Recreations Residence Bhinal

BHOPAL HIS HIGHNESS SIKANDER SAULAT IFTIKHAR UL-MULK NAWAB MOHAMMAD HAMID ULLAH KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAR Of, GCSI (1932), GCIE (1929), CSI (1921), CVO (1922) (See Indian Princes' Section)

BHOR RAJA SHRIMANT SHR RAGHUNATHRAO SANKARRAO PANDIT PANT SACHIV, RAJA OF (See Indian Princes' Section)

BHORE, SIR JOSTPH WILLIAM, CBE (1920), CIE (1923), KCBI, KCIE, Prime Minister and President of the State Council of Ministers, Bhopal, since August '45 b 6th April 1878, m to Margaret Wilkie Stott, MB, ChB (St Andrews), OBE Educ Deccan College, Poona, and University College, London, Under Seev, Govt of Madras, 1910, Dewan of Cochin State, 1914-1919, Dy Director of Civil Supplies, 1919, Secretary to the High Commissioner for India London, 1020, Ag, High missioner for India, London, 1920, Ag High Commsr for India in the United Kingdom, 1922-1923, Secretary to Govt of India, Dept of Education, Health and Lands, 1924, and Ag Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, November 1926 to July 1927, on deputation with the Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms, 1928 30 Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, the Statutory Commission of Department of Executive Council, the Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms, 1928 30 Member, Viceroy's Executive Council to above of Department of Personness of Department of Council to a state of the state of Executive Council, in charge of Department of Commerce and Rallways, Chairman, Health Survey Development Committee Economic Adviser to HH the Nawab of Bhopal till August 1945 Address Bhopal

June 1003 June 1903 m Annusuyabal, 1920 Educ Panchand, St. Mary 4 High School, Bombay and Balduln's, Bangalore Joined Kolhapu.

Government Service in 1020 Served as Huancial Score tary to His Highmess, 1925-1020 Huzur Chitals, Acting Dewan, p. 1930 1931 Chief Score tary, 1932 tary, 1931 Acting Prime Minister, 1932-1933 Chief Secretary, 1933 1940 Home Member and Deputy Prime Minister, 1940 1942 when he retired Was Chairman of



the Kolhapur Agricultural Lyhibitions held in 1927 and 1929 and also of the Reception Committee of 17th Session of Ilterary Conference over which Marathi His late Highness Shri Sayajirao Maharaj Gael war, Maharaja Salieb of Baroda, presided Director, The Bank of Koliapur, Ltd., President of the Prince Shivaji Maratha I ree Boarding House, Kolhapur President, Maratha Mandal, Kolhapur, Secretary, Kaharan Maratha Mandal Eshapur Red Maratha Mandal, Kolhapur, Sec Kahatrya Maratha Mandal Kolhapur Reci plent of King George V Silver Jubilee Medal in 1936 and Coronation Medal in 1937 Kolhapur Address Sukha NIWAS, Residency.

BIKANER H II THE MAHARAJA OF (See Indian Princes' Section)

BURJORJEE. MANOHFRSHAH BILIMORIA, Cinefilm Distributor, Exhi B Com (1921) bitor, Producer and cinefinancier b 24th Has one son Noshir (22) Pebruary 1899 Started career as clerk in 1922 Has donated more than own business 1923 Rs 1,50,000 in cosmopolitan Charities Owns and controls over 20 cinema theatres in the cities of Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Calcutta, etc One of the founders of Wadia Movietone President, Indian Motion Picture Distributors Association, Bombay Chairman, All India Theatres Syndicate Ltd, Chairman, India Overseas Film Distributors, Ltd , Trustee, Bilimoria Parsee Panchayat Funds Mukhi, Billimoria Vepary Mahajan Dominion Films Ltd , Director, Vasant Insu rance Co Ltd, & Central Cine Corporation Ltd Senior partner in film distribution firms of Goodwin Pictures Corporation, Wadia Para mount Pictures, Bilimoria and Lalji, and Inde pendent Releases, Bombay Address Road, House, Lamington Mangaldas Bombay

BILKHA DARBAR SHREE RAVATWALA SAHEB, RULING CHIEF OF (See Indian Princes' Section)

BILLIMORIA (Mrs.) GULESTAN ROSTON (nee Gulestan B hadurij) M.A. Licentlate Trinity College of Music London Obtained various University and College Schol rahips Is a



I llow and syndic of the Bomlay U iversity Her paintin s have won pri es t Art E hibitions all over India nd 0 e has been bought by and hangs in the Prin of Wales Museum Is Secretary Ladi s Committee War Gifts Fund and al o J nior Red Cross ws President of The Bombay Presidency Women a Council in 194 and 194

had 13 actively onnect a with other associations various various other associations uave evi dence before government commission on edu cation the University C mmission and the Franchise Committee Takes keen i terest in her husbands Bel Air Sanato lum at Gave evi in her husdand's hel All Sanato lum at Panchgani for consumptives Contibute a ticle to vio papers Award d'hair i Hind Sil r Vd d' Publ cat John Anthor of Covern ne fil d and also of C titutton k citoms and K ne findis V neepativ a book t vourably

reviewed by the Press including the London Times Liter ry S pplement Add Thoburn House Apollo Bunder Bombay Add . s

BILLIMORIA HORMUSII RUSTOMII Share a d Stock Bok r Brother of Kh n Bahadur A R Billimorla B mbay b 14th Dec 1884 at Billimora Educ at New High School Bombay

High School Bombay
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Bla kie & Son Ltd Publi shers Bombay as As I tant Acco ntant In 1909 wa ahers Bombay as As I and Acco chan in 1900 was a compared to Calcutta to rog nize both this branches Johned B till valla ad & nl Sha Brokers in 1912 R I i ed Blackie d, Sou Lied Skanager of their C jutta B n h In 1917



took up work as Assi ta t Ac ountant in the Central Bank of India Ltd Bomb y In 1919 bought his ca d and bec m M mbe of the bought his ca d and bee m M mbe of the Nati Share nd Stock B ra Association m Mis Shirin d ghier of Me wa ji Pent ji Megu hi late of Public Work D p rtment B mbay Member Share B za A bit ti n B ard fo th 1 st twelve yea Rombay

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gett to the Farsee General Hospital from BILLIMORIA

its beginning and was for years Hon Physician of the Hospital sacted as Hon Consulting Visiting Physician to Dr. Baha-duryla benato ium at Deolai from 1910 till in re! ed of as Hon Phylici Goculd a Teipal Hospital has be a Lysmi orr Bombay Uni in D cie fology and in Architen foundation plies whence it was absenced by the provided by Pancheval W. subsequently removed to Panchgani Wa aw rd d the K iser i Hind Gold Medal in June 1938 Add at Wa i m ii Building Grant Road Bombay

DILLIMORIA SIR SHAPODERE BONONJEE Kt (10 S) MEE JP Patture in the farm of S B Billimoria for the farm of S B Billimoria for the July 1877 or Je bul of of Bhicali N Dalai (1906) Ede St Kavier College, Hon or ry Fresidency Magistrate M mber Auditors Con cil Bombay Member of th City of Dobbay Impresent Trust Committee Vice-President I diam Merchanis Chamber 19 o 7 President Indiam Merchant Chamber 19 7 8, Membe Govern ment of India B ck Bay Inquiry Committee 19 7 8 Preside t India n Chamber of Commercia Great Dirital 19 8 0 Member Indian Accountancy Board Trustee H M Wadis Charittes The Paral Paralaysis Fund and Propertie S R Jamestjee edgebhop Commercia of London 19 Jamestjee Hollow Chamber 19 Jamestjee Hollow Dirital S James Charity Funds and a number of other charity to a d institution's Anominated by Government of the Bornbay Experience of the Bornbay Experience of the Indian Institute of Science Engalore Member of the Advisory Board of the Sydenham College of Commerce Dombay co-opted in 1935 by the Government of Dombay to-opted in 1935 by the Government of Dombay to-opted represent the Bombay Provincial Brain h of the Count's of Dufferin Fund Delhi is substitut Grand Ma ter of the G nd Lodge of All Scottish Fre masonry lend I not Rose of All Scottish Fre masonry lend I not Recreate & T e sur r Countess of Dufferin F d Dombay is the Or nd Super tendent of the Dist on and counted and First M ster of Lodg Justice and F or Cott of Rose of the Seth District (Julia) and Rember of the Seth District (Julia) and Rember Extensio s C mmittee for Asi Rotary I tern ti nai 1943 44 Di ecto 15 Cuffe Pa de Col ba Bombay

IRD LT GEV SIR CLARENCE AUGUST KOIE CB D8 O Regional Food Commr N W R glo Labore since Sept 1944 b F b 5 1885 W Do other Ma Ian d O Majo W E Nih is Educ Chett hasm Coll and Roy I Military Ac demy Com Coll and Roy I Muntary ac temy commissioned in Royal E gineer 1994 to India 1997 I di n F peditionary For Fran 1914 I7 se ed with K G V O B ngal Sapp r & Min rs Adj ta t 191 20 Comm non nt 1930-33 Staff Coll Quit I 9 0-21 Chief Instructor Fi I di Engine ri g at 8 M E Chief Instructor Fi Id Engine ri g at 8 M E th tham 19 5 30 Army Course School of E onomics 19 5 0 Chi I E gi eer Alder th 4 Commas d 1935 30 F gine rin Chief Iodia 1930 4 Master Geni of Ord G H Q India 194 44 R Rtred 1944 Fellow Royal Society of Art Addres BFC s Office R W Region Labort

BIRLA,

Ruby General Insurance Co., Ltd Director, Central BIXANI, HON'BIL BILLIAL NANDLAL, Member, Board, Receive Bank of Council of State b December 6, 1896, son of India, Chairman, Birla Cotton Spinnim & West-Elrla Mills Itd. Vice-min, Hindustan ing Chairman, HI Motors Itd., Chalrman, Hindu-tan Motor Corpora-Itd , Pre-lident, tion

Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1936 and 1914, President, The Indian Sugar Syndicate 1td, 1940, President Indian Sugar Mills Association, 1931 1, President Indian Paper Mills Association—till June 1944, Employers delegate, Labour Conference Address Washington, 1937 Exchange Place, Calcutta, India

BIRLA, GHARSHYAMDAS, b 1894 Son of Dr Raja Baldevdas Birla D Litt Managing Director of Birla Brothers, Ltd , having one Jute Mill

and five Cotton Mills in Cal cutta, Delhi, Guallor, Okara and Bhiwani, five Sugar Mills, Paper Mills Lactorics Manufacturing Cycles and Textile Machinery, Insurance Companies, etc., export and import business at Bombay and Calcutta Member, 2nd Indian Legislative Assembly, resigned in 1030 as a protest against legislation for Im-



perial Preference, President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1921 President Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, 1929. Has been responsible for the founding and maintenance of a large number of educational and other public institutions in various parts of the Member, Indian Fiscal Commission, country Bengal Legislative Council Royal Commission on Labour, Delegate, Labour Conference at Geneva, 1927, Member, 2nd Round Table Conference, 1930, Unofficial Adviser to Government of India for Indo British Trade Negotiations, 1936 37, President, All-India Harıjan Sevak Sangh, Address 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta

BIRLA, RA RAMESHWARDAS, Raja Baldevdas, D Litt Rirla Brothers b 1892 D Litt Director of Birla Managing



Ltd , having one Jute Mill and four Cotton Mills in Calcutta, Delhi, Gwalior and Okara and one Paper Mill, and one Cycle Manu facturing Co Has been re sponsible for the founding and maintenance of a large number of educational and other public institutions in various parts of the country Address Imperial Bank Bldgs, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay No 1.

IRLA, Bryt Mohy, Menaging Director, BISHOP Theodold Brodsh Watson, BA Birla Brothers Limited b 1905, Pilani Jaipur, India, s of Paja Baldeo Dan Birla, m Rulemini Tapuriah, Chairman, Calcutta 19 1886, m Ivelya Isabel May Chesney, Local Poard Reserve Bani of India, New Aslatic Insurance Co. Itd and Pala Convert Insurance Co. Itd an

Council of State b December 6, 1896, son of Anndlal Bisant, graduated from Morris College, Nagpur, m Smitri Devi, 18, 2ds, Member, Provincial Legisla- reture, 1926 1929, President, Provincial Organization, Indian Antional Congress, imprisoned four times for his part in Congress activities, owns the biggest Printing Press in Berar and is identifled with a number of news papers, Director Rajasthan Printing A. Litho Works Rustriva Vichar Ltd ,



Pracinal Mandy Ltd Ltd Bharat Hindust in Printing Works Ltd Bharat Pictures Ltd Akola, and Hindustan Prakashan Samti Itd takes keen interest in social reform work and was Secretary and later President of the Social Conference of the Marwari Community, founder, Berar Chamber of Commerce Address Rajasthan Bhawan, Akola, Berar, India

BLACKWELL, JOHN HUMPHFREY, CBE (1937), MC and Bar, 1918 Mentioned in Despatches, 1917 Appointed Justice of the Pence, Karachi and Tatta Districts, December 1940 Manager, Burmah Shell Ltd, Karachi b 25th April 1895 m Jessie Pauline Luard Pears Lduc Bedford School Servet Lauc Bedford School Servet Luropean War (France), Bedfordshire Regt 1914-18, Bedf and Herts Regt India 1919 20, joined Asiatic Petroleum Co (India) Ltd., 1920, MLA (Central), 1935, Chairman, Karachi Chamber of Commerce, 1939 40 and 1943 44, Vice Chairman, Karachi Port Trust 1943 44 Chairman Luropean Associa (Sind Branch), 1941 42 Luropean Assoon (Sind Branch), 1941 42 Address No 6, Ghizri Road, Karachi

BLAGDLN, THF HON MR JOHN BASIL, MA (Ovon), Judge, High Court, Bombay b Oct 8, 1901, m Sydney, only d of late C F Hig nett, Chester Educ Shrewsbury and Brase nose Coll, Oxford Eldon Univ Scholar, 1924, Fellow of All Souls'Coll, 1924 31, called to Bar (Inner Temple), 1925, Oxford Circuit, Assit Legal Adviser to Ministry of Food, Oct 1939, Judge, High Court, Rangoon, Feb 1940 to July 1944, Ofig Judge, High Court, Calcutta, June Sept 1942 and Court, Calcutta, June Sept 1942 and Bombay, Nov 1942 to July 1944 Publica tions Jointly with Sir W N Stable, 13th and with J M Buckley, 14th editions of Williams on Bankruptcy Address "Rylstone", Carmichael Road, Bombay

BOAG, SIR GEORGE TOWNSEND, MA (Cambridge), CIE. (1928) CSI (1936), KCIE (1941), ICS, Dewan of Cochin State b November 12, 1884 Educ Westminster (1897 to 1903), and Trinity College, Cambridge (1903 to 1907) Passed into the ICS in

Ern kulam Cochin

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BODE DASTUR FRANKOZE ARDF HIR BA (Hons) III h Priest of Fas li Atash I adeh i ppoi ted M rch 1 1940) (44 New Marine Li es Bornb y) b 17th May 1900 Educ at J N 1 tit Orpl g fo priestly vocation No lith Orple g fo priestly recation wo ked a a priest in the Anjuman Atash

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1907 and joined the Service in Vi d as in 1908 | BOMBAY Bisnor or (See Acland Rt Rev Retir d in 1943 | Addr ss Dewan's House | Rich rd Dyke)

BOMO' BEHRAM SIP JEHANGIR BOHOVJI KT ONO BEHNAM SIPJENSYGR BORDON KT Cr 1934 BA LL B (Bomb y Univ) J.P Honorary Presidency Single Sitting Maristrate Chairm a Advisory Committee I J J Group of Hospitals B mbay Membe Executiv Committee of Society to the Protection of Children in We tern I dia and of Bombay I re ld cy Rele sed Prisoners Ald Society Ld Fort High School and St Xa is sand Fiphinstone Colleges Bombay Fiphinstone College B mbay Jurisprudence Pieman od Narayan Vasudeo Sch lar Att rn y Bomb y High C urt 1896 1919 En tered public life 1919 Elected first Mayor of Bombay 1931 Member Bombay Municipal Corporatio since last o years and p st Chai man of its Standing Schools nd Law Committees won grat distinction by inaugur ting nd s rving as Fresident of it frament Conciliation Committe to jrevel Commun 1 tro ble and to preserve ti e peac of Bomi ay and also by inaugurat i g th Welf re of India Le gue to prom to co oper tion between India a and the Briti h cooper tion betwen India s and the Bruin peopl and spead the Good will movement of India. Dire tor of Sere al Joint Stock Companies past President Society of Ho y Ire id ney M at at Trustee Parsi La I y t Fu do und Ir perities (Lit. Hipon (Hombary) Add at Merwan Man Io Acpean Sea Ho d Bomb y Phone 4 506

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Secretary, National Liberal Federation of India, Member, Managing Committee, badharan Brahmo Samaj, Brahmo Samaj Education Society, Brahmo Girls' School and Nari Siksha Samiti Publications—Bengal Municipal Act, 1932, The Working Constitution in India (1921 and 1939), and the Meaning of Dominion Status, 1944 Address 3, Federation Road, Calcutta

BOSE, THE HON MR VIVIAN, BA, LLB (Cantab), Judge, Nagpur High Court b 9th June 1891 m to Irene Mott Educ Dulwich College and Pembroke College, Cambridge Address Nagpur, CP

BOTTOMLEY, JOHN MILLOR, M.A. (Oxon), C.I.E. (1937) Special Officer, Education Dept, Government of Bengal b. March 21, 1888 m. Maude Millicent Row Educ Merchant Taylor's School, Christ Church, Oxford Joined Indian Educational Service, 1911 Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, till 1944 Address 5, Mayfair, Ballygunge, Calcutta

BOURNE, FRLDERICK CHALMIRS, BA, ICS, CIE (1941), CSI (1944), Chief Sery, Govt of Punjab b Aug 12, 1891, m Heather Frances Burbury, Educ Rugby and Christ Church, Oxford 4th Bn Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt), 1914-20, Joined Indian Civil Service, Dec 1920 Address c/o Grindlay & Co, Ltd, Lahore

BOZMAN, GEOFFREY STFPHEN, BA (Oxford), CIE (1938), ICS, b 26th November, 1896, m Hilary Rothera, d of Sir Percy Rothera, 1927 one s Educ Whitgift Grummar School and Brasenose College, Oxford Joined 4th Royal West Surrey Regt, 1915, transferred to R F C (later R A F), 1916, came to India, 1922, posted to Madras Presidency Secretary, Indian Tariff Board, 1930-32, Secretary to Agent General of Govt of India in South Africa, 1932-34, Dy Secretary Dept of Education, Health & Lands, 1936-40 and Jt Secretary, 1940 41, Secy, Indian Overseas Dept, Oct 1941, Secy, Information and Broadcasting, Dec 1943 Address New Delhi/Simla

BRADBY, EDWARD LAWRENCE, MA (Oxon), 1931 Principal, Royal College, Colombo b 15th March 1907, m Bertha, youngest daughter of Henry Woodall, Yotes Court, Mereworth, Maidstone Educ Rugby School and New College, Oxford Asst Master, Merchant Taylors' School, 1930 34, Secretary in England, International Student Service, 1934-36, Asst General Secretary, International Student Service, Geneva, 1936-37 and General Secretary, 1937-39 Publications Editor, The University Outside Europe, Essays on the development of University Institutions in fourteen countries, Oxford University Press, 1939 Address Royal College, Colombo

BRAHMACHARI, SIR UPENDRA NATH, Kt Cr 1934, Kaisar-1-Hind (Gold), 1924, MA, MD, PhD, FRA, SB, Professor of Tropical Medicine, Carmichal Medical College, Calcutta, Consulting Physician, Research Worker, President, Indian Science Congress, 1936, President, Indian Chemical Society, Calcutta, 1936, Founder, Brahmachari Research Institute, Calcutta, Fellow, Royal Society of Medicine, and Royal Society of Troplcal Medicine and Hygiene, London, Hony Fellow, State Medical Faculty of Bengal, Fellow, National Institute of Sciences of India, Fellow, Indian Chemical Society b 7th June 1875 m 1898, Nani Bala Devi Educ Hughli College, Bengal, Presidency College and Medical College, Calcutta Coates Medalist and Winner of Griffith Memorial Prize, Calcutta University, Minto Medallst, Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Sir William Jones Medalist, Asiatic Society of Bengal, Research Worker under Indian Research Fund Association (1920-26), etc. Address 19, Loudon Street, Calcutta

BRAMBLE, COURTY AY PARKER, MA, LLB
Cotton Broker b June 10, 1900 m
Margaret Louise, d of Sir Henry Lawrence,
K C S I, I C S (retd), 2s, 1d, Educ
('ranleigh School, King s Coll, Cambridge,
Middle Temple Joined the Bombay Com
pany Ltd, in Bombay, 1923, Joined Drenan
d. Co, as partner, 1933, Ghairman, Children's
Aid Society, 1931-1939, Nominated Member,
Bombay Leg Council, 1935 37 Member,
Bombay Leg Assembly, 1937 onwards
wherein Leader of Progress Party since 1938,
J P and Hon Pres Magistrate, Bombay
Vice President, Chamber of Commerce, 1939,
President, 1940, 1944 (part), 1945 Chairman,
National Service Advisory Committee,
Bombay Arca, since 1940, Vice Chairman,
Bombay Branch Luropean Assen, 1940 42,
Chairman, 1942 44, Member, Bombay Pres
War Committee Hon Lieut R I N V R,
since 1941 Authorised Controller Hattersley
Mill, Aug 1941-Jan 1942, Vice President,
European Assen, 1944 Dy Pres, Associated
Chambers of India, 1945 Clubs United
University Club, London, Byculla Club
Bombay Address 9, Vallace Street Bombay

BRAUND THF HONB'LF MR JUSTIOE HENRY BENTDICT LINTHWAITL MA Kt (1945). Barrister at Law, Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, b March 21, 1893, m Margaret Isabel Jones, d of Charles W Jones, C B E Lduc Rugby School and St John s College, Oxford, called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1920, practised at the Chancery Bar from 1920 1924, appointed a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon in July 1934, Chairman of the Burma Riot Committee 1938-39, appointed a Judge of the High Court of Jadicature at Allahabad, U P Oct 1939, served under the Government of India in Assam and Bengal from April 1942 to July 1944, Chairman, Bengal Foodgrains Policy C'ttee, July 1944, Address 33, Romhill Road, Allahabad U P

BRAYNE, FRANK LUGARD, M C, CS I (1941), C I E (1937), Brigidier, welfare Branch, which he joined on retirement from I CS in Dec 1941 Late Financial Commissioner Develop ment, Punjab b Jan 6, 1882 m Iris Goodeve Goble, 1920 4s, 2ds Educ Monkton Combe School and Pembroke Coll, Cambridge Joined I CS, 1905, Military Service,

BRISTOW SIR CHARLES HOLDMON KE (1984) CIE (1987) BA (C tab) I OS Advised to HI E the Gov more of Bornb y b Dee S 1887 m to All Mildred d of H J C safe Ho ght Ko I h. Ed Bedford S hood Chrit Colleg Combides and the Hills of the

BROWN PEROY MBE (1941) As oclate Royal Coll, of Art L don Fellow Roy I A fatte Soci y f Rengal India Section to the Tru test and Curator Victori Memol C (1941) as to H it A fatte Soci C (1941) as to H it A fatte Soci C (1941) as to H it A fatte Soci C (1941) as the H it A fatte

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BROWN WILLIAM SCOTT GSI (1442) GIE (1939) son of the lat William B own of kelo b 1890 m 193 L elyn Jeste d of Adam Longmore of Auchterles Abe de n shire Educ Rico rt Os dons Goll Aber of the Coll of

BUCK SIR EDWARD JOHN O BE (1918) C BE (1918) Rt (June 10) histo Ru th' Agent with the dovt of India now Adviser to Associated Press of India Chir man As ociated Hot is of India ad of the Sasis Simia Electric Coy D 18 m of the Sasis Simia Electric Coy D 18 m of the Sasis Simia Electric Coy D 18 m of the Sasis Simia Electric Coy D 18 m of the Sasis Simia Electric Coy D 18 m of the Sasis Simia Electric Coy D 18 m of the Sasis Simia Sasis Simia Sasis Simia Sasis Simia and Politic Cor Electric Coy D 18 m of the Sasis Simia and Politic Coy D 18 m of the Sasis Simia and Politic Coy D 18 m of the Sasis Simia and Politic Coy D 18 m of the Sasis Simia and Politic Cor Electric Coy Simia Sasis Simia and Politic Cor Electric Coy Simia Sasis Simia and Politic Cor Electric Coy Simia Sasis Simia and Politic Cor Electric Coy Simia Sasis Simia and Politic Cor Electric Coy Simia Sasis Simia and Politic Cor Electric Coy Simia Sasis Simia and Politic Cor Electric Coy Simia Sasis Simia Sasis Coy Simia Sasis Simia Sasis Coy Simia Sasis Simia Sasis Coy Simia Sasis Simia Sasis Coy Simia Sasis Simia Sasis Coy Simia Sasis Simia Sasis Coy Simia Sasis Simia Sasis Coy Simia Sasis Sasis Sasis Sasis Simia S

BUNDI CAPT H H MAHARAO RAJA OF (See I dia Pri es Section)

BUNYAD HUSSAIT K B STED Chief Minister Jaora St te (CI) b 2 d February 1886 Educ M lim U iversity Aligarh Join d the Pu | b Civil 8 rvice in 191 Re dered

the Fu ! D LIVIL S rvice in Valuable services in I dia valuable services in I dia valuable services in I dia valuable services in I dia valuable services in I dia valuable services in No 9833 dated 10419) R venu 4 N I Offi r Delha 10 to 13 S T T T T 1 g S K D G Gurdabpur In 19 9 a d 1930 oa h g I CS F CS a d P Ittical Pr batto rs Deputy Com mis! e 1931 to 1931 to 1940

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BURDER, Fire Hon Sir John Henry, Rt., Breh Senior Partner, Jardine Skinner & Cob Nov 30, 1900, m Constance Ailcen Bailey, Educ Eton College, Governor of La Martiniere College, Calcutta, 1934 45, President, Royal Agricultural & Horticultural Society of India, 1938-41, President, Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animal, 1939 41, President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, 1943-14 President Associated Chambers of Commerce of India 1943 44. Cordite Factory, Aruyankadu, 1929 37, Cordite I actory, Aruyankadu, 1929 37, Chambers of Commerce of India 1943 44, Member of Council of State, 1943 44 President, I ocal Board, Imperial Bank of India, 1015

Address 4, Clive Street, Calcutta

BURN, Sm Sidney, Kt (1939), BA, ICS, Puisne Judge, High Court of Madris, 1934 42 (Retd) b Tune 19, 1881, m Clara Blanche, d of Dr D M Williams, late of Liverpool Educ Queen Elizabeth's School, Walefield and the Queen's Coll Asst Resident, Travancore and 1907-1909, Sub Collector, 1911, Pudulkotai State, 1915 22, Oxford Cochin, Pudukkotai State, 1915 22, District and Sessions Judge, Bellary, 1924, Madura, 1925, Coimbatore, 1928, Salein, 1931, Offg Judge, High Court, 1932 Permanent, Address "Hampton", Coonoor, 1924 Address "Present Address Sundt "Hillingdon," Kodaikanal, S. India

BURWAY, RAMKRISHNA, BA, LI B, Advocate (OS), Bombay High Court, Advocate, Federal Court, Asst Govt Pleader & Public Prosecutor, Jalgaon belongs to a historical family of Inamdars by 1899 at Gwalior, s of

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Ganpatrao Holkar LducColl , Indore, and Govt Law Coll, Bombay m (1919) Miss Shanta, c d of Sardar K J Dikshit, 3 s 1 d, sign Articles (1921) with Mr B G Kher, Solicitor and Ex-Prime Minister, Bombay, practised at Jalgaon and Bombay Studied the problems of Indian States,

It Author with his uncle and father (by Bahadur the late Muntazim adoption), M W Burway, of Indian Historical Series Moghals, Publications Marathas and Ranonrao Sindhia, Malhar Rao Hollar, Derr Ahrlyabar Holkar, Chhatrapatr Shahu Maharay, Peshwa Bryrao I (Mss.), Present Position of Hindu Women (1941), Founded 'Friends Union' with the object of having lectures and discussions on all subjects except religious and political controversies, A Free mason Director in-charge, Jalgaon Branch, the New Citizen Bank of India, Bombay Recreations Tennis and Badminton dress Jalgaon, E K

BUSHBY, WALTER EDWIN, AM Inst CE, AGCI, ISE, JP, Chairman, Port Trust, Karachi, since March 1942, b Dec 28, 1889, m Sybil Anne Lary, Educ Tonbridge School, Kent, Pupil L N W Rly, Crewe, 1912-13, Public Works Dept, Bombay Presidency & Sind (Indian Service of Engineers) 1913 1942, served in 1914-18 War (Royal Engineers), Address Port Trust, Karachi

Aruvankadu, Supdt, Cordite Inctory, Aruvankadu, 1929 37, Member, Factories Rationalisation Cttee, A II Q, 1937-38, Dir, Ordnance Factories at A II Q, 1938 40, Dy Dir Genl, Arinaments Production, Dept of Supply, 1940 43, Addl Dir Genl, Munitions Productions, since Jan Retd Oct 1943 Address 1943 Haugh, Rankhet, U P

BUTLER, HAPOLD EDWIN, CIE (1944),
OBE (1937) Commissioner of Police,
Bombay b 1st April, 1893 m Winifride,
d/o Charles Eglington Educ Worcester Royal Grammar School Joined the Indian Police on 14th Nov 1913 Asst Superintend ont of Police, 1915, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1917-19, Dist Supet of Police, 1920, Dy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, 1928-36 Commr of Police, Bombay, 1942 Awarded King's Police Medal, 1933 Address Corsley, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

BYRAMJEE JEEJFIBHOY, SIR, Kt (1928), eldest son of Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Lindlord and Merchant, large landed proprietor owning 9,000 acres in Salsette b 28th Feb 1881 m In Salsette b 28th Feb 1881 m
Jerbai Jamsetjee Cursetjee, grand-daughter
of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, 2nd Baronet Educ
St Xavier's School and College, Bombay,
J P (1908), Hon Pres Magte, 1908 1915
Delegate, Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court
(1909-1925), Chairman, Standing Committee
of Bombay Municipal Corporation (1924),
Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation
from 1914 to 1939 Member, Bombay Board of Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1914 to 1939, Member, Bombay Board of Film Censors from 1924, Member, Govt of Film Censors from 1924, Member, Govt of India Committee for Conditional Release of Prisoners, 1924, Chairman, Byramjee Jeejee Phlov Pare, Chartelle Institution President. bhoy Parsi Charitable Institution, President, 32nd Bombay Parsi Pioneers Boy Scouts and Vice-President, Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners Aid Society Donated a sum of Rs 2,00,000 for the foundation of an Hos pital for children it being the first of its kind pital for children it being the first of its kind in India Chairman of the Governor's Hospital Fund, Bombay, Sheriff of Bombay for 1927, Vice-President, Society for the Protection of Children in Western India Provincial Commissioner, Boy Scouts President, Imperial Bank of India Address The Cliff, Malabar Hill, Bombay

CALCUTTA, BISHOP OF, SINCE 1945, RIGHT REV GEORGE CLAY HUBBACK, B Sc., D D b 7th April 1882, s of Joseph Hubback, J P, b 7th April 1882, s of Joseph Hubback, J P, Liverpool, unmarried Educ Rossall, University College, Liverpool Civil Engineer on the Admiralty Harbour, Dover, 1902 5, in On the Admiralty Harbour, Dover, 1902 5, in Port Trust, Calcutta, 1906 08, Oxford Mission to Calcutta, 1908 24, with two years as Curate of St Anne's S Lambeth, 1910 12, and War

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CANTLIE SIR KEITH Kt (1944) C.I.L.

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sub rouge thy poil dat Lo das Lo das Li lo Office; he had between the list of Office; he had between the list of the commet color long and from the list of the li

visited London to attend War Cabinet meetings and to consult on Middle I ast affairs, 1942 Assumed office as Governor of Bengal, 22nd January 1944 Address Government House, Calcutta

CAWTHORN, MAJ-GPN WALTER J. CIE, 1943, CBl. (Mil), 1941 b June 11, 1896, m Mary Wyman Gillison, Iduc Melbourne Served with 1st AIF, 1914-1918, Gallipoli, Igypt, France, (men tloned in despatches), N-W Irontier, 1930, Mohmand, 1935 I uropean War, 1939 41 in the Middle Fast (CBE despatches twice) Publications "Lmpire Settlement" Address General Headquar ters, New Delhi

CHAGLA, THE HON MR JUSTICE MAHOMEDALI CURRIM BA (Oxon), Bur at-Law, Pulsue
Judge, High Court, Bombay, since Aug 1,
1941 b Sept 30, 1900, m Meherunnissa,
d of Dharsi Jivraj, Educ St Navier's
High School and Coll, Bombay, and Lincoln
Coll, Oxford Graduated at Oxford in
Honours School of Modern History, 1922,
President, Oxford Asiatic Society, 1921,
President, Oxford Indian Majilis, 1922,
called to the Bar (Inner Temple), 1922, Prof
of Constitutional Law, Govt Law Coll,
Bombay, 1927-30, Hon Seev, Bar Council
of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay,
1933 41 Publications The Indian Constitution (1920) Address High Court, Bombay

CHAMAN LALL, DIWAR, M L A (Punjab) b 1892
Joined the Middle Temple in 1910, finished his
Bar Finals in 1914, took Honours Degree in
Jurisprudence from Jesus College, Oxford,
1917; General Editor, "Coterio", London,
1919, quarterly devoted to Art and Literature,
Asstt Editor, Bombay Chronicle, 1920,
founded the All-India Trade Union Congress in
1920 Member, Central Legislative Assembly,
1923 1931 Adviser, Libour Delegate, International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1925,
Delegate, British Labour Commonwealth
Conference, London, 1925, Labour Delegate,
International Labour Conference, Geneva,
1928, Parliamentary Delegate, Indian Delegation to Canada, 1928, Delegate, British
Labour Commonwealth Conference, London,
1928, Member, Royal Commission on Labour
in India, 1929-1931, Member, First Round
Table Conference, but did not attend, resigned
from the Legis Assembly, 1931, on Tariff issue,
President, various Unions of railwaymen,
postmen and telegraphmen, Labour Delegate,
International Labour Conference Bureau,
1932, Member, Punjab Legislative Assembly,
1937 Publications "Coolie" or the
Story of Capital and Labour in India
Address Labore (Punjab)

CHAMBA, H H RAJA LAKSHMAN SINGH, Ruler of (See Indian Princes Section)

CHANDA RANA PREMJI Drvji, B Cow b
1898, Educ Bombay Univ and stood
first among the successful candidates in the
B Com exam, Secy, Sri Gangaji Cotton Mills
Co, Ltd, Mirzapur, 1921-25, Assistant to
Langley & Co, Bombay, 1926 28, Manager,

Jalan & Son Patna, 1929 31 Joined the J K Industries of Cawnpore in 1932 and now Personal Asst to Sir Padampat Singhania, Kt, M L A, Seev of the Central Board of Directors, J K Group, and Director of J K Commercial Corporation Ltd, The Textile Engineers Ltd, and the Standard Chemical Co, Ltd, Seey of all Gujerati Institutions in Cawnpore Address hamla Tower, Cawnpore

(CHANDAVARKAR, SIP VITHAL NARAYAN, MA (Cantab), Maths Trip Pt 1 (1909), Nat Sc Trip Pt I (1911), Hist Trip Pt II (1912), It (1941), Barrister at-Law of Lincoln's Inn, 1913, M L A (Central), Chairman, Millowners' Association, Bombay, eldest s of the late Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, Mg Director, N Sirur & Co, Ltd, Cotton Mill Agents b 26 Nov 1887 m Vatsalabai, 3rd d of Rao Saheb M V Kaikini of Karwar (N Kanara) Fduc. Aryan E S High School and Elphin stone High School, Elphinstone College, Bombay, and King's College, Cambridge, Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1913 20, Acting Professor of History, Elphinstone College, Bombay, July to October 1915, joined the firm of N Sirur & Co, 1920, Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1926-1939, Chairman, Law Committee, 1928-29, Chairman, Standing (Finance) Committee, 1920-30, Chairman, Revenue Committee, 1930 31, Mayor of Bombay, 1932-33. Deputy Chairman, Millowners' Association, Bombay, March 1935 & 1942, Chairman in 1936, 1940, 1941, 1943, 1944 and 1945 Vice Chancellor, Bombay University, 1933 30, Member, Textile Control Board, Chairman, Bombay City Branch Indian Red Cross Society, Pres National Indian Red Cross Society, Pres National Indian Red Cross Society, Pres National Indian Red Cross Society, Pres National Indian Rederation 1940 41 (Calcutta), Member, Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, since 1935 President, Rotary Club of Bombay, 1942 43 Address 41, Pedder Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

CHANDRA BHAL, BSc, MLC (UP), s of Dr Bhagavan Das, MA, DLitt b Sept 20, 1894, m Kripa Devi, d of Shri Thakur Das of Haldaur (Bijnor, UP), 5 s, 1d Educ Allahabad Univ, Social Worker, connected with the Allahabad Seva Samiti and the Boy Scout Movement Elected member of the UP Legislative Council (1937) and member of various Cttees of the Provincial Legislature and Government Member, Benares Municipal Board, 1923-25, interested in problems of health and hygiene on which he has contributed many articles to the press Recreations Formerly riding and Indian exercises, now walking and hiking in the hills Club Kash Club, Benares Address Shanti Sadan, Benares Cantt

CHANDRASEKHARAN, RAJYASEVAPRAVINA Dr C V, M A (Oxon), Rajyasevapravina Nov 1942, Hon D Litt 1943, Pro Vice Chancellor, University of Travancore, b Dec 12, 1889 Educ Madras and Oxford, Prof and Principal, Maharaja's College, Tri vandrum, Dy Dir and Dir of Public Instruction, Travancore, Univ Special Officer,

Member Indian Histori al Reco ds Commiss on Centr I Adviso y Board of Educ tion Publ tons Report on Unemployment in Travancore Political parts a with ap tal reference to India Address Trivand um

CHANDRASEKHAR 43 YA BROOPALAM R RA M rch nt a d Landford b June 1
1904 at Thirth h ll My oe St te s of
Bhoopalam Rukmyy Memb r My ore Repres nt ti As mbly in 1937 le dr of th As mbly



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WHARANJIT SINGH THE HON RAJA Chief of the Punjab Membe Council of State Fellow H G S membr Roy 1 Society of Arts membe of Kapurth is A Chief of the Chief Chief Chief Chief Chief Chief Chief Chief Chief Chief Govern ment College Lahr e Attend d Coron tion of King G oge V by sp clai Invit tion of King G oge V by sp clai Invit tion of Ling Chief Chi CHARANJIT SINGE Ann nd le G lf Simia Addre C stle Juliunde City Puni b

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CHATTERJEE SIR ATUL CHANDRA G CIE (1933) K.C.S.I (1930) K.C.I.E (195) Member of India Council 1931 36 1931 36

Adviser to the Secreta y of State for India 1942 b 4 Nov 1874 m (1) Vin Mook rjee (deceased) () Gladys M Broughton OBB MA DSC Barat Law Educ OBE MA DSc Barat Law Educ-Hara School and Fre idency College Calcutta and Ainga College C mbridge First in list to Leutta BA BA with Honours (Cam bidge) Hon LLD (Edinburgh) First in list ICS Open Competiti a Entered Sec U St Open Competiti a Entered Sec U St Open Competiti a Control Sec U St Open Control Sec U St Open Competiti a Control Sec U St Open Control Sec Diegat to Internation I Jabour Conference We shington 1919 a d Genev 1921 19 4 1933 (P esident International Jabour Confer ne 19 7) President Governing Body I ternatio al Lab ur Office 1933 has served on a v rai Leg of N thouse Committees Membel Impe fail Eco omic Committees Membel Impe fail Eco omic Committees Membel Impe fail Eco omic Dieg Conference 1939 (Membel Munitions and Industries 1931) 1920 Secretary to the Government I India D partment I Indias D partment I Indias D partment of the Victor's Executive Council the Accounting the Technology of the Victor's Executive Council the Accounting the Technology of the Victor's Executive Council the Accounting the Technology of the Victor's Executive Council the Accounting the Technology of the Victor's Executive Council the Accounting the Technology of the Victor's Executive Council the Accounting the Technology of the Victor's Executive Council the Accounting the Technology of the Victor of the Victor's Executive Council the Accounting the Victor of the Vict D legat to Internation I Labour Conference D payment i inquisit s 1921 a memor of the Vic roy s Executive Council in ch tge of I du t i s nd Lab ur 19 1 5 High Commi lone for I dia in London 19 5 31 Leader of Indi n Delegation to Impe lai Conference Ottawa 193 Ch irman of Council of th Ottawn 193 Ch imman of Coun il of the Royal Society of Arts Loudon 1940 1941 President Permanent Central Opjum Board Publical ns. Note on the Industries of th United Pr vince (1900) Joint atter of the Charles of the

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CHADDHARI JOORS CHANDRA HA (OT n)

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Promoted swadeshi movement, opposed Partition of Bengal, Member, Legislative Assembly, India, 1921, 1923, resigned in protest at the doubling of the Salt Tax by Certification, for sometime Fellow of the Calcutta University, for sometime Chairman, National Insurance Co Ltd, Vice President, National Council of Education, Bengal, President, Ripon College Council Publications Calcutta Weekly Notes Bengalee Ed Nation in Making Address 3, Hastings Street and "Devadwar," 34, Ballgunge, Circular Road, Calcutta

CHAUDHRI LAL CHAND, HON CAPTAIN, RAO BAHADUR, BA, LLB, OBE b 1882 m Shrimati Sushila Devi, Sikh Jat of Ferozepur District Educ St Stephen's College, Delhi Practised as lawyer at Rohtik, Vice-Chairman, District Board, 1914 to 1923, Punjab Council, 1916 1921, nominated to Council of State, 1922, President, All-India Jat Maha Sibha, 1918 and 1928, Hon recruiting officer during War Minister, Punjab Government, 1923-24, Co-Founder of the Unionist Party in Punjab, Revenue Member, Bharatpur State, 1924 and President, State Council, 1926-1927, Granted a jagir by Government and 5½ squares of land in Punjab Colonies Non-Official Chairman of the District Board of Rohtak in 1936, Member, Public Service Commission, Punjab and N.-W.F.P., 1937-43, Member, Provincial Soldiers' Board, Punjab, 1918 1945, Member, Punjab War Board, Member Post-war Reconstruction Board, Govt of India, 1944 Nominated member of Assembly (Central) 1936-37 Address Rohtak

CHAUDHURY, RAY KRISHNA CHANDRA, M L C, M B E Proprietor, Messrs Ghosh Chaudhury & Co, Chanman, Krishna Woodworks, Ltd, Director, Bank of Commerce Ltd Educ



Presidency College, Calcutta, Owen's College in Engineering, 1902-1905, Manchester, m Sukumary, e d of Rai Bahadur D P Ghosh, Judge Private Secy to lute Mr Keir Hardle, MP, during his Indian tour, 1907, Founder with Late Dr John Pollen, CIE, of British Indian Seamen's Institute, Victoria Docks, London, 1910, Labour

of British Indian Seamen's Institute, Victoria Docks, London, 1910, Labour Docks, Labour Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, 1923-39, nominated by Secv of State for Indians Assessor, International Court of Justice (Labour), Geneva, 1923, Founder with Late G S Dutt, Sorojnalini Women's Welfare Assen, Labour Delegate, International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1923, Adviser Delegate, I L C, Geneva, 1930, Labour witness before Jt Select Cttee, London, 1933, Asstt Commissioner, Royal Commission, Indian Labour, Conferred M.B. E, 1937, Vice Pres, Indian Federation of Labour, 1941-44, Bosepockur Famine Relief Cttee (1943), Parliam Secy, Finance, Excise and Forest, Govt of Bengal, 1914-45 Publications Labour movement in

Europe, Occidental Wars and Rise of Indian Labour and Industries (1940), Dharmaghat (industrial strike), Co operative consumers shops in Mill areas Middle Class unemployment etc Parl Sceretary, Financo Dept, Govt of Bengal, 1914 45 Delogate, World Trade Union Congress, Parls, 1945 Address Office 102, Clive Street Residence 44, Hindusthan Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta

CHETTIAR, KUMARARAJA SIR MUTHIAH
ANNAMALAI MUTHIA CHETTIAR of Chettinad,
BA, Kt (1941), son of the Hon'ble Dr Rajah
Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad, Kt,
LL D, Member, National Defence Council b
1905 Educ Graduated from the Presi
dency College, Madras, 1924, a Trustee of the
Pacharyappa's Charities (Madras from 1928),
Member, Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee (Madras, 1929), Member, Madras
Legislative Council, elected unanimously
by the Southern India Chamber of Commerce Constituency (1930 37), Member,
Economic Depression Enquiry Committee
(1931), President, Corporation of Madras,
elected unanimously in Nov 1932, first
Mayor of Madras, Feb. 1933, again Mayor
of Madras, elected unanimously in Nov
1934 for 1934 35, was Vice-President of the
Southern India Chamber of Commerce in
1934 and 1935, was a Director of the Indian
Bank Ltd, the Madras Telephone Co, Ltd,
the Deccan Sugar and Abkari Co, Ltd, and
the Imperial Bank of India, Madras, was
Minister for Education and Public Health
and Pro Chancellor of the Madras University,
in 1936-37, elected as Member of the Madras
Legislative Assembly, 1937, was Minister
for Local Self-Government in the new con
stitution, Leader of the Opposition in the
Madras Legislative Assembly from 1937
Club Cosmopolitan Address Chettinad
House, Adyar, Madras

CHETTIAR, T S AVINASHLINGAM, BABL, MLA (Central), b May 5, 190'

Educ Pachayappa's Coll, and La v Coll

Madras, passed BL, 1925, enrolled Adve
cate, Madras, 1926, mainly responsible for
installation of Tilak Bust in Victoria Hoste
and Mahatmaji's oil-painting and Pachayaj
pa's Bust in the Pachayappa's Hostel, du
to contact with Ramakrishna Mission, leadin
a more or less religious life, unmarried
served in Flood Rehef Work, Malabar, 1926
Joined Satyagraha Movement, 1930, imprison
ed for 6 months, led Colmbatore Dist Prec
Dist' and Town Cong Committee (1931 32)
Member, Municipal Council, Colmbatore
Jan 1932, imprisoned in CD movement
1932, one year, renounced practice, started
the Sri Ramkrishna Vidyalava, a residentia
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educational institution, run on modern lines
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sembly 3 Cong Par Board's candidate,
Member, Finance Committee of the Assembly
Member, Finance Committee of the Assembly
Member, Finance Committee of the Assembly
Subbaraman, of Gandhij's 'Satyagraha in
Subbaraman, of Gandhij's 'Satyagraha
Economics in Tamil Address Sri Ramkrishna
Vidyalaya, Perianaickenpalayam, Colmbatore
District

CHETTY SIM SULNINGHAM K.C.I.B. | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close | close

CHHATARPUR H H MAHARAJA BHAVANI SINGH JU DEO HAHADUR OF (Se I d n Princes' Sect o)

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LL D (1933) Pres d t H E H th
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surer Coun il of Manag ment \ati nal Medical Di ctor Th Coll ge Bandra Pus Com Ltd Cinem Ser ices Itd a d R. idio å Electric I April 1915 Fd e St Mary s High School and St Xavie sC lier m 1939 to H mida d of D Ka mali of Bomb y has one d and



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CHINOY AUEMAHOMED MEHERALLY J.P. b 15th July 1888 Ed Elphinst no College m Shin 3 s 1 d Pre ld nt 1 de ration f Mot Tanspot A so tion



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Co operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd , City CHITRAL H H HAJI MAHAMMAD MUZAFFAR-Director, The Clive Insurance Co , Ltd , The UL MULK, RULER OF (See Indian Princes' Cawnpore Tannery Ltd , and other concerns Divisional Commander, Motorised Civic, Guards, Is greatly interested in Roads and Transport problems and took a prominent part in the Road Rail Conference, 1933 Member, Publicity Advisory Board, Govern-ment of India, Member, Policy Committee No 3A—Transport, Reconstruction (Policy) Committee of Government of India, Member, Export Advisory Council, Govt of India, Mem, Port Weliare Cttee for Indian Merchant Seamen Recreation Golf Address Meher Buildings, Chowpatty, Bombay

CHINOY, SIR RAHIMTOOLA MEHERALLY, Kt cr 1936, Member, Council of State, President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry for 1937-1938, Chairman of F M Chinoy & Co, Ltd, Bombay, b Bombay, 11th February 1882 Educ Bharda New High School, Bombay Served on several important Committees formed by Government War Purposes Board during European War, 1914-18, Member, Municipal Corporation, 1915-1929, Chairman of its Standing Finance Committee, 1923-24 and Mayor, 1926-27, Elected Member, Legislative Assembly, 1931, President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1936, Life Member, Indian Red Cross Society, 1921 Member of Committee, Branch, 1921 Bombay since and President in 1931, Non-Official Adviser to Government of India in conthe Indo-Japanese Trade nection with Negotiations, Member, Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee, 1936-37, Director of several Joint Stock Companies, connected with several benevolent and philanthropic institutions in the City Address Buildings, Chowpatty, Bombay 7

CHINOY, SIR SULTAN MEHERATTY, Kt (1939)
Justice of the Peace for the Town Justice of the Peace for the and the Island of Bombay, Ma Director, F M Chinoy & Co, Managing Director, r Chinoy & 1885, m 1885, m one low High one s, four d Educ Bharda New High School and Elphinstone College, among the pioneers in India in the Motor Car and petroleum trade, mainly responsible for the introduction of Wireless Telegraphy in India on a commercial scale and founded the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co, Ltd, Mayor of Bombay, 1938-39, President Bombay Rotary Club, 1940 41, District Governor, Rotary I 89th District, raised large funds for the Bombay Hospitals as a member of Hospital Maintenance Com mittee and as Chairman of the Silver Jubilee Motor Parade Committee and the Motor Irade Sub Committee of the King George Y Memorial Fund, organised Pageant in 1937 in aid of funds for Red Cross and again in 1940 in Aid of the Amenities for Troops Fund, Bombay Presidency, Director, Reserve Bank of India, Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co, Ltd, and other Companies Chairman, The Manjri Stud Horse Recreation flesh Farm Limited Dilabhar, Road, Address Carmichael Bombay

Section)

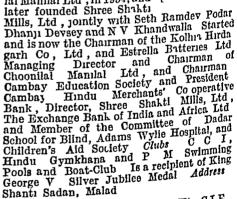
CHITRE, ATMARAM ANANT (Diwan Bahadur), Advocate (OS), JP, Retired Chief Judge, Presidency Court of Small Causes, Bombay b 17 May 1877 Educ Wilson College and Govt Law School, Bombay. Practised as an Advocate on the Original Side of the High Court from 1907 to 1916 acted as Chief Judge, 1916-17, confirmed as Chief Judge, Dec 1928 Ag Judge of His Magesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, 1985 Member of the Arbitration Bourd appointed by H E the Crown Representative, as nominee of H H The Maharajah of Morvi in Cutch Morvi boundary disputes. of Morvi, in Cutch Morvi boundary disputes, 1940-41 Address 22, Perry Cross Road, Bandra

CHOONILAL GIRDARLAL, Coal Merchant b August 18, 1884, s of Girdharlal Mathuradas of Cambay m Vidyagouri, d of Girdharlal Ishwarlal of Cambay in 1928 Two s one d

Ishwarlal of Cambay in 1928

Educ At Cambay High

School Began life as an assistant in Choonilal Harilal & Co, Coal Merchants, Bombay, in 1908 Became partner in this firm in 1915 Started in 1926 independent business under the name and style of Choonilal Girdharlal & Co Amalgamated the above two firms into Chooni lal Manilal Ltd , in 1934, and



CHOPRA, LT-COL SIR RAM NATH, Kt, CIE, MA, MD, ScD (Cantab), FRCP (London), IMS (Retd), Kt, 1941 (London), IMS (Retd), Kt, 1941 (London), Drug Research Laboratory, Jammu and Kashmir State b August 17, 1882 m Miss Permeshwari Educ Punjab Unit, m Miss Permeshwari Educ Punjab Unit, and State of Cambridge, and Scholmer's Hospital, London Joined Bartholomew's Hospital, London military the IMS in 1908 and remained in military Service till 1921. appointed Prof of Pharms Service till 1921, appointed Prof of Pharma Cology, School of Tropical Medicine and Medical College, Calcutta, in 1921, Director, School of Trop Med in 1935, Chairman, Drugs Enquiry Committee, Government of Committee, Gov Indigenous Drugs Enquiry, Drug Addiction Inquiry, and the Medicinal Plants and Food Poisons Inquiry, Fellow of the Royal Asiatic

Society of Bengal and Ire id nt National Institute of Sci nees of Indi Hon Mem'r Pharmace tilcal Society of Geat I liain served in the Great W. r. 1914 1919 Dire tor served in the Green with 1914 1919 Dire tor School of Try plean Medicine C let the 1915 44 Honey Thy leisn to the King 1925 45 Honey Thy leisn to the King 1925 U s in Med at a d 1 innary Pred ce Indy as Drug of I A H doe I I Tropical The tells (In press) Med and a d I outone I lat I I Inda Vols Add s St a K that

CHOTA MAGRER PISHOP OF since 1936 Rt HOTA VAOTER PISHOP OF SINCE 1020 IL They George Noel Lankester Hall b 5 Dec 1891 * of 6 org Hall Daldock Herts unmarried, Zeduc B of 6 School 83 Johns College Cambrids Bil hop s College 1933 t H 1904 181 C Hrod, Thigs H 1933 t H 1914 181 CH 1760, Thigs H 1915 BA 1918 den on 1917 Vice Principal Ely Theological Coll ge 1919 5 8 P O Missi na y Lotal y gput 19 5-36 Publication The Se en Root Sins 1936 Revertion 101 con erstlon Add ear Bistop Lodge Ra hi B & R

Advocate C leuta llich C ut F Deputy I reside t Bengal Legislat e Co not and for mer Dep ty Leg 1 Rem mb nec High C ut I William Court Fichow C 1 tt Uni rity Membe Textil C tr 1 Bo d b Atyl 1903 m Mrs H llms B 18 Ful I re Idency College H lima Bs Fdu Ireldency College Dace Collegt te S hool a d S ottl h Ch rch Coll gate S lool C l atta Addr ss 34 Bani puk r Road Cal utta

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CLARKE WALTER DOUGLES MONTGOMERY J.P.
H. M. Trade Commissioner Bombay b 3rd
M. rh. 1890 m. Josephy d of late J. F. Baker
Cirit Chri N. Z. three daughters
Educ. Higt School Kelsoand T. Inthy College final in business in Burma and India 1911 19 1 joined Indian Army Reserv of Officers 1915 tered with 39th Dogas Mohm and camp is 1915 to appointed A att C ble Cen 1 id ras 1916 and Deputy Co troller (Hides) Indian Muni and Deputy to troller (injues) and an albumitto a Board Bomba 1918 19 H o Secretary toet in Chambe of Commerce and Hember Coct in H rb u ad h c Committee 19 1 Accomps led Go t of I die Trade D legation to Afghanistan 1934 as nomi e of H M Go e nment tddre s Bomb v Club Bombay

CLAYTON SIR HUGH BYARD CIE (19 4) At 103° Kaie 1 HI d G if Meddal (1940) It 5 (R t d) Chairman Bomboy Sir man and Li m 1 Kee a B 1 Kee a W Office 1914 19 M [c19] COmmi 10 c Bombay 1913 14 at al 1919 19 S Chattrn n If 1 I q Iry Con mitt 19 9 30 Men ber Co neil (State 19 30 Ch. Imwh Domlas Sl d Public Sevi e Com 181 193 4 Add (npiel) Inc e Pedder Rod C Imbalia Hill Bomt y r /o Th \ tio 1 B k f I di Ltd Bomb y

CLOW HIS PROELLENCY SIR ANDREW GOTE LAY MA JF FSS NCS1 (1941) KT (1959) CS1 (195) CID (19 S) Indian Civil S rvi e Gove r of Assam b 9th Ap. Il 1890 m Artadne

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and 1936 38, Member, Royal Commission on Labour in India, 1929 31, Communications Member, Government of India, 1939 42 Publications The Indian Workmen's Compensation Act, (1924), Indian Factory Legislation, a Historical Survey (1927), The State and Industry (1928), etc Address Government House, Shillong

COATES, SIR ERIO THOMAS, KT (1945), CS I (1942) CIE (1938), ICS, Financial Adviser, Military Finance b Oct 1,1897 m Edith Vandyke Educ Heath Grammar School and Queen's College, Oxford Served in the Great War, 1916 1920, Joined ICS, 1921, Served in Bengal, 1921-1928, In various posts under Finance Dept, Govt of India from 1928 to date Address 4, York Road, New Dellin

COCHIN H H SHRI RAVI VARNA, Maharaja of (See Indian Princes' Section)

COLLINS, SIR GODFRIY FERDINANDO STRATFORD, K C I E (1945), C S I (1941), C I E. (1931), O B E (1919) M A, I C S, Adviser to the Governor of Bombly b 3rd Nov 1888 m Joyce, d of G Turville Brown Educ. Charter house and Christ Church, Oxford Asstt Collector, 1912, on Military Duty, 1916 18, Dy Director of Civil Supplies, 1919, Forest Settlement Officer, 1920 22, Revenue Settlement Officer, 1924-26, Deputy Secy, Finance Department, 1925-1926, Registrar, Co operative Societies; 1923-1926, 1928-1929 and 1932, 1934 Home Secretary, 1929-31 Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, 1934-35 Officiating Commissioner in Sind, 1935, Commissioner, Northern Division, 1936 37, Revenue Commissioner, Sind, 1937 Chief Secretary to the Government of Bomby, 1940, Adviser, 1942 Held the office of the Governor of Bombay, 25th August to 14th Sept 1945 during the absence of Sir John Colville Address Secretariat, Bombay

COLVILLE, HIS EXCELLENCY COL The RT HON SIR (DAVID) JOHN, PC (1936), GCIE, Cr 1943, TD, Knight of the Order of St John (1945), JP, DL, Lanarkshire, Governor of Bomby since 1943 b 1894, only son of late John Colville MP, of Cleland, Lanarkshire, m 1915, Agnes Anne, Comman der (sister) of the Order of St John, er d of Sir William Bilsland, Bart, Rate, Ra

Sir William Bilsland, Bart, LL D, one s two d Edur Charterhouse, Trinity College, Cambridge, M A, Member of Royal Company of Archers (King's Bodyguard for Scotland), served European War with 6th Batt The Cameromans (wounded), member of Lanark County Council, 1919 26, formerly Director of David Colville

& Sons, Ltd, and other steel and engineering companies, also of Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, the West of Scotland Iron and Steel Institute and Hon Vice-President of Association of British Chambers of Commerce,

contested Motherwell and Wishaw Division, 1922 and North Midlothian, Jan 1929, MP (a) North Midlothian, 1929 1943, Secretary. Department of Overseas Trade, 1931-35 Parliamentary Under Secretary of State fo Scotland, 1935 36, Financial Secv to th Treasury, 1936-38, Secretary of State for Scotland, 1938 40, Temp Colonel on the Staff 1940 42, Held the office of Viceroy and Acting Governor General of India, 21st March to 4ti June 1945 and again from 25th August' to 15th Sept 1945 during the absence of Lord Wavell Recreation Shooting Clubs Carlton, New Edinburgh, Western Glasgow Address Braidwood, Lanarkshire Govern ment House, Bombay

CONRAN-SMITH, ERIC CONRAN, CSI (1942), CIE (1924), ICS, Secretary, War Transport Dept since 17th September '45, Government of India b 3 Dec 1890, s of Inte Herbert Blomfield Smith, MICE, m 1922, Gladys, d of H R Dunk, one s Dulwich College, Corpus one d Educ Christi College, Oxford Entered I CS, 1915, served with T F Batt Devonshire Regt in India and Palestine, Private Secretary to Governor of Madras, 1921, Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, 1928, Secretary to Government, Local Self Government Depart Additional Joint ment, Madras, 1931, Secretary, Reforms Office, Government of India, 1934 Offg Pte Secretary to Viceroy, June 1935, Jt Secretary, Home Dept, Government of India, March 1938 Jt Secretariat Secretary, Governor-General's (Public), 1938 Secy, Home Department, Govt of India, 1939 Officer on special duty, Home Dept , April 1945 , Secretary, Defence Dept , July 1945 , Reforms Commissioner and Secretary to the Governor General (Public), August Sept 1945 Club United Address New Delhi. University

COOCH BEHAR H H MAHARAJA JAGADDI PENDRA NARAIAN BHUP BAHADUR, RULFR OF (See Indian Princes' Section)

COOPER, JAL MANEKJI, FRGS, Associate, British Philatelic Association Ltd, Hon Secv The Empire of India Philatelic Society, Member Glasgow Philatelic Society Philatelic Trader's Society, The Air Mail Society, Philatelic Society of India, etc

Society, Philatelic Society
Editor and Publisher of the
"India's Stamp Journal"
(a monthly Philatelic Magazine), Auctioneer and
Philatelic Valuer, Dealer
in Rare Stamps and all
kinds of Philatelic acces
sories, etc Publications
"Indian Rocket Mails" and
"Stamps of India" b 29th
March 1905, m Tehmi, d
of Hormusji Cawasji One
daughter Address Stand
ard Building, Hornby I



Road, Bombay

COSSIMBATAR THE HOVBLE MAHARIJA,
SET CHANDRE ANDY MA M LA (Beng I)
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Bengal Was Minister to the Go t of B ng I) und r the Govt of India

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COW ASJI JEHANGIR SIR & & Jehangur

CROFTON SIE RIGHARD MARSH Kt (1945) CIE (1941) BA (Seni r Mod r for T C D 1913) I CS Son of late C pt D Crofton

RN DL b 6th April 1891 rs O A Stewart Cox Fd c Kelly College and Trinity Coll ce Diblin Intered I C 1911 1914 s reed in Central Provi ces on Military

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DABOO RAJ PRIYA DINSHAW RUTTANJI, BA, Naib Dewan and Member, Executive Council of Baroda State, Zemindar, Public worker and Philanthropist b 25th Sept 1885



Daboo family founded the Parsee General Hospital, Daboo Students' Hostels, & several other charitable and religious institutions Himself, besides his other charities, gave a lakh of rupees to found a Girls' High School at Navsari to commemorate the name of his late mother Bai Dinbu Edur Elphinstone College, Bombay Joined

his father's business of Forest and Public works contracts Toured Europe in 1912 Married on 1st November 1923 to Miss Jerbai, daughter of Dr Muncherji Jamasji Mistri, Retired Civil Member, Legislative Baroda Council, 1918-1925, again from 1940 onwards Appointed Development Minister according to new Baroda Constitution in 1944 by H H to new Baroda Constitution in 1944 by H H
Gackwar Member, Navsari Municipality,
1914-1942, its first elected President 19231925, again 1934-1936 Member, Navsari
District Board, 1917 1942, its Vice-President
1918-1925, its first elected President in 1939
Director, District Co operative Bank, 1922
1942, its first elected President, 1925-1942
Founded District Land Mortgage Co operative
Bank in 1936 and its President 1936-1942 Bank in 1936 and its President 1936-1942 member, Baroda Banking Inquiry Committee, Baroda Education Board, Agricultural Improvement Committee, Baroda Economic Board, Central Communication Board, and almost all other committees appointed by the Baroda Government to advise the State in its administration given a Civic address by rubble of Kastor for selfless services to people in 1925 Was awarded Titles of Raj Bhusha in 1927, Raj Ratna in 1936 and Raj Priya in 1943 awarded Gold Medal on the occasion of H II Jubilee the late Maharaja's Diamond Address Loonsikui, Navsari (Baroda State) and Indira Avenue Baroda

DADABHOY, SIR MANEORJI BYRAMJEE, CIE (1911), Kt (1921), KCIE (1925), KCSI (1936), LLD (Nagpur University) 1940 President, Council of State since 1933, b Bombay, 30th July 1865 2nd son of Khan Bahadui

30th July 1865 2nd son of Byramii Dadabhoy, JP, m 1884, Bai Jerbanoo, OBE, has two daughters Joined Middle Temple, 1884, called to Bar, 1887, Advocate of Bombay High Court, 1887, Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1889 90, Government Advocate, Central Provinces, 1891, President, All India Industrial Conference, Cal-

1891, President, All India For Landstrial Conference, Calcutta, 1911, Member of Viceroy's Legislative Council, 1908 12 and 1914-17, a Governor of the Imperial Bank of India, (1920 32) Elected to the Council of State, 1921, Nominated to the Council of State, 1926, 1931 and 1937 Member, Fiscal Com-

mission, appointed by Government of Ind Sept 1921, Member of the Royal Commission Indian Currency and Finance, 1925-2 Member, Round Table Conference and Feder Structure Committee, 1931, Member, Muncipal Board, Nagpur, for 39 years Public tions Commentary on the Land Laws of the Central Provinces, and Commentary on the Central Provinces Tenancy Act Clubs Royal Societies Club, London, Royal Societies Club, London, Calcutta Club, Calcutta, Willingdon Club, Bombay, Asia Club, Bombay, Chelmsford Club, Delhi Imperial Delhi Gymkhana Club, Delhi Rotary Club of Delhi, Central Provinces Club Nagpur Address Nagpur, C P

DAFTARDAR BHAGVANT AMBAJI, BA
Journalist, teacher, social worker, Sangli
b 1903 m Miss Vimali Diwan, has two
daughters Educ in Singli High School, and
Willingdon College, Sangli Won medal
in Elocution Competitions in the College
Was for some time a tutor (in history) to
Sangli Princess Shri Sou Indumati Raji
(now Mrs Rijwade), was Head Master
Model High School, Sangli for some time
first elected President of the Sangli City
Municipality, 1940 1942, and elected Director
representing the share-holders of the Sangli
State Central Co operative Bank Ltd
Deputed is a delegate of the Singli State to
attend the Publicity and Information Officers'
Conference at New Delin under the auspices
of the Chamber of Princes in Sept 1914 Genl
Seev, Singli Journalists' Assen Addiess
New Colony, Sangli

DAHANUKAR, MAHADFO LAMAN, Managing Director, M. L. Dahanukar & Co., Ltd., Managing Agents, The Maharashtra Sugar Mills Ltd., and The Belvandi Sugar Farm Ltd., Sole Proprietor The New Linday Construction.

Mills Ltd, and The Bervind of Sole Proprietor The New India Construction Company, Director, The United Commercial Bank Limited, The Hindusthan General Insurance Society Ltd, The Great Social Life and General Assurance Ltd and The New United Construction & Engineering Co, Ltd President, The Mahaiashtra Chamber of Commerce Ex



President, The Decem Sugar
Factories Assen Employers Delegate to the In
ternational Labour Conference, Geneva 1933
Member of the Committee of the Indian Mer
chants' Chamber and the Lederation of Indian
Chambers of Commerce & Industry
Chambers of Commerce & Industry
cillor, Bombay Municipal Corporation (1931 to
1937), and Bandra Municipality (1930 to
1937), and Bandra Municipality (1930 to
1934) Takes active part in all commercial
industrial and social activities Has three sons
and one daughter Address "Stree Sadan
and one daughter Address "Stree Sadan
Carmichael Road, Camballa Hill,
Bombay, Industrial Assurance Bidg, Opp

Churchgate Station, Bombay

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DALMIA, JAIDAYAL, b 1905, m Shreemati Krishna Educ privately in Rajputana, Calcutta and Bombay, deeply read in litera ture, philosophy and Hindu scriptures,

spent many years of his life in social uplift and other philanthropic works. Leenly interested in mass literacy and maternity wel fare Travelled extensively India Europe, ín and visited workshops of all important machinery manufacturers in Great Britain and on the Continent Made elaborate study of different processes

manufacture of paper and cement in Norway, Denmark and Germany Managing Director of the Companies of Dalmia Group Supervises and controls the Technical sections of sugar, paper, cement and chemical factories of the Group A keen student of mechanical and electrical engineering Chairman of the Bharat Insurance Co, Ltd, Lahore Has 4 s and 2 d Hobbies Industrial Chemistry, Numerology, Tennis, Photography Address Bharat Buildings, Lahore

DAROGA, JEHANGIR DADABHOY, BE, MSO (Eng), (Lond), A M Inst CE (Lond), A MI Mech E (Lond), A MIE (India), DIC (Lond), MISE (Lond) Assistant Engineer, Maintenance, Waterworks, Bombay Municipality, since Feb 1943 b June 30, 1912. m Miss Perin Aderji Taraporewalla Educ D J Sind Coll, Karachi, Coll of Engineering, Poona, City and Guilds (Engineering) Coll, London, Imperial Coll of Science & Technology, London Served apprenticeship at the Loco Workshops of the GIP Railway and at the works of Mirrless Bickerton & Day, Stockport Manchester, carried out research in Motive Power at the Goldsmith's Laboratory, Kensington, London, under Dr CH Lander, CBE, DSC (Lond), MInst CE, MI Mech E, apptd Estimating Engineer in the Bombay Municipal Workshop, 1936, transferred to Waterworks Deptin 1937 and between, 1937 and 1943 worked as Asst Engineer, Survey, Asst Engineer, Distribution, and Asst Lugineer, ARP Address Hydraulic Engineers Department, Improvement Trust Building, Fort, Bombay

DAS, MAJOR-GENERAL RAI BAHADUR DEWAN BISHAN, CIE, CSI b Jan 1865 Educ at Punjab Government College, Lahore, Private Secretary to Raja Sir Ramsingh, KCB, 1886-1898, Mily Secy to the Com-in-Chief, Jammu and Kashmir, 1898-1909, Mily Secry to HH the Maharaja, 1909-14, Home Minister to HH the Maharaja, 1914-18, Rev Minister, 1918-1921 and Chief Minister, March 1921—April 1922 Retired from Scrvice, appointed "Tazimi Sardar" by His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, 9th October 1936 Address Jammu and Kashmir

DAS, THE HON SRI MURUNDA PRASAD, Mulhitear, Speaker, Orissa Leg Assembly b 1883, m Sreemati Janhabi Debi Educ Balasore Address Orissa Leg Assembly, Cuttack

Shreemati | DAS, NABAGOPAL, Ph D (Econ) (Lond), ICS Secretary, Post-war ReconstructionCommittee, Bengal b 20th Feb 1910 m Uma Gupta. Calcutta University and London 1934 Educ School of Economics, University of London, Lord Irwin Gold Medallist, Bireswar Mitter Gold Medallist and Griffith Memorial Prizeman In the ICS since 1932 Served in the districts in Bengal and also in the Bengal Secretariat as Special Officer, Finance Department, and Employment Adviser, Agriculture Industries Department Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Govt of India, Publications Banking and Indus 1941-43 trial Finance in India, Industrial Enterprise in India, Industrial Planning-Why and How, Agriculture in India-Past, Present and Future, a number of novels and short stories in Bengali Address c/o Grindlay & Co, Ltd, 6, Church Lane, Calcutta

> DAS, PANDIT NILKANTHA, MA, MLA (Central), Author books for children on new lines, Critical Treatises, essays, etc, on Indian Culture, Anthropology, etc., Poet b August, 1884 m Srimati Rad Editor hamani Debi (1905) Founded residential open air private High School at Satyabad on a new line, worked in flood and famine, appointed by Calcutta University for Post Graduate Professorship in 1920 Joined Non co operation and started Congress organ isation and a National High School at Sam balpur, Imprisoned four times, fined heavily since, became Provincial Congress President, Utkal All-Party Utkal, and President Conference, Elected Chairman, Reception Committee, I N Congress, Purl Session Member, Delhi University Court for 6 years, Chairman, Orissa University Committee Address PO Sakhigopal, Dist Puri (Oriesa)

DASH, ARTHUR JULFS, BA, CIE (1938), ICS (Retd), Chairman Public Service Commission, Bengal b 24th April 1897, m to Greta Brancepeth Wardale Educ Worcester Cathedral King's School and Christ Church, Oxford Entered Indian Civil Service in 1909, served in IARO, 1915 1918 Magistrate & Collector of Acak hall, 1919 1921, and of Tipperah, 1923 1927, Secretary, Department of Tduration, Gost of Bengal, 1928 31, Commissioner, Chittiscone, 1932-33, Presidency Division, 1935 1936, Burdwan Division, 1937, Rajshahl Division, 1938 41 and 1942, Chief Secretary to Got Bengal, 1941 Address Kennuse Islan, Dargeeling

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besides the above While a stud nt bent

to trade and commerce, started life as a lawyer, left the bar for trade and commerce Started The Comilla Bunking Corporation Ltd, 1914, Butti Kristo Datta, B Coin, his eldest son, is the Managing Director of New Standard Bank Ltd Address Comilla

DAVAR, PROF SOHRABR, Bar-at-Law, MLC, JP, Principal and Founder of Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay b June 16, 1879, m Shirin Davar, J.P. Called to the Bir in 1910 at the Hon'ble Society of Gray's Inn London Advocate (OS), H M High Court, Bombay. First Indian Finalist of Chartered Institute of Secretaries, London and Incorporated Society of Accountants & Auditors, London and also a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries, firstPresident of the Bombay Legislative Council under the Act of 1935, Vice President, Parsi Central Association & Political League, Member, Managing Committee, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, Delegate to Ward's Municipal League League to Markets World's Municipal and Local Boards Congress, London, from Corporation of Bombay, 1932 Hon Registrar for India of the Corporation of Certified Secretaries (Lond), and other British Professional Boards Examiner to British Professional Boards Examiner to Universities, An F. Syndic and Fellow of the University of Bombay, author of standard text-books on legal and economic subjects Clubs Willingdon, Ripon and Cricket Club of India Address Residence—Ruby Mansion, Napean Sea Road, Bombay, Chamber and College—Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay

DAVE, P. M., MIES FRES, b. 19th August 1898 in Rajkot, Kathiawar m to Shrimati Prabhakunver, daughter of Vithalji Naranji, a banker of Upleta Two



three daughters sons, Joined service of Lakhtar State immediately after completing education, then joined service of Nawa-nagar State There he orga nised a new insurance de partment After the death of the late Maharaja retired from the State, went to Engiland and opened a business in London (closed on account of war) Is taking keen

and active part in the post-war industrialisa-tion of India notably in the promotion of manufacture of an conditioning and the refrigeration plants Noted for his extensive and very valuable collection of rare historical and archeological specimens Director, Asso ciated Cottage Industries of Kathiawar Ltd He has travelled more than a dozen times to Europe and East and South Africa and purposes for busmess America his He has covered more than 100,000 miles by air journey Honorary Secretary of the Overseas League, Rajkot Branch and a Fellow of the Royal Empire Society, London Presented several old manuscripts and coins found at Louvor to the Watson Museum, Rajkot Recreation Reading and Farming Clubs Rotary Club, Orient Club, Overseas League, Royal Empire Society, Indian Empire Society, A A, London and W I A A, Bombay, Sır Lakhaji Raj Club, Rajkot Address Prabha Kunj, Rajkot, 18, Northumberland Avenue, London, W C 2

DAWOOD HAJFI NASSER, Merchant, Millowner and Phil inthropist, b 1890, Educ at the Bharda New High School, Bombay m Zajnubbri d of the late Ghulamhussem Mahomed, 6, and 5d, Senior Partner, Dawood Hajee Nas-

ser & (o, Sole Agents to The Alliance Silk Mills, Chairm in, The Marine & General Insurance Co, Ltd, Director, The Excange Bank of India and Africa Ltd , The Kamani Met ils & Alloys Ltd, and Kamani Engineering Corporation Ltd, President, The Africa & Overseas
Merchants Chamber, the Khoja Shia
Isna Ashari Boarding School, Mundra Cutch
and Inffarbhoy Rahimtulla Charatable Hospi tal Trust, Vice-President, the Khoja Shia Isna-Ashari Community, the Khoja Shia Isna-Ashari Masjid Trust, the Khoja Educational and Welfare Society and the Khoja Chang Mamber. Shia Isna Ashari Volunteer Corps, Member, Export Advisory Council, Bombay Port Com mittee and Export Advisory Committee of Commerce Department and Lyport Committee of the Textile Control Board, set up by the Industries & Civil Supplies Department of the Government of India, Managing Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Trustee of a number of Trusts including the Shia College, Lucknow and the Anjuman Faire Panjetani, has travelled extensively in Iraq, Iran Strip Polesting Arabia Egypt. East



Recreation Reading Office Address "Mane kia Chambers," 1st Manine Street, Dhobi Talao, Bombay Res Address Dawood Manzil, off Cadell Road, Mahim, Bombay DEHT AVI, SIR ALI MAHOMED KHAN, JP, Kt (1931), Bar-at-Law (1896) b 1875 Educ Bombay and London Practised in Gujerat (1896 1900) and Sind (1900 1908) Editor, (1896 1900) and Sind (1900 1908) Editor, Al Haq, for three years Organizer, first Muslim Educational Conference in Hyderabad, Sind, in 1902, and local Secretary, All-India Muslim Educational Conference, held at Karachi, 1907, Chairman, Reception Committee, All-India Muslim League, 1907, Christer, The Provincial Muslim Educational Conference, held at Poona, President, First Educational Conference, Konkan, held at Ratnagiri Diwan of Mangrol State in First Educational Conference, Konkan, held at Ratnagiri Diwan of Mangrol State in Kathiawar (1908 12), Judge, Small Causes Court, Bombay (1913) and Wazir of Palanpur State in Gujerat (1914 22) Minister for Agriculture, Bombay (1924-27) President, Bombay Legislative Council, 1927 36, Min Bombay Legislative Council, 1927 36, Min 1936 Lender of the Opposition during the 1936 Lender of the Opposition during the 1936 Lender of the Opposition of Polo Publications History and Origin of Polo (Article), Mendicancy in India (Brochure) (Article), Mendicancy in India (Brochure) the January 1941 number of the Thought' of Calcutta and noted as important the "English Digest" of July 1941 Address Surat Address Surat

Iran, Syria, Palestine, Arabia, Egypt, East and Central Africa, Malava, China and Japan Recreation Reading Office Address "Mane

DPIHI AND SIMLA ARCHBISHOP OF MOST REV SYLVESTEP PATRICK MULLICAN Arch bishop of Delhi and S ml since 1937 b 18 5 Ed c At the C puchin C llege Rochestown Cork and ente ed the Fra ciscan Cap chin Order in 189 O dained pri t in Dublin in 1901 he studied in Louv in Uni versity from 100 to 1906 where he took the degree of Doctor of Divi ity He t ught theology in the Irish Pro ince f his Ord up to 1913 when he became Preside t of th up to 1913 when he became Freshe vot the F ther Mathew Hall Dublin and editor of the Father Mathew Record H was lected Provincial of the I ish Capuchin Province in 1925 and at the General Chapte held in Rome in 19 6 he becam Assistant Gene al of the Order he w re el cted t th the Order new resisted the Chapter of 193 and held the position until May 1937 when he we appoint a to the A hadrone e of Delhi and Sin less of ded the lt Mot Rev Anselm ken ally who recently ritted Atthe projettmen of the present Archbl hop th boundaries of the Archdioces ch nged so as to embrace both Delhi and Simla the two s ats of the Co rnme t of India Add es The Cathedral Hou c New Delhi

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DERBYSHIRP SIR HAROLD MC K C Chi t Justice High Court Cale tha in a 1934 To Constitute High Court Cale than in a 1934 Tayl S. Gross bill De Backburn Experiment College Cambridge is tellass h tural S is e c Tipos MA LLB Barrite Grays J In 1911 (Cert Hon un' K O 19 S Judge I Appeal I le of Man 1933 34 are d European Western College Cambre Cambre College Cambre College Cambre College Cambre Cambre College Cambre Cam

Battery d Brg de of Artillery i Fra ce Li ison Officer between R A and R A F Hon Li ison Officer Detween A. A. Shoi is A. F. Hoin Liajor B.A. Be, cher Gray S. Im. 1931 Chief Justice Galcutta High Court. 1934 Trustee V. I torla Memorial Ch. irman. Board of Go ern rs. M. yo. Hospit I. C. Leutt. Member of the Governing B. dy of L. A. V. rti niere C. leutta. Chairm. Galcutt. Blind School Ex-officio Fellow C. leutta. Univer sits Address Hi h Court Calcutt

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off r in Bera from 19°) 1931 nd Registrar of Co-operatic Soci ti and Director of Industries in Centr 1 Pro inces from 1936 to Industries in Central Fro Inces from 1936 to 1939 in 1939 became Secretary to Govern ment in the Department of Local S If Go ern na Medical a d Public Health and Commerc and Industries Was also Chairman of the \tioonal Service Labour Tribunal in Central Province His services were trans

ferred in 1942 to the Government of India for DESAL, NARASINGA RAO SHRINIVASRAO, MLC employment as Deputy Director General of Supply in the Department of Supply and in that capacity organised contribution to war effort on the part of small scale industries in the country, Controller General of Civil Supp lies in charge of the Administration of the Hoarding and Piofiteering Prevention Ordinance, with office in Bombay, 1943-Oct '45 Publications A compilation on Nazul when he was Town Scttlement officer in Berar New Delhi

DESAI, GUNVANTRAI DHIRAJLAL, BSc. Manager, Exchange Bank of India, & Africa b 17th September 1898, s Ltd , Calcutta Dhirailal



Narbheram Desai, Zemindar and Watandar, Broach Dist, and Partner in the Agency of the New Broach Inc Cotton Spg & Wvg Co, Ltd m 1920, Miss Sushiladevi, youngest daughter of H D Chhatrapati, BA, ex-Principal, Victoria Memorial School for Blind 3 sons *Lduc* Royal Institute of Science, Bombay Started life as clerk in the Bombay Provincial

operative Bank Ltd, Bombay, chief cashier, The Indian Bank Ltd, Bombay Branch, Manager, Bombay main office, International Bank of India, Ltd , One of the promoters and Managing Director of the Shroff's Bank of India, Ltd, 1942-43, Secretary, the Hindusthan Meicantile Bank Ltd, Calcutta, 10th AddressMarwari Bungalow No 7, Tagore Road, Santa Cruz, Post Juhu, (Bombay Suburbs)

DESAI, MORARJI RANCHHODJI, BA, b 29th February 1896, m Garraben. Joagibhai Bhimbhai Desai Bai Educ Avabai High School at Bulsar and Wilson College, Bombay After graduation in 1917 was appointed Dakshina Fellow in the Wilson College and also received the Viceroy's Commission in the Indian Defence Force, in 1917-18, was appointed as a direct recruit in the Provincial Civil Service, Bombay, resigned in 1930 during the C D Movement, suffered imprisonment thrice between 1930-(1) Three months, 1930, (2) Two years, 1932, (3) Two years, 1933 34, worked as Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, Guzarat, from 1931 to 1937, a member of the All-India Congress Committee since 1931, was elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly in 1937 Minister for Revenue and Forests, Government of Bombay, 1937-39 Ad-Nanubhai R Desai, 8, C/o Dr Swastik Society, Ahmedabad

(Bombay) b July 1873 He is an Inamdar in Hangal Taluka and is an undergraduate of the

Bombay University, was Vice President of the Local Hangal Taluka Board for 15 years and President for three years, was also a member of the DLB for several years, and is a member of Rural Development Board and War Efforts committees and Vatandars' Association, Dharwar He was an active Congress worker for



several years A portion
of his Vatan was forfeited for taking part in
the N C O movement in 1922 but was
restored in 1937 by the Congress Government He fought very keenly against the Bombay Tenancy Bill introduced by Congress Govern ment in 1939 in the Leg Council Address Kallapur, Post Alur-Hangal, Dist Dharwar

DESAI, UMAKANT SHRIRANG, RAO BAHADUR (1942), Chairman, Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd, and a leading Stock and Share Broker b 2nd May 1886. Educ Wilson College, Bombay, BA (English Literature and Sanskrit), 1906, MA (Chemistry), 1908 m Jerbanoo B Engineer, MA, BSc, 1917 Professor of Chemistry, Government College, Jubbulpore (1909-10), Manager, Bank of Morvi Ltd, 1924 25 Member, Bombay Stock Evchange Chemist, Carew & Co, Cale cutta and Asansol, 1917 Member, Committee of the Santa Cruz Residents' Association, of the Santa Cruz Residents' Association, Bombay Suburban District Defence Loans Committee Sometime Director, Bank of Hindustan Ltd , Madras President, Bombay Suburban Education Society, Khar, President, Wakola Welfare League, Wakola, Santa Cruz, President, Shikshana Prasarak Mandal, Rajapur Dist, Ratnagiri Clubs C C I Address Al-Kahira, Juhu Road, Santa Cruz, Rombay Bombay

of DESHMUKH, SIR CHINTAMAN DWARKANATH,
Bai Governor, Reserve Bank of India, since
Governor, Reserve Bank of India, since
11th Aug 1943 b Jan 14, 1896, m Rosina
Silcov, Educ Elphinstone Coll, Bombay, and
Jesus Coll, Cambridge, B A, Cambridge in
1917, Entered the I C S, Nov 1919, served in
1917, Entered the I C S, Nov 1919, served in
the C P & Berar as Asstt Commsnr , Under
Secy to Govt, Dy Commsnr and Settlement
Officer from 1919 till 1930, one of the Secre
taries to the 2nd Round Table Conference of
1931, Revenue & Financial Secv, Govt
of the C P & Berar, Feb 1932 April 1939,
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Health & Lands, Officer on Special Duty,
Health & Lands, Officer on Special Duty,
Finance Dept, Govt of India and Custodian
of Enemy Property between April 1939 and
of Enemy Property between April 1939 and rinance Dept, Govt of India and Custodian of Enemy Property between April 1939 and Oct 1939, Sec; to the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India, Nov 1939 20th Dec 1941, Dy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, Dec 1941-Aug 1943, India's delegate India, Dec 1941-Aug 1943, India's delegate to the World Monetary Conference, 1944 Address Reserve Bank of India, Bombay

DESHMUKH, GOPAL VINAYAK, LM CBOM), FRCS (Eng.), MD (Lond.), MLA Consulting Surgeon and Physician b 4th VINAYAK,

Jan 1834 m Annapurnabal d of Deshmukh of Wun Educ Morris Coli Nagpur Grant Medical College Bombay King a College and the London Hospital Medical College Londo House Surgeon to Jordan Lloyd Londo House Surgeon to Jordan Lloyd Professor of Surgery in Uni of Eli mingham at Queen s Hospital Hon Majorat Lady H y dinge Hospital d ulng war and Surg on at J J Hospital and Professor of Operative Surgery at Grant Medical College (19 0) Professor of Su gery at Gordhandas Sunderlas Medical College and Hon 5 rgeon at King Edwa d Hospital Member Bombay Municipi Corporatio from 19 and President Bombay Municipi Corporation 19 8 Elected Member of the C nt 1 Legislatie, As embly from Bomb y City Publ cat ons 8 m pap rs on Abdomin I Surgery publica tions on Social Reform Improving the Politin and Status of Hindu Womn Add ess Pedder Road Bombay

DESIMUKH DR. P 8 MA (Edin)
D Phil (Oxon) B trister t Law Political
Membe nd Vi e Pre ide t St t C II (J nior) b Decemb 1898 Fergus n College Poons MA Ldi burgh Dunlop Re earch Dewas Ed arin 5 bha 1944 Membe P W R Polley Ctt e (Tan p tt a Llectr Power) of the Govt of Indi a 8t t Represe t the P bl at on Origi and Developm nt of R ligo in ted o Liter ture Address D w s(Ju i) CI

BSHMUKH RAMRAO MADHARAO BA LLB (Cutab) B rat Law MLA (CP) High chmis to e 17 India in So th At Law MLA (CP) High chmis to e 17 India in So th At Law MLA (CP) High chmis to e 17 India in So th At Law MLA (CP) High chmis to the High chmis the High chmis to the High chmis to the High chmis to the High DESHMUKH

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DESHPANDF D D B A M naging Director New Cittz L nk of Indi Ltd 6 2rd 0 tob r 1803 at Rah ri Took his B A degree from F rgu on Coll ge P on In 1919 a d worked for s me time

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(Bo) Dewan Vadi St te (K tila ar)
b Juli 1905 m A b Mill mi d of
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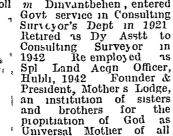
DHAR LT HIS HIGH E S MAHARAJA ANAND RAO PUAR S HEB BAHADUR OF, (See Indian c San)

DHARAMPUR H H MAHARANA SHRI VIJAYA-DEVII MOHANDI VII RANA, RAJA SAHLB OF (See Indian Princes' Section)

DHAVLE, SANKARA BATAJI, BA (Cantab) ICS, Adviser to H H the Rijasaheb of Sangli and President of the Sangli Executive Council, b Oct 3 1882 m Kashibai, d of the Hon Mr G K Gokhale, CIE Lduc Rajaram College Kolhapur, Ilphintone College, Bombiv, St John's College, Cambridge, Timity College, Dublin served in the ICS setuing at 60 ofter 111 years as Judge. ICS retning at 60 ifter 117 years as Judge of the Patrix High Court, then joined Sangli as Honorary Adviser and President of Council, worked as a member of the Commission of Enquiry into the Bombay Dock Explosions 1944, President Designate of the Special Tubunal, Caicutta 1945 Address Amrai Camp, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona 4

DHAWAN, RAI BAHADUR PURSHOTTAM LAL, CIE, MA, 1902, Maclagan Gold Medal for standing first in Science in MA (Punja) Univ) Passed out first from Thomason Civil Engineering College, winning Council of India Prize, 1906 Rai Bahadur, 1929, CIE, Jan 1939 Member, Pacific Locomotives Enquiry Committee b 1st October 1883 Enquiry Committee b 1st October 1883 Enduc at Government College, Lahore and Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee m to Shrimati Diyavati, d of late Dewan Bahadur K B Thapar, O B E, of Lahore, S D O Construction, E B Ry, Gauhati, 1906-1909, O & R Ry, 1909 1916, N W Ry, 1916 1922, C E Prof Roorkee, 1922-23, N W Ry, 1923-24, Dy C E N, N W Ry, 1924-1931, Divisional Supdt, N W Ry, 1931-1934, Senior Govt Inspector, Bombay, 1934 Chief Engineer, N W Ry, 1935, Member, Federal Public Services Commission, 1935 40, Member, Pacific Locomotive Committee, 1938 39, Chailman, Central Interview Board, 1942, Univ) Passed out first from Thomason Civil Chairman, Central Interview Board, 1942, Member, NWR Services Comm 1943, Chairman, The Frontier Bank Ltd., Lahore, 1943 Club "Cosmopolitan", Lahore Address Danepur Road, Lahore

DHOLAKIA, RAO SAHFB (1942) MARKAND RATANLAL, L C E, Spl. Land Acqn. Officer, Hubli b Dec 22, 1887 Educ at Poona Engineering Coll m. Dinvantbehen, entered



without caste, creed or colour through love, service devotion and unconditional cheerful self surrender Explained Mother's creed at All Laiths Conference, Nisik, in 1933, delivered speech on Modern World and Motherhood of God at Indian Philosophical Congress, Poons, in 1934 Held several Mother's Lodge prayers for peace, plague subsidence, etc. Publications Man Poojan, Invitation to join Mother's Lodge,

Mother and Mother's Thousand Names (in 2 Vols), Mai Hindi Prarthna etc Address "Mai Ashram," Deshpinde Nagur, Hubli

DHOLPUR LT COL HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJ RANA OF (See Indian Princes' Section)

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DIROL H H THAKORF SAHEB SHPI CHAN DP 151/1411 5/141 B, RULLER OF (See Indian Princes' Section)

DIAS, ANTONIO ROSARIO, Merchant & Landlord b 20th Tebruary, 1881, in Loutolim, Goa, naturalised British subject m Miss Petornilla Alves, 5 sons and 1 daughter of the firm of A R Dias Founder

Bros, Bombay President, Tailors' Association for 10 years, member of several communal and charitable Institutions Creator of seamless suit



WAZIR-UD-DOWLAH, NATH, DINA 13th BAHADUR, COLONFL, C I E March 1885 Educ Government College, Lahore and Eveter College, Oxford, Bar at



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all

Law of Lincoln's Inn Asst Secretary Private to His Huzul Secretar) to mis Highness the Mahara]⁴
Highness the Mahara]⁴
Holkar (1914 20), Judge,
High Court, Patrala State
(1920 23), Foreign
Minister, Patrala Gost
Minister, Patrala Gost (1923 24), Superintendent, Mandi State (1924 25), Chief Secretary and Chief Minister, Mandi State (1925)

Minister, Mandi State (1925)
30), His Highness Maha
Court of His Excellency the Vicero (1930)
Member of the Court of Arbitration appointed
by His Excellency the Vicero (1930)
Member of Holkar Government, April (1933)
tative of Holkar Government, April (1933)
Minister of Public Health and Iducation,
Patiala Government, Sept (1933)
Patiala Government, Sept (1933)
Retired
of the Punjab University (1934)
To Patiala State, 1st January 1937, Minister
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from Patiala State, 1st January 1937, Minister A member of the Court of the Benares 1939, A member of the Court of the Blanch Highness Hindu University on behalf of His Highness the Maharan Holkar 1941, CIE, 1942,

R tired from the post of Pri e Mi l ter in April 194 Region I Food C mmissioner to the Government of India for Unit d Provinces Ajmer M rears t Rewa Hampur and Benares States Herdquarter 11 Aur ng eb Road New Delti

AUI DR eb ROLD NEW SCH.

DIVATIA HARSIGHEHAI VAUEHAI THE
HOY MR JUSTICE MA LL B & Tuisne
J dg High Coirt of Judicature Bombay

2 "Buch of Hudustrial Court Bombay and Presid at Industrial Court Bombay
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Educ Guj rat College Ahmed bad Prof. Prof s Educ Guj rat College Ahmed bad Prof s z rof Phil College 1910-1 Pr cttsed on the Appellate Side f the High-Court 191 1933 Prof Go comme t Law College 19-3 1931 Hos Secretary Br Countil Bombay 193 33 Cliran Bombay T xttle Labo r Enquiry Comnitt c 1933 40 Auth d in Jan 1945 Prid a 100 Preychology (I G jarati larwage) 100 Preychology (I G jarati larwage)

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RAKE BROCKMAN, SIR DIGBY LIVING-STONE, KT cr. 1937, CSI (1933), CIE (1927), late ICS, late Chairman, U P Public Services Commission 8th s of late W Drake-Brockman, Supdt Engr, P W D (UP), m Gladys Kate, d of late Major General S M Renny, CSI, CIE, RA, one s one d Lauc Dulwich College, Christ Church, Oxford (Senior Scholar). DRAKE BROCKMAN, Christ Church, Oxford (Senior Scholar), Litt Hum 1st Class, 1900, ICS, 1900, arrived India, 1901, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Muttia, Gorakhpur, Etawah, Agra Assistant Settlement Officer, Banda, 1905 08, Settlement Officer, Allahabad Agra Assistant Settlement Olicer, Banda, 1905 08, Settlement Officer, Allahabad, 1912-15, Saharanpur, 1917-20, Revenue Member, Regency and State Council, Jodhpur State, 1920-29, Commr, Fyzabad Divn, 1929-32, Bareilly, 1932-33, Member, Board of Revenue, UP, 1933-36, retired, 1936 Chairman, UP Public Services Commission, 1937-42, Recreations, Commission, 2015, 2015 Tenms, gon, Co. Parliament Recreations 1937-42 Address c/o Gundlay & Co, Parliament Street, London, SW 1, c/o Thos Cook & Sons, Bombay

DUBASH, KAIKHUSHRU TAMSHFDJI, BA, LLB, JP, Attorney at-I aw, Bombay b 4th April 1881, Director of several Joint Stock and Insurince Companies connected

either as President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secre tary or Member, Managing Committee of more than 50 Institutions of public utility, Trustee and Hono rary Legal Adviser to more than a dozen of them. during the visit of H R H the Prince of Wales to India in 1921 his services were requisitioned by the Government and the Bombay

Police Commissioner, services similarly requisitioned on other occasions, during the list Great War he invested more than two laklis in War Loans, served in Bombay Paisee Battalion for several years, Justice of the Page of 1990, and active member of the the Peace in 1929, an active member of the National Liberal Federation, regular contributor to various journals and newspapers
Joint Editor of several books such as Dr Modi
Memorial Volume, Jamie Jamshed Centenary Memorial Volume, Jehangir Vimadalal Memorial Volume, etc. Address 79, Memorial Volume, etc Medows Street, Fort, Bombay

DUBE, DIWAN BAHADUR PANDIT SITA CHARAN, MA, BL, b Feb 1879, educ Hislop College, Nagpur 4s and 3d practised law at Hoshan-gabad from 1901 to 1943, Chairman, District Council, Hoshangabad for 1

President, Co-20 years operative Bank, Hoshangabad, and Municipal Com-mittee Hoshingabad Mem-ber of South Borough Fran-Foundation cluse Cttee Univ member, Nagpur Member, Cttee for secon-Nagpur dary education, C P Member, C P Leg Council, Member, Selection sees to Class I 1925 28 services in the Engineering, Agriculture and



Vice President. numerous other committees Provincial War Council, Member, High School Education Board, Faculty of Law, Nagpur Univ , Member, Provincial Post War Planning and Development Cttee, Provincial Food Advisory Council and Provincial Soldiers Board Interested in public administration and Recreation Blg game shooting, Education, Advocate, 15, Dhantoll, Nagpur Address

DUDHORIA, NABAKUMAR SING, 0 8 OF RAI BUDH SING DUDHORIA BAHADUP OF Zemindar and Banker b 1904 m Azimganj of Fatch Chand, sister present Jagat Sett of Mirshidabad Educ privately Honorary Magistratie, Director, Sri Durga Cotton Ltd, Calcutta er, Legislative As IIIM Member, sembly-Central-1930 34, Member, British Indian Bengal Association, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Bengal Landholders Association, Marwari Association, Ben gal Provincial Hindu Sabha, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Academy of Fine Arts, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta Club, Royal Calcutta Turf Club, Bengal Flying Club, Muhammadan Sporting Club, Kalighat Sports Association, Patron—Bengal Music Association, Life Member, Automobile Association of tion, Life Member, Automobile Association of Bengal and Mohan Bagan Club, Calcutta, Vice-President and Life Member, Calcutta North Club Address 2 Azimgan, Murshi dabad, Bengal

DUGGAN, SIR JAMSHEDJI NUSSERWANJI, Kt., K B E (1945), CIE, OBE, DO (Oxon), FCPS, Colonel, AIRO, LM &S, JP, Ex Sheriff of Bombay Ophthalmic Surgeon in charge, Sir C J Ophthalmic Hospital and Professor of Ophthalmology, Grant Medical College, Bombay b 8 April 1884 m Miss Educ Bombay, Oxford, Vienna Was Tutor in Ophthalmology, Grant Medical College, Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon to War Hospitals and Ophthalmic Surgeon, Parsi General Hospital, Bombay, is Private Ophthalmic Practitioner Member, Ophthalmological Society of Egypt Superintendent, Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay, Fellow of the Bombay University and Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, OC Indian Military Hospital, Bombay, Pres, Jt War Citee, Chairman, Bombay Branch, Indian Red Cross Society, was awarded Sliver Jubilee & Coronation Medals Publications A number of papers embodying research and of great scientific value contributions to various periodicals The Lawnside, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

BUJANA STATE (BUSIAN) J I LUG Baul's Nawab Mohamm d I fididar All Khon Bahadur Mu taqli Jang Ruler f Duja a State r of Janal dd Da i Nawab M ham Janu Kh rabaid All kh n



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DUNDAS AMBROSE DUNDAS FLUX BA d of Rev C on Br cewell of Sheffield H rrow R M A Woolwich and Christ d I ie it Royal Artille y Church O fo d Entered ICS 19-September 1918 Politic 1 A ent North W 1 ist n 13.8 31 D C Pesh r 1934 36 Chi f Se y to Resid t in NWFF 1937 41 Wa iristan 1911 43 Add ers I shawar N W F.P

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EASTLEY CHARLES MORTIMER JP Solicitor nd Not ty P blic Lat Solicitor to th Gov rnm nt of Bomb y d Publi P e utor September 1800 m Esme Beryl Clest ntl MBF JP S din the (re t W September 1890 m Esme Berri Crest
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EBRAHIM SIR CURRIMBHOY (3 d) Baronet JF b 13th April 1903 su ceeded his f ther Sir Mah medhhoy Curimbhoy Ebrahim (2 d) Ha onet, 19.8 Ho y Preid ny Magist ate Pr sident of the Board of Tuste s of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Muslim Orphanage

Matunga, Bombay, Elected President of the LLWIN, VLRRILR, MA, D Sc (Oxon) b Aug 29, MuslimPeace and Relief Committee during the Hindu-Muslim disturbances in Bombay in 1936 and 1941, presided over the Gujerat and Kathiawar Muslim Provincial Educational Conference held at Ahmedabad in 1934, Chairman, Reception Committee of the All-India Muslim League Sessions held in Bombay in March 1936 and Provincial Muslim League Conference in 1941, Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation 1928-29 and again from 1935, Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1937 Address "Currimbhoy Manor," 11, Warden Road, Bombay

EDWARDS, Lieut-Col Cosmo Grant NIVEN, Indian Political Service, Youngest son of the late Rev James Edwards of Lossie mouth, Scotland, and Scottish Churche-College, Calcutta, b 1896, m 1930 Emily Evelyn, d of Dr E J P Olive of Leanington, Warwickshire Lduc at Fettes College and Edinburgh Univ Served in Great War, 1914-19 Highland Light Infantry, 1914 France 1915 Highland Light Infantry, 1914 France 1915 (wounded) transferred to Indian Army 1917, Q V O Corps of Guides, N W Frontier (Afghanistan), 1919, appointed to Indian Political Service, 1921, served in various capacities in N W F P till 1929, Under Secy and Dy Secy to Govt of India, Foreign and Political Dept, 1930 32 Secy to Resident in Mysore, 1934 37, Political Agent in Kalat 1938 1940, Political Agent in Bhopal, 1940 42, Resident for Kolhapur and the Decean States Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States 1942-1944, Resident for the Madras States since 1944 Clubs United Service, London Address C/o Messrs Grindlay & Co, Ltd., Bombay Residency, The London orTrivandrum

EDWARDS, THE REV JAMES FAIRBROTHER, English Editor of the Dnyanodaya Dnyanodaya (or Rise of Knowledge) for seven Missions b March 25th 1875 m Miss Mary Louise Wheeler, Pri Training School Educ Principal, Kindergarten Training School Educ (British) Methodist Theological College, Handsworth, Birmingham, Eight years in charge of English England Churches in England, arrived in India, Sept 1914 until (Butish) Methodist Superintendent in Bombay, since 1914 loaned by (British) Methodist Church to American Marathi Mission and other Missions, for Literary and Theological work, went to Poona, July 1930, to take charge of United Theological College Editor of the "Poet Saints of Maharashtra "Series Address 1-A, Stavelev Road, Poons

ELDERTON, SIR THOMAS HOWARD, KCIE (1943), Kt (1937), M A (Cantab), Chairman, Calcutta Port Commissioners b April 28 Educ1886. m Wilhelmina Sutherland Merchant Taylors School and Clare College Cambridge, 1st Class Hons (Mathematical Tripos), 1908, joined Calcutta Port Com missioners in 1909 as Asstt Secretary, apptd Chairman in 1932, served Bedford shire Regt, 1915-1918, Wounded Address 1, Portland Park, Alipore, Calcutta 1902, son of Bishop Llwin of Sierre Leone, m Kosi 1910, has one son c Merton College, Ox ford, (bowler Exhibitioner, Charles Oldham University Scholar, Matthew

Arnold Prizeman, Junior! Denyerand Johnson Scholar, First Class Eng Lit Finals First Class Theology Finals Vice-Principal, Wycliffe Hall, 1926 and Lecturer at Merton. Came to India in 1927 1927 as a member of the Christa Seva Sangh, Poona, but after four years retired



into lay life and, in collaboration with Mr Shamrao Hivale, founded the Bhumijan Seva Mandal, for the service of the aboriginals on a scientific and humanitarian basis the Mandal now maintains schools, a leper home, dispensary and a research department Appointed Hon Ethnographer, Bastar State, 1940, Hon Anthoropologist, Govt of Orissa, 1945, FRAI, FNI, Editor, Man in India, from 1942, awarded the Wellcome Medal Publications 1042, the Roy Medal, 1945 The Dawn of Indian Freedom (1930), Mahalma Gandhi (1931), The Truth about India (1932), Songs of the Forest (1935) Leaves from the Jungle (1936), Phulmat of the Hills (1937), A Cloud that's Dragomsh (1938), The Barga (1939), Loss of Nerve (1941), The Agana (1942), Maria Murder and Suicide (1943), The Abortginals (1943), Folk Tales of Maha loshal (1944), Folk Songs of the Mail al Hills (1944), The Murra and their Ghotul (1945), and many contributions to learned journals Controversy, photography and Recreations Address Patangarh PO, Dindori museums Taheil, Mandla Dist, C P

EMERSON, LT-COL RALF BILLING, OBE (1943), Lt-Col Royal Lugineers and Gen Manager, G I P Riy b 3 July 1897, m Grace Everaid Napier on Sept 18, 1926 Educ Bradfield Coll , Berkshire and R M A Woolwich Was 2nd Air Mechanic, Royal Flying Corps from Nov 1915 to June 1917 and June 1917 18 France in May June 1915 Commissioned 2nd Lt R E on 6th June 1918 Major R L on 6 June 1938, W/S Lt Col R E 20 May 1943 attached to Mov & Tn MLF from Jan 1941 to July 1943, served with 8th Army and CMF July 1943 to Oct '43 Reverted to General Manager G I P in Dec 1943 Glenogle, Mount Pleasant Road, Address Malabar Hill, Bombay,

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FARRAN ARTHUR COURTNET BA (1911) 1 R Hi t Society Principal K rnstak College Dha war b June 15 1890 Tri ity Coll Dublin Fd e Diarw r

I ATLHSIANJI RAJKUMAR OF JIMBDI & 7th Augu t 1900 Ed c at Rajkumar Coll g Rajket I t house Cambridge Inner Te ple London Took two honours degree WA LLB t Camb idge in 19 called to th Bar 19 # Fellow f the Royal C r phic 1 S c ets London m Rajkuma i Nirmalkum i d f Col Raj kum r Prithirajsinbji of I ajpipla Two Limbdi State one App inted Dew September 19 4 Accompanid H H of Palanpur s Special Secretary to L gue Since b coming of A tio s in 198 Dew n h s 1 t oduced many relorm both admini trative and soci ! within th State Has e i ed and odified all State bolished child marri ges and wa teful cast customs Hasi troduced wholly elected Municipality in the tow of Limbdi a d wholly elected I a chayats in all unalle t el vill g of th State, Has iso tak n part in conv ti g th R jkuma College at Rajkot i to a Public School o En ii i Public School lines. Elected member of all Indi State Ministe's Committee from We tern Inda St te G up f 1940 Ap p i ted member of Council of admini tr tion d ing the mino ity of hi nephew in 1941 appointed High Court J d of the Stat in 194 h mi at d on the Study Circle of the Limbdi

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FAZALBHOY, Yousufali Abdulla, b 19th
Nov 1906 Third son of late Abdulla
Fazalbhoy Educ St Xavier's College,
Bombay m 1936 Shirinbai In 1927

Joined his father's firm
Messrs Abdulla Fazalbhoy
& Sons (now Fazalbhoy
Limited) In 1933 floated
Sound Studios (India) Ltd,
which established 'Film
City' Studio In 1936
undertook world tour for
special study of film production and floated General
Films Limited Promoted
National Studios Limited in
1939 Director Fazalbhoy

Limited, Mercantile Finance Co, Ltd, Fazalbhoy Investment Co, Ltd, Photophone Equipments Ltd Promoter and Director Near East Film Agency Ltd, Bombay Advertising Agency Ltd Member The British Film Institute, Society of Motion Picture Engineers, National Geographic Society Member and India Representative British Kinematograph Society Clubs Willingdon Sports Club, Calcutta Club, Rotary Club, Cricket Club of India, Royal Western India Turf Club, Royal Western India Golf Club, Nasik, Bombay Presidency Radio Club, Western India Automobile Association, The Club of Maharashtra Ltd, Poona, and the Overseas League Publications "The Indian Film", "A Plea For Indian News-reels" Address Grosvenor House, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill P O, Bombay

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FIELD, LIEUT-COLONEL SIR DONALD MOYLF, Kt, CI.E (1935), Chief Minister, Jodhpur State, Rajputana, since 1935 b 10 November 1881 m 1st 1910 Muriel Hav, d of the late Surgeon General G W R Hav 2ndly 1938 Muriel Wilhelmina (Carmen) de Parodi, d of Lady Forster and the late Horace be Parodi, 1 s Educ Tonbridge School, R M C, Sandhurst Indian Army, 1900 1907, Political Depart ment, Government of India, 1907-1935 Address Jodhpur, Rajputana

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1911, employed in Political Dept since 1915, held the post of Resident for Central India, 1935-40 and of Political Secretary to H E the Crown Representative, 1941 1944 Address India Office, London, and 18, Pearl Court. Dastbourne

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ROYAL ENGINEERS (retired, 1930), BA
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College and Royal Military Academy, Wool
wich, 1912-14, Cambridge University, 1920 22,
Served with Royal Engineers in France, Belgi
um and Italy during Great War, 1014 1918,
Wounded, 1915, mentioned in Despatches,
1918, Instructor, R M A, Woolwich,
1918-1920, Instructor, Sch of Military,
Engineering, Chatham, 1923-1925, Engineer,
Callender's Cable and Construction Co, Ltd.
1927 29, Deputy Mint Master, Bomby
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Master, Security Printing, India, and
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Papers on Hydro-Electric Developments
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FORRESTER, CHARLFS, A H-W C, FIC, Ph D (Edin), FRSE, Kaiser I Hind Medal Principal, Government of India School of Mines, Dhanbad, India, since 1936 b 1895, one s one d Educ Heriot Watt College, Edinburgh, Assist Lecturer, Depart ment of Chemistry, Heriot-Watt College, I din burgh, 1919-26, Prof of Chemistry and Assaving, Indian School of Mines, 1926, I ellow of the Inst of Fuel, Assoc Mem Inst of Chem Eng, Director of Research, Indian Soft Cohe Cess Committee, specially interested in mineral chemistry and fuel technology Publications Contributions to Trans of Mining and Geological Institute of India (Bionre, Silver and tella medals, Govt of India Prize tules). I free of Nat Inst of Sciences of India, India Sciences of India, India Recreations Tennis, motoring, calculated Address Indian School of Mines, Dhental, Address Indian School of Mines, Dhental, L. IR.

FOWLER GIBFRT JOHN, D.Sc., F. F. I.C., I. I. San I., I. N. I. b. 1808, m. Amy Hindrests', d. of George S and Eleanor Scott. Five best School, Somerset. Owens College, Viscott University, Manchester, Heldelberg Leiser bits. For 20 years in service of Fires Committee of Manchester, Corporation Responsible for treatment of the 180222 and

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concerns in the Central India States A leen sportsman and interested in his game shooting. He is been on tennis a billiards and possesses professors in all games of Cards Greatly interested in literature, I neish, Sanskrit and Telugu Made extensive studies in Hindu Philosophy and comparative religions. His books both in Inglish and Felugu are being published Address The Andhra Cement Co., Itd., Bernada

GAJENDRAGADKAR, ASHVATTHAMA BALA-CHARYA, M.A., Professor of Sanskrit I libling tone College, Bomb w b 1 Oct 1892 Miss Kamalab i Shallgram of Satara I due Satara High School Satara and the Deecan College Poons Brilliant Universeer, which Includes 1st class 1st in BA Appointed Assist int to Professor of Sanskrit at Liphinstone Coll, Sept 1915, Lecturer, 1917, apptd Prof of Sanskrit, Liphinstone College, in 1920 Holds the rank of Lieut (of and is Commandant, 1st Bomb is Bn To O I C Is one or the founders of the Swig tik I ergue (1929) and the GOC of its Volun teer Corps Is a Divisional Commander in Bombay City Civic Guard Publications Critical editions of many Sanslirit classics for the use of University students which include Kalidasi's Ritusimbira, Kalidisa's Sakun tala , Bana's Harsacarita , Dandin's Dasaku mara Carita Bhatta Aarayana s Venisamhara, Annumbhattas Tarka Samgraha, Svapnavisavadatta Mammatu's Bhasa's Karra prakasa, etc. Address. I lphinstone College Bombay

GAJENDRAGADELR, PRATHAD BALACHARIA, MA, ILB, Judge, High Court, Bombay, b March 16, 1901 m Shalini Shaligram, I duc Satara High School (1911 to 1918), Karnatak Coll (1918 1920), Decean Coll (1920 to 1924), I aw Coll, Poona (1921 to 1920), Joined the Appellate Side Bar in 1926, I dited the Hindu Law quarterly, published the Sanskrit Text of Nanda Pandit's Dattaka Mimamsa and its I nglish translation Address Mangesh Building, Bhat Wadi, Bombay 4

GANAPATI INTR. D. V., B.Sc., M.C.S. Controller of Civil Supplies and Additional Textile Commissioner in Mysore, b. 26th Nov. 1899. Educ. The Central Coll. Bangalore, took



1st rank in the Mysore Civil Service Competitive Examination Ian 1920, m 1922 Invalakshin, d of late Chief Iustice Rija dharmapravimi C S Doraiswami lyer, Hon Member in Chaige Workroom Women's Auviliary Committee, 2 s and 2 d, was Auditor, Mysore State Railway Secretary, Stoles Purchase Cettee,

Deputy Registrar, Land Mortgage Banks and Co operative Societics, Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur and Kadur Districts, was Government Director, Industrial Concerns and Chair man of the following Concerns (from June 1940 to June 1944) Porcelain Factory, Indus trial and Testing Laboratory, Soap Lactory, Bichromate Factory, Silk Weaving Factory, the Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, the Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Ltc Mysore Lamp Works, 1td., official Director the Indian Institute of Science galore, from Sept. 1914 to March 1945 ber. Governing Council of the Indian In of Science Publications: A handbook of Mortange Credit in Mysore, I conomic Linancial aspects of tanks, Developme cultivation in the Irwin Canal area. It tions: Riding, Golf and Tennis. Clubs contury Club, Bangalore, Sports Club, M. Address. Java Blavan, Sir Krishna Pond, Bangalore.

GANDHI, BHANJU RAM, BA, IX I knance Minister, N W I Probotober 1888, m Shrimati Baldevi, L Sukhu Ram Jawa of Dera Ismail I Jauc C M High School, Dera Ismail D A V College, I ahore, Dayal Singh Co Lahore and Law College, Lahore E for some time "Trontier Advocate", Ismail Khan, "Punjab Advocate," Mian and "Bharat Mata", Lahore St practice as a lawyer in Mianwall in non co operated in 1922, convicted in non co operated in 1922, convicted in for talling part in the Chil Disobed Movement was President, Bar Association on Congress ticket Joined Calin Sept 1937 Resigned from the cabin Not 1939 in obedience to the orders of Congress High Command Remained in wilderness till 16th March 1945, when he a joined cabinet, when the Congress decide assume office in N W I P Address Pesh' C intt

GANDHI, Divadas, Mg Editor, The Hindu Times b May 22, 1900 m Iakshmi, daug of C Rajagop dachari, June 16, 1933 Ld South Africa and India, Collaborated his father Mahatma Gandhi in his activance 1916 and went to prison several the for political reasons, assisted on his fath weekly journal Young India and Independent English, daily of Allahabad Publicatic India Unreconciled Address Connuit Circus, New Delhi

GANDHI, MANMOHAN PUPUSHOTTAM, M
IF R Econ 5, FS5 Editor, Ind
Cotton Textile and Sugar Industry
nuals Agent, Gujarat Paper Mills I
Honorary Lecturer, Sydenham College
Commerce b 5th November, 1901 I da
Bombay and Benares Hindu Univers
m 1926, Rambhagauri, G A Joined Bom
Laboui Office as Statistical Assistant, 19
Secretary, Indian Chamber of Commer
Calcutta, 1920 36, Secretary, Indian Su
Mills Association, Secretary, Indian Coll
Mills Association, Secretary, Indian Coll
Indian National Committee d. Federation
Indian Chambers of Commerce d. Indust
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Karnatak region 1910 1043, Rural Development Board, Jail Committee Central Prison, Belgaum, Board of Directors, Islamia Anglo Urdu School, Belgaum, Chairman, Reception Committee, Bombay Educational Conference at Hubli, 1940, General Seey, All-India Muslim Educational Conference at Poona, 1940, takes keen interest in several activities of Muslims in Bombay Province in general and in the Karnatak in particular Address Azim Manzil, Belgaum

GHEEWALA, OCHCHHAVLAL FARKISSONDASS, BA, LLB, Manager, The United Commercial Bank Itd b 9th May, 1903 m Miss Sharda, d of O C Mehta of Sunat 1 d Lduc at St Xaver's

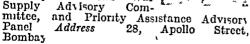


Educ at St Xavier's,
Elphinstone and Govern
ment Law Colleges, Bombay
Joined Devkaran Nanjee in
1928 as an assistant and
soon became a partner In
1937 went to the Continent
and England with a view to
study operations on various
Stock Exchanges In 1938
left Pevkaran Nanjee and
joined the National City
Bank of New York as an
subsequently the Reserve Bank

Bank of New York as an Officer and subsequently the Reserve Bank of India as 'A' class officer, but gave up this job in Feb 1943, to take up charge of the Bombay Office of the United Commercial Bank Ltd Was closely connected with Bombay Students Brotherhood during his scholastic career and was actively associated with Youth League movements Have often given talks over the All India Radio on different commercial topics Member Indian Merchants Chamber and Associate Member of the Indian Institute of Bankers Clubs Cricket Club of India and Bombay Presidency Radio Club Address Shanti Sadan, French Bridge, Bombay

GHIA, MAGANLAL CHUNILAL, M L A, Bombay b November 6, 1885 Started business in 1908 Has been to Europe several times and to Japan also He is Chairman of Shri Ambica Mills Ltd, Ahmedabad, Shri Jagdish Mills Ltd, Baroda, member, Central Board of

member, Central Board of Industrial Advice, Baioda State Member, Indian Mer chants' Chamber since 1923 and is on its Committee since 1931, was the Chamber's Vice-President in 1940 and President in 1941 and represents it on the Bombay Legislative Assembly, the Bombay Provincial War Supply Advisory Com



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GHOSAL, Sir Josya, Kt (1936), CSI (1929), CIE (1918), K-1-H Gold Medal (1912) b June 13, 1871, Educ Metropolitan & St Xavier's Colleges, Calcutta, University College, Oxford Passed into the ICS, Bombay Presidency, 1895, Retired as Ag Executive Member of Council, 1930,

Since then Member, Council of State, and Government Whip Address 3, Sunny Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta

GHOSE, SRI AUROBINDO, b Bengal, 15 Aug 1872 Educ Cambridge Publications The Life Divine 2 Vols, Lssays on the Gua, 2nd edition, Ideal of Human Unity National Education, War and Self Determination, Ideal and Progress Superman, Evolution, Thoughts and Glimpses, Ishopanishad, text, translation and commentary, 2nd edition, Renaissance in India, The Ideal of the Karmayogin, Yoga and its Objects, Uttarpara Speech, Brain of India, Kalidasa, The Mother, The Riddle of this World, Lights on Yoga, Bases of Yoga, Herachtus, Views and Reviews, Tilak—Bankim—Dayananda, Bayi Prabhu (Poem), Love and Death (Poem), Songs to Myrtilla (Poems), The Century of Life (a fice trinslation in verse of Bhuttihais Niti Satuka), Six Poems, Poems, Collected Poems & Plays 2 Vols, Arabinder Patra, Dharma O Jaliyata, Gitar Bhumila, Kara Kahini, Pondicherir Patra Address Pondicherry

GHOSE, HFMENDRA PRASAD, Author and Journalist Editor, Basumati, Calcutta, s of Girindra Prasad Ghose b 24 Sept 1876, m Monorama Educ Calcutta Presidency College, B A, 1899 Member, Institute of Journalists, London, was a member of the Press Deputation to Mesopotamia, 1917, representative of the Indian Press of Bengal in the Press Delegation to the Western Front, 1918 Publications Press and Press Laus in India, The Famine of 1770, etc Address 166, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta

GHOSE, SIR SARAT KUMAR, ICS, MA (Cantab), Kt, Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Calcutta b 3rd July 1879 m Belle, d of Mr De, MA, ICS Educ Presidency College, Calcutta, Trinity College, Cambridge, Inner Temple, London Magis trate, Bengal, District and Sessions Judge, Acting Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta, 1928, Confirmed, 1929, Knighted, 1938 Retd, 1939, Board of Judicial Advisers, State of Jammu and Kashmir, May 1043, Chief Justice of Jaipur State, July 1943 Address Jaipur, Rajputana

GHOSH, RAI BAHADUR NIBARAN CHANDRA, BA, MINST T (Iondon), OBF (1942), Gen Mgr, E I Rly, since April 1944, b Dec 20, 1890, m Prativa Dutt, educ Scottish Church Coll and Calcutta Univ and later in England as an External Student, London School of Economics, joined Last Indian Railway as a Probationary Officer in the Traffic Dept in 1913, confirmed as Dist Traffic Supdt in Feb 1925, Divisional Supdt, Indian State Railways, March 1934, Ran the biggest Kumoh Mela at Hardwar in 1938, while working as Divisional Supdt Moradabad, appointed in 1939 as Transport Advisory Officer, Railway Board, Calcutta, to help in the movement of coal traffic, Chief Operating Supdt, E I Rly (1940), President, Bengal Section of 1914 Bengalee Literary Conference at Cawnpore Address Last Indian Railway House, 105, Clive Street, Calcutta

HOSH SIR JUAN CHANDRA Kt HIGH SIR JNAY CHANDRA Kt (1943)
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GIBSON SIR EDMUND CURREY (O on) KCIE (1941) CIE Chin P ! tio s Offi Calcutta sinc 1944 Me ch t T ylo 8 b 6th J ly 1886 Ld S hool St J hn C lleg Oxford U iver Lend Indi n Civil Se ice sity C lie C ntral P vin) 1910 Indi n Politic I S vice f om 191 44 Add s 8 Council Hose Stet Clita

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GINWALA, SIR PADAMJI PESTONJI, Kt (1927), BA. (Hist Tripos, Cambridge), Barrister-at-Law, Adviser to Steel Corporation of Bengal, the Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. Burn & Co, Indian Standard Wagon Co, Ltd and Burn & Co, Ltd, Director, Steel Corpora-tion of Bengal, Indian Iron & Steel Co, Ltd, tion of Bengal, Indian Iron & Steel Co, Ltd, Indian Standard Wagon Co Ltd, British Burma Petroleum Co, Ltd (London), Member, London Board, Indian Iron and Steel Co, Ltd b Nov 1875, m Frenny Bezonji Educ Govt High School and Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, called to the Bar, 1899, Advocate, Chief Court of Lower Burma, 1905, Asstt, Govt Advocate, 1915. Secretary, Legislative Advocate, 1915, Secretary, Legislative il, Burma, 1916, resigned, 1920 Council, Burma, 1916, resigned, 1920 President, Rangoon Municipal Corporation, 1922-23, Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-23, Member, Indian Tariff Board, 1923, President, 1926-1930 Resigned July 1930. Delegate, Imperial Conference, 1930. Member, Round Table Conference, 1931. Ottawa Conference, 1932 World Economic Conference, 1933, President, Indian Air Force Pilots Selection Board, 1940 and 1941 Chairman, Iron and Steel (Major) Panel 1945 Address 12, Mission Row, Calcutta

GLANCY, H E SIR BERTRAND JAMES, K C S I cr 1941, K C I E, cr 1935, C S I, 1033, C I E, 1924, Governor of the Punjab Assumed charge, 7th April 1941 31st December



er 1882, s of Col Glancy, RE, m 1 1914, Grace Steele, one son Educ Clifton, Monmouth, Exeter College, Oxford Entered Indian Civil Service, 1905, served in the Punjab as Assistant Commissioner and Political Assistant. Temporary Under-Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, March to November 1913, Assis tant Resident, Mewar, May

1914, 1st Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, 1915, 1st Assistant to Resident in Kashmir. December 1918, Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Political Depart ment, October 1921 and again April 1927, Secretary to employed under Kashmir Durbar from November 1921, Officiating Political Secretary to Government of India, June 1928, Officiating Agent to Governor-General, Punjab States, April 1929, in foreign service as President, Council of State, Jaipur, October 1929, Officiating Resident and A G G, Punjab States, April 1932, Officiating Political Secretary to Government of India Foreign and Political Department, July 1932 and again July 1933, confirmed, November 1933, Resident and A G G in Central India, June 1933, Member, Council of State, variously from July 1933, Secretary, Chamber of Princes, October 1934, Political Adviser to H E the Crown Representative, 1938 Club East India and Sports Address Punjab Governor's Camp India employed under Kashmir Durbar from Nov-

GNANADICKAM, THE RT REV MGR A Vicar-General, Honorary Registrar of Co operative Societies Recipient of a gold medal from

His Majesty's Government, Director of Religious Communities, Manager of St Joseph's Girls' High School, Little Hower High School, and of Elementary Schools Member, Kumbakonam Municipality and Advisory Committee of the Excise Dept b 1883 Educ Petiet Seminaire College, Pondicherry Parish Priest of Mayavaram, Mandai, Michaelpatty, in succession The Manager of St Mary & Industrial School and Orphanage Censor deputatus of Catholic Publications As Honorary Registrar of Co operative Societies, procured for Adi Dravidas house sites and cultivable lands in Tanjore Taluk, had a few of them trained as teachers and organised many Co operative Societies among them As a member of Tanjore Taluk Board, Tanjore District Board and Kumbakonam Municipality he rendered great service to the poor An educationist, he built two high schools and several Elementary schools, and was member of the Selection Committee, Kumbakonam First Grade College He built several churches and convents On the death of Rt Rev Mgr M A Xavier, the Bishop made him Vicar-General Address Bishop's House, Kumbakonam, S I

GODBOLE, KESHAY VINAYAR, RAO BAHADUR (1943), BA, ILB, Dewan and President of the Council of Ministers, Phaltan State b 21st September 1889 m 18th March 1910 to Miss Thakutai, d of the late Rao Bahadur G V Joglekar Educ at the New English School and Fergusson College, Poona Entered Phaltan State Entered Service on 27th Oct 1921, as First Class Sub Judge, then Settlement Officer, Huzur Chitnis, Registrar, Co operative Societies and High Court Judge Appointed Dewan, 6th Feb 1929, Attended the 2nd and 3rd Round Table Conferences and, represented the States of Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, Jamkhandi, Jath, Kurundwad Senior, Miraj Senior and Junior, Phaltan and Ramdurg, before a committee presided over by Mr R A Butler, the then Under Secretary of State for India and also gave evidence on their for India, and also gave evidence on their Committee in 1933, was awarded King George V Silver Jubilee Medal and King George VI Coronation Medal Poscesses intimate knowledge of matters concerning States in the Peace Publication Maharashtra behalf before the Joint

GODBOLE, YISHWANT ANANT, BA (Bombay),
BA, LLB (Cantab) C-SI (1944), CIE
(1941), Adviser to the Governor of Bihar
b Jan 4, 1889 at Bombay, In Kamala d of
GP Joshi of Nimboli, Dt Amraoti, Fduc
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Address Phaltan (Dist Satara)

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Survey & Settlement operations in Kodarma, Government Listate Address & Cantonment, Cuttack (Oriesa)

GOKHALE, DATIATIANA SADASHIN, Diwan of Miraj State (Senior) since 1913 h March 21, 1890 Lduc Graduated from Wilson College, Bombay, Chief Officer, Dist Local Board Colaba, 1922 20, Mambat dar Revenue Dept, Colaba and Ratnagiri Dist 1927 Promoted District Deputs Collector and apptd Personal Asst to the Coll and additional Dist March Collected Res 1,00 000 War Loans and Res 8 000 towards War offt Lund successfully developed gravitation water shame costing 3 lakks over an

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GOLWALLA THECH RESTORM Principal and Proprictor, Golwill's Fort Tuition Classes to October 1503 I due I liphinstone and St Anvier's Colleges I ellow of the Indian I ducational Society m Miss Gootcher Dhonds of I ahore 2 daughters and 1 son Started the Golwill Classes in 1910 Has publish

ed several educational, historical and religious works and has been the recipient of many high encomiums Mr Golwalla is a prominent figure in the Parsi commu

area of 8 miles

nity as he has been doing the very useful social work as a public speaker and writer and a Gujarati poet also he is well known. He takes keen interest in social work pertaining to every community in general and the Parsi community in particular. His work entitled "The Perfect Linglish Teacher" has been approved by various Government Educational Departments as also by some native States. Other publications are. Zoroaster's Gathas in Gujarati Verse," Typical Errors in Linglish Corrected," The Greatness of Ancient Iran," The Excellence of Zoroastrianism." He is also the Joint Hon Secretary, Vice-President, Treasurer, etc. of several Parsi Societies, and is a Member of the Central Committee of the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Add Society. Address. Bombay Mutual Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

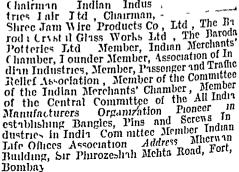
GONDAL, H H SHRI BHOJRAJJI MAHARAJA THAKORL SAHEB OF (See Indian Princes Section)

GOONETILLEKE, SIR OLIVER, K B E, C M G, Civil Defence and Food Commissioner, Ceylon b 20th October, 1892, m Esther Beatrice, Jayawardina Educ Wesley College, Colombo B A, London Asstt Auditor for Railways, Ceylon, August 21, 1921, Asstt Colonial Auditor, February, 27,1925, Chairman, Compensation Committee, Katukurunda Railway Accident, 1928, Colonial Auditor, June 25, 1931, Auditor General, July 7,

1931, Ceylon Government Delegate to the International Rallway Conference, Caire Linuary 1933. Chairman, Retrenchmen Commission in addition to his own duties 1938. Civil Defence Commissioner, January 1932. Irom Aug 4, 1942, addit duties of Director of Lood Supply and Control and Member. Ceylon War Council, Steward Ceylon Turf Club and Galle Gymkhana Club Chiba. Orient Club, Colombo and National Council of Young Men. Christian Associations, Ir dia, Burma and Ceylon, Chairman, Incorporated Trustees of Church of Ceylon, Chairman, War Lund of the Social and Sports Clubs of Ceylon Address. Civil Defence Headquarters. Colombo and "Evaldon' Cistle Street Colombo.

GOR, NANDADAN JHAVERILAE, BA, LLB, Chairman and Managing Director, Presidency life Insurance (o, 1td, Graduated from Baroda College, Baroda, m to Miss Sarladevi Trivedi, 1 son 2 daughters, fhairman, Presidency Provident and General Insurance Co. 1td.

Presidency Provident and General Insurance Co Itd, and Provincial Investment Co Itd Director, Samsta Nagar Co operative Bank, Itd INDirector, Property and Loans, Itd. Proprietor, Gor & Co President Provident Insurance Companies Association Chairman Indian Indus



GORDON Six Archithed Douclas, Kt, Kings' Police Medal (1931), CIE (1934), Officer (brother) St John of Jerusalem (1939), Knight (1943), Civil Security Adviser to GOC-in C, Lastern Army b April 14, 1888, m Aileene, d of late J M Oliver Bedford School Apptid to Indian Police, Lastern Bengal & Assam, 1907, Dv Inspector-General of Police, Calcutta, Officiated as Commistry of Police, Calcutta, 1935, Inspector General of Police, Bengal, 1935, Inspector General of Police, Bengal, 1938 1942, Civil Security Ad 1ser to GOC Publica in C, Eastern Army since Nov 1942 Treatises Several Professional Treatises

GOSALIA, SIR HARILAI, NIMCHAND, Kt (1938),
Diwan Bahadur (1933) MA, LLB, Dewan
and President, Executive Council, Dhranga
dhra since Ian 1943 b September 5, 1877,
m Jidavbehen Dduc Alfred High School,
Rajkot, Elphinstone College and Law College,

Embay Started life as V kill in Abmeda had w Honor rv A t Publo 1 r e tor Abmediad A sul Jul in Prinsenti and Thansa Di trict in it sicred to Folit al 100 certain a Deputy Folitical to rich and the Scholar Prince of Scholar Scholar V r. A co pt's and Finance Officer Kithis r P it if Apency A I tant Folitical Ax t Palaupur Chill Judge and Di trict and vessions J dee 1 athla. Pre lient Co cell of Administ tion. Da wand St Constitution of the Scholar Prince of Company of the Scholar Constitution of the Scholar Prince of the S 1930-41 Prime Milite I th St te 1941 4 social reform r nd plo e r ff mal educati ni hatila r as a memi strant Board of toe e ors of the in tit teo of that I don't Jindo Represent d'ul lates i Central India at it All India C i de o Siedle i School I i cation io I dia h ld in Delhi in Nov mb r 1938 444r s Dhrangadhr and Rajkot

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GOULD Sir Basil John Kt CMC (19 9) CIE (19 1) ICS Plitical Officer I Sikkim b 1883 m (It) Lorrie Mc d nald (A bbell) Educ Wi h tr New Coll ge O ford Address The R sidency G priok Sikkim

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DIWAN BAHADUR Et VI.C b Oth February 1878 Lading Indian Mer hant and Banker in M das Senior Priner of Messes Chathoor

th Indian B nk Ltd w s

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and land records the depts, Jen., 1923,
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Amer. 1922, 1938. Commer Mer. 1922, expett.

102. Tried in Rep., a. D. D. Officer. Mar, 1933, Off, Commer, Mer. 1977, each (proxl), July 1934, what May, 1936, temps Member Gov & Live Council Central Prove, durin. Mirch, 1937 Adleese pur, CP, India

GRIGOPA, Su lusorom Institute (1947) Disc (1991) Igndon Isonomic Advisor to the Gost of India b Sept 10, 1800 I dec. Loudon School of Leonomics Prof of Social Conomies, Manchester 1930 2., Prof of Economies London University 1926-37 India a del-ste to the World Manches Conference, 1944 Pull retions Various Works on fariffy Mosetary Policy and Banking and furrence HI tory New Delhi

GRILLIN SIE AFFREE CHIE, KT (1943) OBL (MI Dr. 1919), BI, Chief Commi-rioner of Rallways since September 1944 b 30th March, 1888 in Berel Kathlera Dillon Henn d of late I D Henn CII I Idae Privately and Liverpool Univ. Came to India 1011 and posted a Asst Incheer, N W Mly Imployed on survey and construction and open line works until 1914 commissioned in the Royal Reserve Ingineers, recalled sto military duty in 1914 Service until 1919. I imployed at War Office in connection with Peace Conference Paris, with transportation Commission 1919 20 Services lent to Iraq as Dy of Rive and later Dir of Rive Returned to India in Nov 1925 Executive Engineer, and on special duty in connection with Railway working of Karachi Port Deputy Agent, N W Riv, and later Div Supdt Secy Railway Board, May, 1038 and Gen Mgr N-W Railway, June 1940—Aug 1914 Address 2, York Rand May Dollai Road, New Delhi

GRIFFITHS, CHARIFS, M L A (Bengal), Hon Mate, Councillor, Calcutt & Corpn 1910 11, Dt , Civic Guards, Member, Provincial Selec tion Board of Omeeis, Army Navy & Air I orec b Aug 30, 1884 Fduc St Thomas School (1893 1900), recipient of Silver Shield 18 the best boy, began life as an Apprentice Licensed Measurer, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, 1901, and rose to be a first grade officer and officiated as Asstt Supdt Member, Anglo Indian Deputation to England in 1925 to place the Community's Case before the British Govt and contributed Rs 10,000 towards the deputation expenses, in 1932 edited the "Calcutta Philatelist" An allround athlete and has won trophics for Boxing, Shooting, Running, Football, etc., has one of the rarest collections of Indian Stamps, gave a valuable lot of them at £30,000 to Sir Henry Gidney to raise funds for education, also a collection for presentation to His Majesty King George V on behalf of the community Hobby Philately Address 46, Police Hospital Road, Entally, Calcutta

If ((untab), Ber (Lond), ICS (Rid M L & (Central) Political Adviser to Ind Tea Asso lation Services lent to Gove India as Publishs Adviser, Gove of India Ind I's Late (entral Foundation School, Lordo and Peterhouse, Cambridge Joined ICS 19—2 reved in Bengal as Dit Officer to the Relation Agenth, 1986 W toot Whip in Central Leg Assembly, 1936 37 retied from 165 and became Politics Add or to Indian Fea Association and M.L.A. Gentral), April 1957 Chairman Lelations Committee Bongal, 1940, Controller I Bm. Poblicity, Govt of India 1941 42 Publicity, Advier to Govt of India Centra Ortanies, Intional War I cont Director General of Inforcement & Public Belations Dept of Civil Supplies Gost of Bengal t filterer United Service Club, Calcutta

GUI AMJILANI, HIJUKHAN, SAPDAR, NAWAE OF Wat. First Cines Eardar of the Decean and a Treaty Chief b 28 July 1898 m elster of H H the Navah Saheh Bahadur of Jaora, who died in 1930 Lduc Rajkumar College, Rajkot Served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for two Bombay Legislative Council and Member, Legislative Assembly, 1021 1023, was elected the President, Bombay President Muslim Legislation and is permanent President of Satara District. District Anjuman Islam, appointed Hon A D C to H E the Governor of Bombay in 1920 Was President of the State Council, The Palace, Wal, Juora Stite Address District Satara

GULLILAND, WAJOR COLIN CAMPBELL, Secretary and Clerk of the Course Royal Western India Turf Club, Ltd, and Commandant, H I, The Governor's Bodyguard, Bombay b 2nd December 1892 m Margaret Patricia Gulliland (nee Denchy) Educ Oundle School Joined F W Hellgers & Co., London, 1912 Calcutta, 1914-15, served with Indian Cavairy, 1915 1919, saw active service with Indian Cavairy, 1915 1919, saw active service with Indian Language Lead 1916 and 1918-19, with Cavairy, 1915 1919, saw active service with 32nd Lancers, Iraq, 1916 and 1918-19, with Croft and I orbes, 1919 29 Partner, Croft and Forbes, Exchange Brokers, Bombay served as member of Citee, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 1929, Joined W. I. T. C. as Asst. Secretary, Nov. 1929 Address 5, Burnett Road, Poons 5, Burnett Road, Poona

GUPTA DISHBANDHU LALA, Congress M L A, Punjab, is the Managing Director of 'The Daily Tej," Delhi, the oldest and leading urdu daily and The Illustrated Tej Weekly, founded by Lea Congress and Land Congress of the Congress of the Land Congr

by I ato Swami Shraddhananda, b June 1901 An old and prominent congress leader of Delhi and member of the All-India Congress Committee has been taking active part in political and social He activities since 1920 has been to jail seven times during the last 25 years for his political con-He was released !. victions 2½ years detention under DIR 26 His record of work in the Punjab Assembly is very last in February 1945 after

billi at He las se ed a m mber of the Stand g and of the Ce t l Press Advior; C multte of the 4ll India Editus C the mere. He ha also gre thy cont but d to the control of th civic lif of Dell 1 as th Deput; Leader of the Congress Municipal Larty at ce 19 Burn Bastion Road Dell !

UPTA THE HON MR GHANSHYAUSI G BSC LLB M lgutar of Drig & of some other vill ges in Drug Di trict Speaker ti Centr I Provinces a d Berar Leg is mbly b 1836 n Mrs Jai D vl G pta in 1911 social reformer o t of th narro v limits of I is b ca te Ed e Ralpur Jubbulpo e Allahabad Pre ident M (Drug 19 5 8 Chairman Dt Cl Drug 1931 34 Chai m n Co-operative Bank Drug for some yea s Member C P nd Berar Legi I ti e Council (19 3 39) Le de of the Congress P rty and of Opposition in C P nd Ber rie i lati e Council (19 6-9) Memb r AICC (19 1 30) VI A (C trai) 1934 37 Pre ident f tie Ara Samajas of C P nd Be r 19 0-40 President I te tio I A; n Le g e anl iel su cessfuly tie fam us Ary S m j Saty g h moveme tfr religious lil erty in Hyde abad Stat 193 41 P bl tons El t Sl kth
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GUPTA SATYEVDPA NATH I CS (R at Ot 1943) B.A (Cs tab) CIE (1935) Manistrate a Following of the Company of the C B gal Mag tree d Colletor 19 5
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of the Indian Trade Commissioner, Hamburg GUZDLR, NUSSIPWANJI SORABJI, J.P., H. Annual Reports of the Collector of Customs, Magistrate, Bombay Parsee Zoroasti Karachi Address C/o Grindliv & Co., b oth May 1871 Senior Partner Nusserwa Calcutta National Liberal Club, Whitehall Sourder & Co. Has widely Place, S W 1

GURDON, MAI-GIA Tow sup TIMPLE LLIGH, CBL MC b Oct 20, 1898, m Elizabeth Madeleine nec Wilson in 1923 2º 2d , I'due Rugby and Sandhurst 2/Lt Yorks, Aug' 1914, 2/Lt Rifle Bdc 1915, Prance, 1915 16, (M.C. mentioned in despatches) Wounded Oct 1916, L Africa with KAR, 1917-18, Captain, 1920, Black Watch 1922, India, 1923 31 Staff College 1929 30 War Office 1931 34 B M 15 Inf Bde, 1931-36 G2, 1st Div Palestine 1936, Instructor, Staff College, Camberley, 1937 39, A A & O M G, 1940, Comd 1 Black Watch 1940, Chief Instructor, Senior Officers School, 1910 Comd 1941, B G S of a corps, 1941 12, B G S of an Army, 1942 43, Director, Military Training (India), 1943 44 Address Command

GURUSHARAN LAL b 1902 Son, of Rai Bahadur Ram Chand Ram, Bhadani President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry Managing Director.



Bhadani Brothers Ltd, and Gava Sugar Mills Ltd Owns two Oil Mills, two Rice Mills, one Sugar Mill, two Glass Factories, one Shellac Moulding Power Fictory, and Director in several Industrial concerns in the country including Textile, Vegetable Ghee, Colliery, Metal Insurance Company,

President, Bihar Chamber of Commerce, 1939 Member, Managing Committee, Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, International Chamber of Commerce, All India Organisation of Industrial Limployers, All-India Manusacturers' Assocn, UP and Bihar Sugar Control Board Provincial Advisory Board-Forest Utilization, Bihar Mechanical Industries Committee, Member, Central Sugar Cane Cttee New Delhi and Mica Enquiry Cttee President, Indian Sugar Mills Association, President, Gaya City H E School, Hon Secretary, Gaya Gaurakshni Sabha, Vice President and Member in several English Schools Member, Post war Reconstruction Committee, Govt of Bihar, Director, Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd, Campore Address c/o Post Box No 332, 15, Clive Street, Calcutta

travelled several times to China, Jupun, America and Lurope Treemison of 40 verrs standing, a Past Master, appointed Hon Dep Grand Master, ASFI in 1942, A Rotarian of 12 only person from whole of India to fly by Graf Zappelin from Germany to Buenos Avres Via Rio de

Inneiro in South America and back distan of 16,000 miles in 13 days First 5,000 mil non stop in 66 hours Office Address Canac also Bombay House, Building,

Bombay

GW ALIOR HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA ((See Indian Princes' Section)

GWYER, SIR MAURICE LINFORD, MA, DC1 (Ovon), IL D (Travancore and Path K C B (1927), K C S I (1935), Vice Chance lor of Delhi University, since 1938 b 25t April 1878, m Alsina Helen Marion Burdett elder daughter of Sir Henry Burdett, K C B enuer daughter of Sir Henry Burdett, K.C.B. K.C.V.O. Educ. Westminster, Chris Church, Oxford (Hon Student, 1937) Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, 1902 1916 Barrister at-Law, Inner Temple, 1903 (Hon Bencher, 1937), K.C., 1930, Lega Adviser, Ministry of Shipping, 1916 19 Legal Adviser, Ministry of Health, 1919 26, H. M. Procurator General and Solicitor to H M Procurator General and Solicator to Treasury, 1926 33, First Parliamentary Counsel to Treasury, 1934 37, First Chief Justice of India, 1937 43 Address Delhi University Delhi University, Delhi

GYAN NATH, MASHIR UD DOWLAH, RAJA (Here ditary) (1938), C I E, (1934), retired Officer of the Indian Political Service, Prime Minister, Holkar State, Indoe, C I since May 1943, belongs to the old Punjab belongs to the old Punjab



Aristocracy and is the direct descendant of Raja Dina nath of Kalanaur Gyan Nath having served in the Punjab Civil Service was selected for admission to the Foreign and Political Dept of the Govt of India and held the superior post in that Dept as Seey to the Honourable the Agent Governor General

for Punjab States, 1928 32 Having served previously as Administrator of Nablia, was previously as Administrator of President on Foreign service in that State as President on Foreign service in that State as President of the Council of Regency 1932 39 Prime Alinister, Jaipur State, Rajputan 1030 42 In the last Great War, services recognised In the last Great War, services recognised as 'Exceptional and Distingui-shed' by as 'Exceptional and Distingui-shed' by bestowal of a title, a Sword of honour, a land bestowal of a title, a Sword of honour, a link grant and three Sanads Address Holkar grant and three Sanads Address State, Indore, C I KHAN

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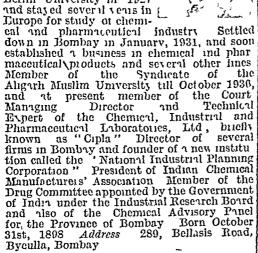
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Society, UP Ilving Club, Anti Tuberculo-is League and Trustee, Shia Inter College Lucknow Also member of Provincial and District War Committees A public and social worker, has constructed the Hannel Park Clock Lower public well Guinne Travelled in Iran, Iraq, Svria and Lucknow Palestine iddress Saltanat Manzil, Hamid Road, Lucknow

HAMIED, A KHWAYI, DR, B Sc, MI, Ph D (Berlin), AIC, FCS (London), MLC, Bomby Graduated in science from Allahabad University in 1920 and was on the staff of the National Muslim , ~

University, Aligirh, is Reider in Chemistry upto 1923 In 1924 left for Europe and joined the Berlin University where he worked under Professors, Rosenheim, Nernst, Hiber, Springer and Freundlich Obtained Doctorate from Berlin University in 1927



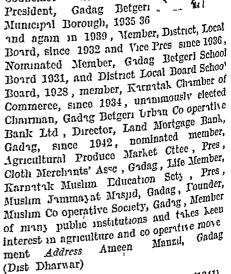
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Judicial Commissioner, NWFP Acting (1936), Judge Chief Court of Oudh, 1937 40 Addres Allahabad

HAMPION, HINTY VERNER, MA, Dip Ed, IA UPTON, HISPS VERNER, MA, Dip Ed, IP, Member, Bombry Sind Public Service Commission, Tellow, Unix of Bombry b. 1 Max, 1890 Educ Trimity Coll, Dublin in Stella, only d. of the late Sir Townshend Lenwick, KUMG, Appt to IES, 1913, Prof., Gujarit Coll, Ahmedabad, and Fliphinstone Coll, Bombry, 1914 20, Vice Principal, Kirnatak Coll, Dharwar, 1920 23 and Principal, 1923 30, Principal, Secondary Training Coll, Bombry, 1930 39, Secv. Training Coll, Bomba, 1930 39, Seer, 1 ederal Public Service Commission, 1939 40, Principal, Secondary Training Coll, Bomba, Dally Bombay Sind Public 1940 12. Member, Bombay Sind Public Service Commission, 1942 Address Malabar Court, Ridge Road, Bombay

HANAGI, KHAN SAHFB ABDULKAREEMSAHEB AUFFISAHEB, ULA, Prominent businessman of Dharwar Dist Proprietor, H Ameen Saheb & Son, and the Mohamad Ginning Factory

and Agent, The Standard Vaccum Oil Company at Gadag b Oct 27, 1901 m Sharifunnisa Begum, d of Janab M Niramuddin is and 2d, Ahmedsaheb has been in public life since 1928, a Municipal 1931 Since Councillor President,



HANCOCK, LT COL CYPIL PEROY, CIF (1941), O B E (1930), M O (1919), Resident at Barods and for the States of Western India and Gujarat, b Sept 18, 1896, m Joyce Heming way, Educ Wellington Coll and Sandhurst, Indian Army, 1914-1920, Indian Political Service, 1920 to date Address Baroda

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Egyptian Expeditionary Force, 1914-18, A D C to Duke of Connaught during his Indian tour, 1921, Asstt Military Secy to Prince of Wales during his Indian tour, 1921-22, passed Staff College 1922, Mil Sec to the Vicerov, 1926-31, Commanded Indian Contingent at Coronation of King George VI, 1937, G S O I, Meerut District, 1936-39, Comd Wana Bde, 1939-40, Comd 8th Ind Div (Overseas), 1941-42 Club Cavalry Address Military Adviser in Chief, Indian State Forces, New Delhi

HASAN, SAINED NAMEL Educated in Patna Graduated in 1933 m 1926, 6 sons and 1 daughter Travelled extensively in Europe, England, Egypt, Iraq and Iran Elected to



Bihar Legislative Assembly
in 1937 Nominated Municipal Commissioner, Patna
City Municipality, 1938
Member, South Bihar Regio
nal Transport Authority,
1944 Director, The Hindus
tan Bieyele Manufacturing
and Industrial Corporation
Limited, Patna Proprietor
of N Hasan & Sons, Patna,
Director, Calcutta Refinery,
Calcutta and Patna Transport Co, Patna Joint
Bihar Provincial War Com

Secretary, Bihar Provincial War Committee Member, Industrial Research Utilization Committee Served as Member Fishers Sub C'ttee appointed by Gost of India Hobbres—Motoring and Bridge Clubs Calcutta Club, Patna Club, Royal Western India Turf Club (Stand), Royal Calcutta Turf Club (Stand), Cricket Club of India Address Sultan Palace, Patna

HAY, MAJ-GENL ROBERT, MB (Edin), DPH, DTM&H, CIE (1942), Surgeon-General with the Govt of Bombay, since July 1944 and Hony Surgeon to HM the King, b March 8, 1889, m Mary Carnegie Mc Ausland. Educ George Watson's, Edinburgh, Edinburgh Univ, First Commission in October 1914, Served in the Great Wai 1914-18, Iraq, Kurdistin, 1918 21, N-W F P 1930, various medical appointments in the Political Dept, 1925 35, Chief Medical Officer of Rajputana, 1935-38, Dy Dir General, Indian Medical Service, 1939 42, Inspector Genl of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, 1942 44 Address Sea Veiw, Malabar Hill, Bombay

HAY, LT-COL WILLIAM RUPERT, CSI, CIE, 1934, Indian Army, Indian Political Service Agent to the Gov-Gen Resident and Chief Cmmstr, Baluchistan, since 1943 b 16 Dec 1893, s of William Alfred Edward Hay and Louisa Tucker m 1925, Sybil Ethel, d of late Sir Stewart and of Lady Abram Reading, three s, two d Educ Bradfield, University College, Oxford Served European War in Mesopotamia, entered Political Dept, Government of India, 1920, Political Agent, South Waziristan, 1924-28, Assistant Commissioner or Joint Deputy Commissioner, Mardan, 1928-31, Political Agent Malakand, 1931 33, Counsellor, British Legation, Kabul, 1933 36, Deputy Secretary to the Govt of India in

the External Affairs Department, 1936 40 Resident in Waznistan, 1940 41 Political Resident in the Persian Gulf and H M's Consul-General, Bushire, 1941 42 Revenue and Judicial Commisor, Baluchistan, 1942 43 Publications Two Years in Kurdistan, 1921 articles in the Royal Geographical and Royal Central Asian Society Journals Recreations Tennis and Shooting Address The Residency, Quetta

HAYE, MIAN ABDUL, BA, LLB MBE (1919), MLA, Advocate, Lahore High Court b Oct 1898 Educ at Lahore Forman Christian College Passed LLR, 1910, started practice at Ludhiana, elected Muncipal Commissioner same year, elected Ir Vice-President, 1911 which office he held till 1921 when he was elected senior Vice President Was first non-official President of Ludhiana Municipal Council to which office he was elected in 1922 Member, Legislative Assembly, 1923 30, Director, The Muslim India Insurance Co, Ltd and the Northern India Electric Supply Co, Ltd, MLA (Punjab) and Hon Minister for Education Address Punjab Civil Secretariat, Lahore

HAYLES, ALFRED ARTHUR, Editor and Managing Director, The Mail b March 7, 1887 m Sybil Anne Copeland, 1928 Educ London and Paris Freelance, journalism, London, till 1912, joined staff of The Madras Times, 1912. Asst Editor, The Mail, 1921, becoming Editor, 1928, Chairman, Automobile Association of South India Publications "10 000 Miles in Africa" Address Suuny-side, White's Road, Rovapettah, Madras

HENDERSON, THE HON JUSTICE SIR ALAN GFRALD RUSSELL, M 1 (O\on), 2nd class Hons Moderation, 1906, 2nd class Lit Hons, 1908 Judge, Calcutta High Court b March 22, 1880, m Joan Margaret Takle Educ Westminster School, Christ Church, O\ford Joined ICS in 1910, appointed District and Sessions Judge, 1922, Legal Remem brancer & Secy to Govt of Bengal, 1932, Judge, Calcutta High Court, since 1933 Address High Court, Calcutta

HERAS, HFNRY, SJ, MA, Professor of Indian History, Director of the Indian Historical Research Institute, 4 Xavier's College, Bombay University, Professor of History and Ancient Indian Culture, University of Bombay, Member of the Indian Historical Records Commission, Member of the International Committee of Historical Sciences, and of Academia Espanola de la Historia, Madrid b September 11, 1888 Iduc Madrid b September 11, 1888 Iduc Barcelona (Spun), Cleveland, Ohio (USA), Professor of History, Sacred Heart College, Barcelona, Principal, Our Saviour & College, Saragosa (Spun) Publications Instory of the Manchu Dynasty of China (in Spanish) 3 Vols The Arandu Dynasty of Figure 1, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997

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nd Arltet sice 1,01 O e of th nio Archi ts in town El cted I llow of th Indian Institute of Architects in 1925, President Indian Institute of Architects, 1942 43 Member, Bandra Municipal Council, 1920-1930 Address 7, Colaba Chambers, Colaba, Bombay Colaba, 1936, Khan Bahadur Medal, 1927, and Kalser-i-Hind Medal, 1933 Minister-in charge of

HORNIMAN, BENJAMIN GUY, Editor, "The Bombay Sentinel" b 1873 Lduc Portsmouth Grammar School and Queen's Service House 50 years of intensive activity in journalism following on early experiments in other walks of life Connected at different times with various leading journals of Britain and India Political Leader in India, now in a position of detachment President, Journalists' Association of India Address "Marlow", New Worli, Bombay

HORSLEY, THE RIGHT REVEREND CEOIL DOUGLAS, M A (1931) (Cantab), B A (1927), Bishop of Colombo b 26th July 1903 Educ Brighton College, Queens' College, Cambridge, Westcott House, Cambridge, Asst Curate, Romsey Abbey, Hampshire, 1929 33, Asst Curate, St Saviour's, Ealing, London, 1933-34, Vicar of St John the Evangelist, Upper Norwood, Diocese of Canterbury, 1934-38, Consecrated Bishop of Colombo in Westminster Abbey, 1st November 1938 Hon Senior Chaplain, Ceylon Defence Force Address Bishop's House, Steuart Place, Colombo, Ceylon

HORTON, RALPH ALBERT, CIE (1928),
Dy Prime Minister, Holkar State from Mav
1943 b Oct 5, 1885, m Mabel St Aubyn
Wemvs Horton Educ King Edward VI
School, Birmingham Joined Indian Police,
United Provinces, November 1906 as Assistant
Superintendent, special famine duty, 1908,
special duty, Delhi Darbar, 1911, Supdt
of Police, Jhansi, 1913, Cawnpore, 1915,
IARO, 1918, Capt, Ist/31st Infantry
(Police Battalion) Assistant to DIG,
CID, 1923-25, special duty, Lucknow,
Kakori Conspiracy Case, 1926 27, special
duty, Intelligence Bureau, Government of
India, Meerut Conspiracy Case, 1929-30,
Deputy Inspector-General, CI,D, 1933,
Inspector-General of Police, United Provinces,
1935-1940, Inspector-General and Member inCharge of Police, Holkar State, 1941-42,
Vice-President and Minister-in-Charge,
Foreign, Police & Civil Defence Depts,
Holkar State, 1942-43 Address Indore,
CI

HORWILL, THE HON'BLE MR JUSTICE LIONEL CLIFFORD, A R C Sc, B Sc (1st Hons Maths), Bar at-Law, Judge, High Court, Madras, b 19th September 1890 m to Vera Merrick Walker, M B Ch B (Ed) Lduc Plymouth Technical School, Royal College of Science, University College, London, and Wadham College, Oxford Entered I C S in October 1911, served in the 21st and 22nd Cavalry in India and Mesopotamia, 1916 1919, Asstt Commissioner, Vizagapatam Agencies, 1919 1924, appointed Acting District Judge, 1925, confirmed, 1929 Acting Judge, Madras High Court, 1936-40, Judge, Madras High Court, since February 18, 1940 Address Madras Club, Madras

MUAZZAMUDDIN, Delhi Durbar Medal, 1912, Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935, Coronation Medal, 1936, Khan Bahadur Medal, 1927, and Kaiseri-Hind Medal, 1933 Minister-in charge of the Deptts of Agriculture, Rural Reconstruction, Veterinary and Fisheries, Government of Bengal, b Oct 1882, m Begum Sherika Bano, Educ Dacca Coll Entered Govt service, 1904 and held important posts in the Executive, Revenue, Co operative and Settle ment Departments and rose to be District Settlement Officer, retired from Govt service prematurely, 1936, and entered politics, elected member, Bengal Council, 1927, and again in 1940, Member, Land Revenue Commission, leader, Bengal Council, 1943, Opposition leader 1941, member, Bengal Economic Inquiry Cttee, and Working Cttee, Bengal Provincial Muslim League, Pres, All Bengal Madrasah Teachers' Assocn, Founder Osmania Madrasah and Ashtogram H E School, Pres, Islam Mission, Bengal Publications The Economic Problem of Rural Bengal (1937), Note of Dissent to Bengal Land Revenue Commission Report (1941) Office Address Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta Permanent Address Village and P O Ashtogram, District Mymensingh (Bengal), India

HOWARD, SIR (STANLEY) HERBERT, KT, (1943), B A (Hons Nat Sci), Oxon, Diploma Forestry, Oxford, Inspector General of Forests, b April 17, 1888, m Florence Kathleen, widow of late James Mackay of Duntanlich, Perth, Educ St George's School, Rhodesia and Exeter Coll, Oxford Joined Indian Forest Service 1911, Imperial Seri culturist, Dehra Dun 1919 26, Conservator of Forests 1929, Chief Conservator 1940, Inspector Genl of Forests and Pres, Forest Research Institute 1940, Many technical publications including "Forest Pocket Book" in fifth edition and "Post-war Forest Policy for India", 1944 Address Dept Education, Heath & Lands, New Delhi

HUBBACK, RIGHT REV GEORGE CLAY (See Calcutta, Bishop of)

MUQ, ABUL KASEM FUZLUL, ex Chief Minister, Bengal b October, 1873, in the famous Kazi family of Chakhar, District Barisal (Bengal) Educ at home and Barisal Zilla School, graduated from Presidency College, Calcutta, with triple honours, 1894, MA, 1895 in Mathematics, BL, 1897 m 1896, eldest daughter of late Nawab Syed Mohammad Khan Bahadur 1 s and several ds of whom one survives Enrolled Valil, High Court, 1900, Professor, Rajchandra College, 1903 4 Editor, Balal, 1901-6, Jt Editor, Bharat Surhid, 1900 03, Dy Magt Collector, 1906 Asstt Registrar, Co operative, Bengal, Bihar and Assam, 1908-12 Resigned Government Service due to difference with higher authorities, joined Bar, gave evidence before Royal Commission on Public Services in India, 1913, elected member (Jt electorate) old Bengal Legislative Council, 1913-20, elected Member, Montford Reformed Council, 1920 35, Central Legislature, Delhi, 1935-37 Education Minister

19 4 Secretary I rovi cial Muslim League 1913 16 Pr sident Muslim League 1916 1

IUSAIN DR IGNAL MA DI. FDD be for Professor of Persia n Fata College of the Professor of Persia need to the Professor of Persia need to the Professor of Persia need to the Professor of Persia Persia College of the Professor of Persia U very tip Entered filter and Och as Educational Service 195 and U very tip Entered filter and Och as Educational Service 194 L ctur rin Persian Havenshaw College Cuttack 1935 36 Assit Prof of Yr an Patras C I 1938-41 Asom steed by H E the College Cuttack 1935 36 Assit Prof of Yr an Patras C I 1938-41 Asom steed by H E the College Cuttack 1935 36 Assit Prof of Yr an Patras C I 1938-41 Asom steed by H E the College Cuttack 1935 36 Assit Prof of Yr an Patras C I 1938-41 Asom steed by H E the College Cuttack 1935 36 Assit Prof of Yr and Patras C I 1938-41 Asom steed by H E the College College C 1938-41 Asom steed by H E the College C 1938-41 Asom the P t a U iv 1943 Fellow alenorer of ance. I a typ of A ts Membe D ards f Studi in P raisan and Urd of P tha University of emb p Bib r and Or is A M dra a E amin ition Board 1938 44 Examiner in Persi n 1 pt the M A stand of in various U iv 18tic of Norther I dia C n ener M A Boa d of the MA stand to in various U it raise of Morther I dia C n enert MA Bos d of F aminers in P raian of Patna University Rep tive of the Patna U it to the 1 th All Indi Orle t (Co fer nee h id i Bena e M mb r Gorerin body i the N di sa i Lamia Shamwul Hud P t Men Editori ti Board I the Patn U iv Journ 1 I tau... Board : Publ it ns The Fath U ly
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HUSSAIN SR ARHED NAVAR ARIN JUPO RAI

(1890) LL D Osmania (19 0) High Court Vak i (1890) Advocate (19 8) Deputy Col lector and Magdatarte 1890 9 A st. Seey to the Niz m 1893, Person 1 Seey to Nizam 1895 Chief Secretary to Nizam 8 Got 1005 P bicato mg Notes on Islam Phile P bleat or States Notes on Islam Philosphy of Faqirs articles in Periodi Is One of Hyde abad dele ates to the Fit Round Table Conferen e London 1930-31 Member of the Hou ble Sarfikhas Committee

Fresident Krishak Iroja Party si ce 10 / Mayor of Calentt 1935 86 elected in mber Intermed Pro in in Assembly California Pro in in Assembly California Pro in in Assembly California Pro in in Assembly California Pro in in Assembly California Pro in in Assembly California Pro in in Assembly California Pro in in Assembly California Pro in in Assembly California Pro in in Assembly California Pro in Intermediate Proposition and California Proposition and C incil Recreat o is Ridin, Shootin Sailing Cl b Army nd Navy Add s Aurangzeb Road New Delhi

HYDARI THE HOY SE MUHAMMAD SALERI AKERI (son the 1 to Rt. Hon ble hawab Str Aker Hydari) Kolle (G. Jun 1944) The College of th Chairman a d India's Representative on the Inat. m. of up Simply Council be I the Inst. m. of up Simply Council be I the India of the India of the India of the India of the India of the India of the India of the India of the India of Ind Department of Education Health and Lands Department of Lucation Health and Lange 19 4 Agent of the Government of India in ; Coyl in 19 7 9 Secreta y to the Imperial Council f Agri ultural Res arch 1929 31 Joint Secret y to the Indian State Dele ation to the I din Round Table Con feene Lond Scond Sestion 1931, Add Indian Res Indian State Delegation fe en o Iond S cond Ses.lon 1931, Advi r to Delegation from Hiderab d (Deccan) to the Indian Round T ble Con Ierre London and Joint Prillamentary C muttee on Indian Constitutional R con-Tril dese ton 193 34 J Int Secr 1 ry to the Gov rum nt of India D partin at I Educa it n. Health and Linds 1934 38 S cretary of the Constitution of the Con-lant Control of the Control of the Con-trol of the Control of the Control of the Labour 1938 Secretary Industries and Labour 1938 Secretary Industries and

Civil Supplies Department 1942 to Oct '15 Address 8, King George's Avenue, New Delhi

HYDERABAD HIS ENAITED HIGHNISS, NITAM OF (See Indian Princes Section)

(See Indian Princes Section) HYE, KHAN BAHADUP ABDUL HASNAT MOHA MAD ABDUL B A (Lust Class Hons), b Sept 25, 1884, m Schme Kurjahin Begum, Edve Dicea College, Bengal Joined Bengal Civil Service in Dec 1905 ifter a short service in the Imance Dept of the Govt of Tast Bengal & Assum from Oct to Dec 1907, continued to hold special posts till 1930, one of the Comments of the Tribunul to tive the famous Chittigong Armoury Raid Case, 1930 32, Addl Dist Mgte, Dater, Teppiah & Buckergung, deputed to Central Leg Assembly sessions in 1932 33, Assembly (New Delhi) for 2 apptd permanently m the listed post in 1934, and continued as Dist Mgte & Collector of Birbhum till 1939 Member, Public Service Commission, Bengal, 1989-1943 1ddress Member Public Service Commission, Bengal, 131, Siddia Bazar Road, P.O. Rumna Dacca

IDAR H H MAHAPATA DHILAT SHPFF HIM MAT SINGHJI SAHFB BAHADUR OF (See Indian Princes' Section)

IGNATIUS, W. P., SOLE PROPRIETOR JAYA BHARATHAM Co., Bangalore City b Aug 1989 British Cochin, Lduc Cochin, Calleut, Frichy, Madras, Graduated 1919 and com

pleted B L 1921, but left.
without taking degree to
join the Non-co-operation
Movement, m 1926, one s
2 d, a prominent Congress
man since 1921, elected to
the All India Congress Committee several times and at-

tended many Congress Ses sions, a strict "no changer,' formed a separate party in South India in 1923 to op pose compromise arrived at less. Imprisoned twice. led

the Delhi Congress, imprisoned twice, led the first batch of South Indians in the Nagpur Flag Satyagraha in 1923, was for 5 years prominently connected with the A I S A and Khadi movement in South India, organised the Tiruppur Khadi Vastralayam, the biggest Khadi producing institution in India, Chief Organiser, All India Khadi Exhibition held at the Madras Congress, 1927, organising Secretary of the Hindi movement in South India 1928 29 and was largely responsible for its present growth and popularity, is known as an outstanding organiser, has travelled widely in India, is a good public speaker, has journalistic bent and writes to well-known Dailies, keenly interested in literature and arts, a strunch supporter of the Swadeshi movement, which led to his starting the now well-known Jaya Bharatham Co Addiess 190, Margosa Avenue Road, Malleswaram P O, Bangalore

IMAM, SYED NAQUI, BA (Hons) (Centab),
Barrister, b 30th August 1902 Educ
Oxford Preparatory School, Leighton
Park Public School, Reading Manchester
University and Cambridge University
Member, Silver and Gold Medalist of Royal

Life Saving Society, Member of Bihar Leg Council and Deputy President Secretary, AILTA (Bihar and Orissa), travelled nearly all over Lurope, Near Fast and Ligypt, performed the Haj in 1935 Deputy President, Bihar Leg Council, 1937-40 appointed District Indge in 1940 Address Monghyr (Bihar)

INDORD II II The Maharajadhiraj of (See Indian Princes', Section)

HIP HIGHNESS SHPIMANT SAU INDORL BHAGYAWATI MAHARANI INDIRABAI HOLKAR is the grand-daughter of the lite Rao Bahadur Anandrao Rimkrishni IP and of the late Rao Bahadur Makundrao Educated # Ramachandri privately, and manned to Highness. Maharan Fukoji Rao Holkar in 1913 Has been thrice to I more Her Highness managed the Educational, Medical Charitable and Household Departments of the State in 1023 24 The Ahilya Seva Sadan of Indore, the Raja Nade Historical Research Institute, and the Ramdas Research Institute of Dhuha, the Maharastra Sahitaa Parishad, the Vedle Research Society of Poons, the Dharmakosha Karvalaya of Wai, the All India History of Indian Philosophy, the Village uplift and the Red Cross Society Work of Indore speak of the richness of the charities

IngLis, Sir Claudr, At., CIF (1936), BA,
BAI, Minst CF, Mam Soc CI, MIE (I)
Director, Indian Waterways Experiment
Station, b March 3, 1883, m Vera St John
Blood (1912), Lduc Shrewsbury and
Trinity College, Dublin, ISF (1906),
Director, Central Irrigation & Hydradynamic
Research, Poona (1938) Publications numer
ous technical papers contained in Bombay
PWD Technical Papers and Annual Reports
(Technical) of CI&HR Station and Indian
Waterways Experiment Station
Addiess
Clo Grindlay & Co, Bankers, 54, Parliament
St, London or Poona

and Ideals of Her Highness

IRANI, KHAN BAHADUI ARDESHIR MERWAN,
Merchant and Managing Partner, Ivoti
Studios (formerly Imperial Film Co),
Partner, Majestic Cinema, Bombay A
pioneel in Indian cinema and film production
b Dec 1886, m Banubai,
b Dec 1886, m Banubai,



b Dec 1886, m Banubai,
d of the late Mr Beheram
Salosh, Ldue Sir J J
and the Bharda New High
Schs, Bombay, Started life
in the Assatic Petroleum
Co Later joined the Police
Depurtment for some time,
First entered film business
as an importer and exhibitor
of foreign films, Apptid
India Burma Cevion agent
of Carl Laemmle s Univer
Started producing Indian

of Carl Laemmle's Universal Film Co, "Started producing Indian pictures as early as 1920 and was the first Indian producer to have a well equiped Studio

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MAP SARAS BUSHI BA (Allahabad)
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deni High School Blomb y gentle draumly which stiffed down in Loral y ne rily 100 yr so and which in eth has been holding 100 yr so and which in eth has been holding 1100 yr so and which in eth has been holding 1100 yr so and which in eth has been holding 1100 yr so and yr so had yr so

IZATI SIR JAMES RENNIE TY (1943) E SC (I :) (Ldinburl) U n r i M n gc (R tol) I dian bata Riys b Aug Is 1860 m Eva M ry St en C im Ld c Dolia M could d Edil bren Uni Asset Leger Acceptate 1937 Chicago R Ry 1910 by Robilkhad Riys L De N W and Robilkhad Riys L De N W and Robilkhad Riys L St St Shape 1910 by Add eer Cjolostmat c Guinnerg Lash 1910

JACOB, C KORULA, BA (Mad) 1911, Dip in Theology (Oxon) 1924 Bishop of Anglican Diocese of Trav & Cochin, b April 27, 1886, m Miss Mariam Chakko in 1910 Educ Kottayam Coll, Madras Christian Coll, Cambridge Nicholson Institution, Wycliffe Wall, Oxford Ordained as a Minister of the Anglican Church in 1914 in charge of District. Anglican Church in 1914, in charge of District of Melkavu for 5 years, Principal, Deo Theo Institution for 20 years, Archdeacon of Mayeli kara 1932, appointed Vice Principal of Bishop's Coll, Calcutta in 1939, elected Bishop of Tranvancore & Cochin in 1945

Publications Biblical History (vernacular) Family Prayers, My Prayer Manual. Address Kottayam, Travancore

JADAV, RAO SAHEB VANDRAVAN CHHOTALAL, BA, a leading citizen and Banker of Surat. a pioneer in Urban Co operative Banking, b in 1885 Educ at Bhavnagar High School, Surat Sarvajanik High School and Elphinstone



College, Bombay, passed BA 1908, m in 1908 Sanmukhgavarı d of Tha-Lordas Mathuradas, Chairman, Gujerat vestment Trust Ltd, Exofficio Director in Guierat Safe Deposit Co, Ltd, and The Surat Dairy Co, Ltd, Managing Director, The Surat People's Co operative

Bank Ltd, and Chairman, The Gujerat Urban Banks Supervising Union, Ltd Ex-President, The Surat Chamber of Commerce, District Honorary Organizer, Co operative Societies and connected with many public institutions of Surat City as also the Co operative Institutions of the Bombay Presidency and Particularly of Gujerat Worked in Indian Specie Bank, 1908-13, Teacher Union High School, Surat, 1914-15, Started College of Commerce and Financing and Accounting Agency in 1915 and Financing and Accounting Agency in 1915
Founded Surat People's Co operative Bank
Ltd, Rao Saheb in 1927 in recognition of
his services to the Co operative movement,
Floated The Gujerat Investment Trust Ltd,
1934, Floated in 1936 Gujerat Safe
Deposit Co, Ltd, and in 1941 The Surat
Dairy Co, Ltd Address Safe Deposit
Chambers, Bhagatalao, Surat

AV, BHASKARRAO VITHOJIRAO, MA.,

B May 1867 m Bhagirathibai
Wilson College, Elphinstone College
Government Law School Served in JADHAV, LLB b State and retired as Revenue Kolhapur Started the Maratha Educational Conference in 1907 and revived the Satva Shodak movement in 1911, and has been in the Non-Brahmin movement in the Presidency from its inception Represented the claims of the Maratha and allied Communities before the joint Parliamentary Commuttee in England in 1919, was nominated member of the Legislative Council in 1922 and 1923, Minister of Education, 1924-26 and Minister of Agriculture, 1928-1930 Leader of the Non-Brahmin Party in the Persidence. the Bombay Presidency, President of the Satyashodhak Samaj, 1920-30 Elected Member, Legislative Assembly, 1930 34, Delegate to Round Table Conf, 1930 31, Revenue Member of the Regency Council Address Shahupuri, Kolhapur and Bhal-chandra Road, Dadar, Bombay 14

JAFRI, DR S N A, BA, LLD, Bar at Law, Practising as in Advocate, Allahabad High Court, Gold Medalist and Life Member of International Society of France, Research

Scholar in Economics London School of Economics (1926-28) Formerly Member of UP Civil Service, was on several special duties and worked as recruiting officer during the War of 1914, was Provincial Publicity Officer in UP, Deputed as special Publicity Officer to Behar and Quetta Earthquakes, Deputy Director,



Public Information, Government of India for four and half years, Additional Director for four months and Officiating Director for 14 months Member, Provincial Muslim Education Committee, UP, Member, UP and All-India Muslim League Councils, Member, UP War Board & Publicity Committee, Vice-President, Allehabed War Committee Vice-President, Allahabad War Commillee, Member, Cantonment-Board, Allahabad, Mem ber of the Tribunal of the Improvement Trust, Allahabad and President of the District Muslim League, Allahabad in 1943 Presi dent of UP Cantonments Association Chairman, Reception Committee, U P Muslim Chairman, Reception Committee, U.P. Muslim Educational Conference held at Allahabad in April '42 Founded "Onward" an English Weekly issued from Allahabad in June 1942 and edited it till Nov '43 Pres, Railway Muslim Employees' Assen EIR, Allahabad Division Was Head of U.P. Delegation of Govt of India to visit Wur Establishments Khan Bahadur, Recipient of Kings 'Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals Publications History and Status of Medals Publications History and Status of Landlords and Tenants, Constitutional Series, Flashlights on Islam, etc, etc Address Fatma Estates, Allahabad

JAGTAP, DEWAN BAHADUR BALKRISHNARAO PIRAJIRAO, I S E (Retd), I C E, M R San I (London) Irrigation Adviser to Holkar Govt, Indore Passed Civil Engineer examination, Independent of the Control of the Control of the Control



Bombay University, specialised in Sanitary
Engineering at London,
returned to India in 1913,
served in Kolhapur State on Radhanagari Irrigation Tank work till 1918, Joined Bombay PWD in 1918
Served as Executive Engineer at Poona, Satara, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Nasik Served as and Bombay Canal Irrigation and Special Irrigation Engineer, also as

Buildings Engineer, was appointed Presidency Engineer, Bombay in 1937 where he was responsible for the construction of the Marina Bombay and several other works

He succeeded in pop larting the D D Was a nominated member of Bombay Corporation and also Bombay Port Truit Fresid over Ratnagici District Agricultural JUN Rajenna Kenar Deputy Managin District Agricultural JUN Rajenna Kenar Deputy Managin District District Agricultural JUN Rajenna Kenar Deputy Managin District Distr M ratha Education I Conference at Poo in 1938 is largely responsible for the All India Shivaji Memorial nd est blishment of the Preparat ry Shivaji nd est dishment of the Preparat ry Shivaji Military School Poona Retired in 194 June. Presided o er the All India M ratha Political Convention first Session at Di r in D ember 194 first Session at Di r in D ember 194 Prepared the Scheme for a H me for th War widows and wi es of soldiers on w r President All India Agriculturists Association Address 6 Tooliwala Road Poona

JAIN DR LAK HMI CHANDRA MA (It class lst) LLB Ph D D Sc Econ (Lond n) University Pr I ssor of Leonomi Lahore b 15th March 1901 Educ Universities of



All h bad nd London Q en Empres Victori J ibil e Vied llist (highest academic distinctio
All h bad Uni rsity)
St t Schol r i Engla d
19 6 8 Le turer in 19 6 8 Le turer in Banking & Statistics Allahabad University 19 5 31 H ad Econ Dept Punjab University Tellow Be a st 1931 res Hindu Uni

hab d University (19 31 1940-46) M mber Resources a d Retrenchment Citee & Board & Board of Finance and Fellow Pinjab University Visiting Pf Ben res University 1036 Sir Kik bh i Pren h d Read r Delhi U i ersity 1038 33 Ban iii R der in Delhi Ulterally 1038 33 Ban III R der In Leonomies I tan Uni 104 48 S ct tary UP B nkl r Enqui y C mmitte 1279 30 Officer on Special D ty UI (vt 1034 Membe I di T riff Board 103 38 C mn issioner on Te tile Quot and Present of the Company of the Compan 194 43 E der in tio 1934 36 Fresident Conference (Allahab d) 1939 First Leon mics Te chers ((Laho) 1940 Vice P ident Pre Ident Confe nce I dian Society of Agri ultural Ec nomic d Indian Statistic I Society 1940 Member Food grains Policy Committee Ce tr I Food Advi sory C noil and Cttees on Agri Itu I I rice sory C noil and Cities on Agri Itu II rice nd Marketin, Member Post War R con truction Committees G ve nm nt of India (Agricultural Policy to sult tiv Committee f Economits C mmittee on Finance Trade Tariff and L bour) M mber Trade Tariff and L bour; in moer Price C t I Food Ad Isory Civil S pplie and Po t W Re natructio Committe s P njab G v ram t Secretary Punjab Boa dof Eco mi Inqui y Ho y Membe Indi n M n f ctu rs Asen nd I dian Punjab Boe dof Eco mi Inqui y Ho y Membe Indi n M n fetu rs Assen nd I dien Chamber of Comme os nd M mber Institute and the Chamber of Comme os nd M mber Institute a to the Chamber of

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horticulture in their many and employed modern methods aspects for culti ation of sugarcane cotton wheat It the farms owned by him r J in Farm Bijner and Bahbalpur Farm two of the leading farms in the UP has gai ed experience in the management and control of varied large scal industrial and commercial undertakings specially sugar cement chemi cals insurance and b nking Ex President Insur nce Society Labore and Vice President Indian Chamber of Commerce Lahore and Ex Managin Director Bijmor Co-operative Bank As Director in Ch rge of Bh r t Insurance Co Ltd in 1936 infused new life into th Company and tabilised it in its hard times by his until in, energies and org nizin powers under his able supervision over a lon period tie Company show d phenomenal success He is intimately associ ted with a number of public ctivit es and has been helping the caus of so ial reforms technical t aining and education in all pos ible ways as a promine t m mber of th Provincial Hindu Vahasabha nd All India Jain Parish d guided tl ffairs f local Boards a Vice chairman for 1 years I elped to further the c use of Jain literatur as an Edit r and Publishe of the well known Jain Hi di paper V r and Se ret ry f J in Pari had Publishi of House G neral Secr tary All India Digamb ; J in Parishad Ex President Hindusthan Scout Association and Rashtra Pracharak Sangh Lahore As Directo guid d the Directo guid d the affairs of Lah re Electric Supply Co Ltd Lesco Ch mical Works Ltd Tanneries Ltd and Electric Supply Companies f Farrukhabad Rohtak Hissa and Si Ikot D ector Bharat Insurance Co Ltd Lahore Bharat Fire and General Insur nee Ltd Delhi Bhar t Bank Ltd al co its inception All h b d Law Journal Co Ltd Hobbus nd flower growing etc Add ess Bharat Bank Ltd Delbt

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to the p ople of his town and district. He given have made charge and takes been interest in all matters of social reform and public enlightenment. His done plo terring work in the field of girls education. Sour Samitly and public libraries for the schire of his discret in particular and the province in schedul. President, I lacition Committee of the District Board, Bijnor, and Vice Chairman, Municipal Board, Najibabad, for miny terry. Has outstinding executive ibilities and a knack for big busine Vie Charman, Bhyrat Insurvey Co Ltd Liliore, Director, Bhirit Bank Ltd., Delhi Bharat Lire and General Insurance Ltd. Delhi Centent Marketing Co of India Ltd Bombiy, Libore Llectric Supply Co, Ital Inbore, Allahabad Law Journal Piess Ltd A leading figure in the Irin Community Pitronises a number of important institu tions and reform schemes. Particularly in terested in giving the community and the country its first full length Documentars films of succept Jain art and Architecture President All India Digamber Jain Sangh, and Rishabh Brahmacharvashram, Muttra, Member, Working Committee, All-India Digamber Jain Purishad Delhi iddress 15 A, Liphinstone Circle Poit, Rombiv

JAIPUR, Major His Highles Saramad-i-Rajahai Hindustan Raj Rajindra Shiri Mahapajadhirata Sir Sawai Man Singh, Bahadur, GCIL (1935), Maharaja of Jaipur (Rajputana) (See Indian Princes' Section)

JAIPURIA, SITH MUNGTURAM, M. L. C., Bengal Millowner, Merchant, Pinaneier, and Zemindar b 1900, son of Seth Anandram Jaipurla, decased, belongs to the family of Jaipurlas

of Nawalgarh (Japur),
Director and Managing Di
rector of Fourteen Industrial
concerns owns Cotton Mills,
Sugar Mills, Silk Weaving
Factory, China clay mines,
Oil Mills, Dal Mills, Rice
Mills Collieries, Mica Mines
President Marwari Relief
Society, Calcutta, and Marwari Vislandanand Saraswati Hospital, Director,
Indian Sugar Syndicate



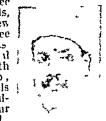
Ltd., Member of the Cttees of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, Indian Sugar Mills Association, Chairman, Hindusthan Mercantile Bank Ltd., responsible for the founding and maintenance of a large number of Educational Institutions in various parts

of the Country and a Iree Lye Hospital at Navalgara, in memory of his Father. In tetests d in possial reforms. Address. Jaipurla House, 51, Vivel manda Road, P.O. Bara I true, Calcutta

IMRAMADAS Deterties, Journall tand Political vor's, 6, 1802, at Hyderabad (Sind) feradicated in law 1815, and practised as a law es of karadid, 1915, 1919. Tomed the Home Rule Movement, 1916, Took part in Site with Movement, 1916, Took part in Site with Movement, 1910, Member, All India Consists Committee since 1917. Ide tor "The Pharitaisi 1919, 20, Participated in the Moa Compession Movement, 1920, 21, I ditor." The Hindas and "Vande Matasam 1921. Sentenced to two years in morous impresentant General Secretary Hindu Mahasaha 1925, T. Editor. "The flindus ten Times." Delhi 1925, 26, Member, Bombas 1929 Council 1926, resigned on as imainz chares of Secretary-ship of All India Poelan Cloth Boycott Committee, Joined Satter, Wounded during police firing at Karachi on April 16, 1939, while practime mob. Julied 4 time during the recent political movement, released. Fune, 1934 and again arrested in the 1941, Palentaid (Sind).

I ILAN. Delivers, b 1996 in Retangarh, Bil ener, r of life Seth Hardeodes Jelan 1 r 1 d Letered business it the ege of 14, Senior partner, Messas Soorenmil Aggarmul Ounces of Shree

Hanuman Jute Mills, Hanuman Jute Press, New India Jute Press, Shree Hanuman Foundry Works Managing Agents for Bengal Jute Mills Co, Ltd. North Bengal Sugar Mills Co, Ltd. Set ibgang Sugar Mills Ltd., Set ibgang Agricultural Farm Ltd., Copalpur Agricultural Jarm Ltd.,



Asiatic Origen & Acetylene
Co Ltd., Chairmin, Board of Directors of General Assurance Society Ltd., Director, United Commercial Bank Ltd., Western Bengal Co., Ltd., Orient Jute Trading Co., Ltd., Atlas & Union Jute Press Co., Ltd., North Bengal Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., Star Paper Mills Ltd., Krishin: Behan Tea Co., Ltd., The Hanuman States Ltd., Lastern Bengal Jute Trading Co., Ltd., Jute Baling & Trading Co., Ltd., Setabganj Sugar Mills Ltd., Gopalpur Agricultural Farm Ltd., Setabgan, Agricultural Farm Ltd., Setabgan, Agricultural Farm Ltd., Aricha Trading Co., Ltd., Recognised authority in Jute and Hemphusiness., Sound businessman, experienced in Banking and Insurance, shows keen interest in economic & financial prosperty of the country, and its industrial advance ment. Address. 61, Harrison Road, Calcutta

JAMBUGHODA Rana Shri Ranjitanhji Gambhirsinhji, Ruler of, (See Indian Princes' Section)

JAMES, SIR FREDFRICK DRNEST, KT, MA, OBI (1918), Chevalier de l'ordre de Leopold (1920), b 1891 m Eleanor May Thackrah (1919) War service, 1914-20.

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tie ab n e f herh sha d at we servic in the Great Wa st te ffairs very ably viter the death of he st te h shand in 19 4 sh arried on th administration of th St t 3 R ni Regent in the mi ority period of he step-son the preent Raj leb i Jamkbandi

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PAUL OF (See Ind n Princes JAMKHANDI Sect)

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dħ the Raj heb of J mkhandiad oly d ghte of Shim t d ghte of Shim M dhavr o More h P ndit Pant Amaty th th b I 1910 m the Raj s heb in 19 4 nd h s rd daughter Edu Priv t ly On mo e than o occasi n she v ln s le l g f th acratio f the St t

am stratio (the St t of the state) in Nov mber 1933. Has for considering the state of Per t dorfo the Raja ab b saben in E.g ind not the Co tit that b saben in E.g ind not the Co tit that the state of the state of the state of the state of the state arts date as Janlica—Maria the with mu h suce a thin h lights to the state arts date as Janlica—Maria the mg me t the first of the state of the s

Honours of 1941 Has taken a leading part in ollecting funds in aid of Her Excellency Lady Linlithcows Silver Trinket Fund and Red Cros Work and is actively helping the Rajas heb in his attempts to aid the war eff rt in the State Add ess Ramchan dra Pra ad R mtirth Jamkhandi (Deccan)

AMMU AND KASHAHP LT GEREBAL H H S H R E E MAHARAJA HARISINGHJI BAHADUR INDAR MAHINDAR SIPRT I SAKANAT LT GENERAL HARISINGBJI Inglish Maharaja of GCSI (1933) GCIF (199) KCIE (1918) KCVO (19) Hony ADC (extra) to HIM. the King Emperor (1936) Hon LL D Punjab Rep es ntati e of (o t of Indi on Imperial Wr Cabin t d Pacific War Council 1944 Son of late General Rafa 5 lute 1 Gun Amarsinghji b 1895 s in 19 5 his uncle Lt Genl H H Shree Mahsraja Pratap inghji Lahadur Edi at Mayo College Ajmer a d the Imperial Cad Corps Dera Dun Heir Apparent Shree Luvaris Karansingbil b at C. nes (S. France) 9 Mar 1991 Addres Jammu Tawi and police (Asahn in and police an (Lashn ir) and London

JAMSHED NUSSERWANJEP AMSHED NUSSERWANJEF Merchant b 7th January 1886 Educ at Karchi Member of Municip lifty 1914 1934 Pre-sident of Municipality 1922 33 Mayor Karachi 1933 34 Provincial Commissioner of Scouts in Sind Chairman Buyers and of Scouts in Shipper's Chamber President Sind Tuber
The As ociation President Sind Tuber Karachi He ith As ociation President Sind Tuber culo is Relief tso lation and Deepchand I bhandas Ojha Sanatori m President Poor P ti nts Society President Jiy Daya Mandal Vic Pesident Leper Asylum Sec et ry Ida Ri u Poor Well re As oct tion Secretary S hool for the Bilind Secretary Kar chi Pural A on for Women and Children P bl. tons Ka acht Municipality as at p nt and it f tu e and re onstruct on of p nt and it f tu e and re onstruct on of Circ L fe Add ess Bonus Road Karachi

JANJIRA. H H SIDI MUHAMMAD KHAN NAWAB SAHEB OF (See Indian Princes Section)

JA\JIRA H H LADY KULSUM BEGUM Dowager Begry Sahera of J njira b 6th Janu ry 1897 m in 1913 Has only one Janu ry 1897 m in 1913 Has only one so H H thep s at N wab Saheb of J njirs knows Urdu En lish and Marathi which is the court langue of the St to i a keen po t woman a dis well versed in many other accomplishm ats During the Regency period of bout 10 to 11 years fite the sad demise of H II the l to Naw b Saheb she carried on th admini tration of the State most ab y and creditably 4dd ess Janlira-Murud

ANJIPA H H RABIA BULTARA BEGUM SAREBA OF J njira She is the da hter of H H the Naw b Saheb Jaora JANJIP 4 m to H H the Naw b Saheb Janjira in Nov mber 1933 Has fou daughters Edu Pri ately K ows English P rsi n and Urdu and is weh versed in music and

JARIW ALA, LALLUBHAI CHAKURAY Consult ing Chemist and Businessman Director and Technical Adviser, I strel i Batteries Limited, Bombay b 31st December, 1900 Educ at St Navier's and Sydenham



Colleges, Bombay, University of Victory (Austria),
University of Trankfort on Main (Germins) Jook Doctorate in Science (Che mistry) at the University of Frankfort I rist Indian to establish successfully on a large scale Dry Cell and Battery Industry, and to start manufacture

of several pyrotechnical articles and drugs in India Has made several trips to Europe and has travelled extensively in many European countries for the study of conditions in several industries and on business Address Ramchandri Lane, Malad, Bombay (B B & C I Ry)

JASDAN, DARBAP SHRIE ATA KHACHAR, RULER OF (See Indian Princes' Section)

JATAR, KASHINATH SHRIRAM, CIR (1926), Government Pensioner b 6th August, 1871, m Umabu Jatar, Educ Deccan College, m Umabu Jatar, Educ Deccan College, Poona Attached to the Resident at Hyderabad, Superintendent, Residency Byzaar, Hyderabad, Dn, Dy Commissioner, Berar, Inspector-General of Registration, CP, Income-Tax Commissioner, C P & Berar, Commissioner, Chattisgarh Division, CP, Official Member, Legislative Assembly, Delhi, retired in 1926 Address 388, Narayan Both, Berar, 6 Peth, Poona 2

ATAR, LT-COLONEL NILKANTH SHRIRAM, CIE (1938), LM & S (Bombay), LRCP (Lon), MRCS (England), BSc, Inspector General of Prisons, CP & Berar b 26th May, 1887 m to Durgabai (died 1922) 2nd Vimala, d of Mr BS Dixit of Saugor, C.P (died 1941), 3rd Muina Bai, d of Mr Goti of Dewas Educ Poona High School Wilson College, Bombay and University College London Received Commission, Indian Medical Service, 1914, served in the Great War with the Indian Expeditionary Force, Mesopotamia, 1915-1918, awarded the Serblan Order of the White Eagle 5th Class JATAR, Force, Mesopotamia, 1915-1918, awarded the Serbian Order of the White Eagle 5th Class with swords, a DSO, and mentioned in despatches, was a prisoner of war in Turkey after the seige of Kut, served with the Waziristan Field Force, 1919-1920, and was awarded bar to his DSO, joined Jail Department, CP & Berar, 1922, Inspector-General of Prisons since 1934 Address Nagpur, CP

JATH, RAJA SHRIMANT VIJAYASINHARAO RAVI-RAO, RAJA OF (See Indian Princes' Section)

JAVI.E, MORESHWAR CHINTAMAN, DR, JP and Hon Presidency Magistrate since 1912 b 28th Oct 1880 m Miss Mogre Educ Elphinstone and Aryan Education Society's High Schools, studied in Aryan Medical School of Bombay and was a casual student of Grant Medical College, Bombay Private

medical practitioner for over 30 years I lected Councillor, Bombay Municipal Corporation from G Ward in 1910, re elected at subsequent general elections till 31st March 1929 30, Mayor of Bombay, April 1933 1934, President, Hindu Gymkhana Dadar, Member Advisory Board Ruia Coll, Matunga Address Mayor Building, opposite B B & C I Railway Station, Dadar, Bombay 14

JAWHAR, FIT-LT RAJA SHRIMANT YESH-WANTRAO, RULIER OI (See Indian Princes' Section)

IAYAKAR, THE RT HON'BLF MUKUND RAMRAO, MA, LLD, DCL, PC, Lduc at Bombay University, practised as a Barrister in Bombay High Court, took to public life in 1916, elected to Bombay Legis Council in 1923 and was leader of the Sugar Party in Bombay Council leader of the Swaraj Party in Bombay Council and Leader of the opposition until his resignation after the meeting of the Congress in 1925 Entered Legislative Assembly as a representative of Bombay City in 1926, continued a member thereof till 1930 Dy Leader of the Nationalist Party there from 1927 to 1930 March Leader of the Opposition in 1930 Leader of the Opposition in 1930 March Simla Session, was a delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference in London and member of Federal Structure Cttee Member, Indian Delegation Co operating with the Joint Parliamentary Cttee on the White Paper Appointed Judge of the Federal Court, India, from October 1937 Appointed Member of the Turkley of the Paper Council in Japanese Judicial Cttee of the Privy Council in January 1939 Resigned in March 1942 Publications Edited a book on Vedanta Philosophy in 1924

his father in 1931, assuming the present name in lieu of Cowasjee Educ Cathedral and John Connon High School, Bombay, and at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, (BA 1933) Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1934, re elected 1935, retaining the seat till 1939, JP, 1934, Hon Presidency Magistrate, December, 1935, Appointed Dist Scout Commr, Bombay City, Sept, 1934, and Provincial Scout Commr, Bombay Presidency, Jan 1937, which he resigned as a sequel to the Baden-Powell dispute, Comminder, Bombay Civic Guards, Northern Dn, 1940 Public Activities Chairman Board of Trustees, Sir J J Parsee Benevolent Institution, Sir J J Charity Funds, N M Wadia Charities, The Bombay Pinjrapole (an asylum for old and disabled animals, founded asylum for old and disabled animals, founded by the first Baronet), the District Benevolent Society, etc Trustee The Parsee Panchayat Funds and Properties, Sir J J School of Art, Deccan College, Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital, Bai Jerbai Wadia and Motllan Wadia Hospital, etc., Director of a number of

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JF\KINS WALTER ALLEY DSc CIT Director of Or nization and Methods (ovt Director of Or nization and section of Ben al & April 1 1891 n. L. te Camburn Hobbi on Peter 1891 n. L. te Camburn Hobbi on Peter 1891 n. L. te Camburn 1890 n. L. te Camburn 18 Rot! tham Joi d one on ster fill fill 1914 101 Joj di Indian Fine tio Service 1916 For di Indian Fine tio Service 1916 For di I solth Unit 19 110 c has leid I solth ed tio I pot I Nere t lectedia di po di Fire tor of Fribble I solth ed to the Serveral United Theoretic I solth ed to the United Tico Club C tutt Last India Club Lo do n Overs as finh Landon United rvice Club Le d n Oyers as Club London Adl ess Calcutt

JEVKINS SIP WILLIAM JOHY (I'mi hted in 1915) CIE (1639) MA B Sc (Agric Edin) Die teor of Agricult re Bombay (I'mi hay b in hot ber 189 m Lill in (Cat b) Dewn Rajkot State since New Kathleen Ma a t Willon Ed c George 1941 (ent by the Political Dept) b Agent

Watsons College Edinburgh Elinburgh Ulver it; Appenied D party Diector or Arri ulture Indian Aericultural Service on 1st Dec 19 0 Deputy *ceretary Indian Craff College of College Committee th May 19°8 Or cil ex Secretary Indian Central College of Secretary Indian Central College of Secretary Indian Central College of Institute of lisht Injustry I dore 19 7 Appoint I Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind 1330 Director of Acriculture Dombay 11 ince 1936 P bleet Nume o s rticl s on agricultur a d allied s bjects Adl Office of Director of Auriculture B I Loon

JHA Prof AMARAYATH MA D Llit (Hon) FR b L Vice Ch c flor Allah bad U iv b Fel 189 m tyablama D 14d 1936) Fl Gott H 1 5 lool and M 1 Collect II tott H 1 Stool nd M 1 Colleg All h b 1 Pr 1 f 1 ml h M 1 r Coll 191 Univ Irol of Iroll 1 1030 Senior Vic Ci Irm n Ullah Lai M ni Ip lity 19 Ch Irman Int r Lni erstry Doard 1038 Irold nt All India Educational Co f e c 1941 dirested C or tions at Patna All I bad Agra M; or nd Bornbay I iint Hest All I lia Confe ce 1 11 ft list Air I in Course of 1 cll | Tah 1340 ember of Le gu | \tau ti | tit o the Trai lea of ut! 1934 Fr ide t U P Lawn Tennis \tau ocl tion All India I wa T nnis Altahab d Gyn khana the to Select \$16 I rd M leg(M) c millan 10 0) \$1 i d 1 yy f fredered H on (M cmill ns 19 3) Hamit (19 6) Merel 1 of le see (1930) Lie 79 Studies (1930) Lie 79 Studies (1930) Lie 79 Studies (1930) Lie 79 Studies (1930) Lie 79 C medi (1931) I alms of G ld (Oxf rd 1935) O 3 o 7 o 7 Iv to millan (1930)eams of G id (Oxf rd 1935) O so ? Essay a d det sees (1930) Lite ary Sild s see d sert s (i the pr) idd ss Maya beofg To n All h bad

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19, 1908, Educ Rajkumar Coll, Rajkot, and St John's Coll, Cambridge, recruited to cadre of Deputy Political Agents in Western India States Agency, was for some time a member of the Wadhwin State Council, served in various capacities in the Agency at the Baroda Residency, Sadra, Palanpur and Rajkot Address Rajkot, Kathawar

JHALAWAR. H H MAHARAJ RANA HARISH CHANDRA 01 (See Indian Princes' Section)

JHAVERI, KRISHNALAL MOHANLAL, DIWAN BAHADUR (1929), MA, LL, B, JP Sometime Officiating Judge, High Court, (Retired) Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay

Causes, Bombiy (1928)Dec), Judicial Adviser, Palanpur State (1929)ь December 1886 1868 Educ111 Surat, Broach, Bhavnagir, Bombay BA (First Class Honours English and (1888) Gavr Gold Medallist Persian) Gavri Shankar Perry Prizeman Jurisprudence, Dakshina kellow, $\mathbf{Elpliinstone}$

College, Bombay Lectured on Persian Advocate, Appellate Side, Bombay High Court (1893-1905) Judge, Court of Small Cruses, Bombay (1905) Syndic and Member of Academic Council, Dean, Faculty of Law, Chairman, Board of Studies in Gujarati and Library Committee, University of Bombay Knows Gujarati, Marathi, Hindi, Bengali, Urdu, English and Persian Languages Has travelled extensively Connected with about fifty-five Public, Social and Educational Institutions and Charitable Trusts in Bombay and outside Address Pitale Mansion, Kan dewadi, Girgaum Post, Bombay 4

JHAVERI, DIWAN BAHADUR NATWERLAL MOTILAL, BA, LL B, Advocate (OS) b Oct 1886, educ Gujarat & St Xavier's Coll m Indumati, d of Chumlal Lallubhai,

1 s and 2 d District
Government Pleader and
Public Prosecutor, Surat,
Pres District Bar Assorn
1942 & 1943 Silver Jubilee
and Coronation Medals 1935,
1936, Titles 1940 & 1944
Nominated Municipal Councilor 1930, Pres Surat
Borough Municipality
1935 38 and 1942-44,
Chairman, Com of Management Surat Municipality



1944-45, Chairman, Surat Peoples' Cooperative Bank 1931-37, Gujarat Investment Trust Ltd, 1934-38, and Gujarat Safe Deposit Co, Ltd, 1936-38 Director, The Surat Electricity Co, Ltd, Vice-Patron and Chairman Union Education Society, Member, Managing Cttee of Sarvajanik education and Mahila Vidyalava Societies, Trustee, Hindu Surat Charity Fund, Member, Mahajan Cttee, Surat Vice Pres, Rotary Club, Surat 1937-38 Address Havadia Chakla, Surat

Rajkumar Coll, Rajkot, JHUNJHUNWALI, MADANLALL, Merchant Banker and Commission Agent b 1915, s of Seth Bujnath Thunjhunwala Educ pri vately it Dinapore Cintt Proprietor of Messrs Maniram Baijnath

Dinipore and Baijanth Dinipore and Baijanth Midanfall Patna Pirtner of Messes Gangidhar Madan fall Bombay, Ialan & Co, Pitna, Swastiki Mills Co Dinapore Director, Bihar Investment Trust, Ltd., Patna Member, Managing Cttee, Bihar Chamber of Commerce and of a number of local institutions Takes active part in Com-

mercial, industrial and social activities 18 1d Clubs The Bihar Flying Club Patra & The Rotary Club, Patra Address Dinapore Cantt

JIND H H FAPZAND-I DILBAND RASIME ULITHAD DAULAT I INGLISHIA, RAJA I RAJGAN MAHARAJA SIR RANBIR SINGH RAJFNDRA BAHADUR BRIGADILI, G C S I, G C I E b 1879 s 1887 Address Sangrur, Jind State, Punjab

JINNAH, MAHOMED ALI, President, All India Muslim League, b Dec 25, 1876 Educ at Karachi and England, Called to the Bar in 1896, Enrolled Advocate, Bombay High Court 1897 Member, Imperial Legislative Council, 1910 Llected President, All India Muslim League, 1916 Re elected President, Special Session of the Muslim League, 1920 Since 1934 has been elected President of the Muslim League every year Attended the Round Table Conference, 1929 30, Member, present Central Legislative Assembly and Leader of the Muslim League Party in the House Author of Palistan, which advocates the establishment of separate independent Muslim States where Muslims are in a majority in their homelands, by dividing India into Hindu India and Muslim India Address Malabar Hill, Bombay

JIVATLAL PURTAPSHI DALAL, Member, The Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay b 1886 First ventured as a Bullion broker In 1915 he commenced business



In 1915 he commenced business in the share bazar. He is a citizen of Radhaupur and to some extent acted is an adviser to His late Highness the Nawab Saheb, on whose recommendation the Silver Jubilee Medal was awarded to him Director of the Bullion Exchange Ltd for 19 years Member of the East India Cotton Association, Vice-Chairman, Messrs Amco Ltd, Panga-

Messrs Amco Ltd, Rangalore, Chairman, The Broach Electric and Dev Corp Ltd, Bombay, Chairman, The Chhotani Electric Co Ltd, Bombay, Director, The South Behar Sugar Mills Ltd, Bilhta, Director, The Jagdishpore Zamindari Co Ltd, Arrah, Director, The Marsland Price & Co Ltd, Bombay, Director, The Aluminium Corp of India Ltd, Calcutta, Director, The

Hindustan Bicycle Mar utacturi g & Industri 1 Corp Ltd Latr The turungaba i Mills Ltd Bombay The Bombay Buillon I xchang Reinlang & t saying to Ltl Hire tor Di vil ya Til s & lott ries Itl Jann g 144 Bullion Puchange B fldings Bombay

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JODHIUR BILL MARRES RUMAR HANDANS n 16th June 19 3 Ede t the Mayo College 4] rier and subsequently at the tovernment Coll ge 4 jmer I as .ed Interm diate Science

in 194 m en 14th leb ruary 1943 to Shri Krushna ku rt Sahiba sister of lil lii tuess of Dhranga dhara d born in 1914 lec ntly appointed 1914 to His Highpess of Jodhpur a Council to rec i e admini trati e trainin

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sister of JOSHI SIR MOROPANT VISHVANATH JSHI SIR MORDFAST (ISBYMANTH KC KCIF B I IL B Hon LL D ('Agppur Unit 1940) b 1461 Ed c Deccan Coll Peona and Fiphin tone Coll Bomb y Fractised Ad ocate 1 Judi ial Commr s Court in Berar from 1884 10 0 Home Mem Court in Berar 1100 1853 10 0 100m6 Mem br C I Got 1 10 5 Presiden All I di Ifbe l Tederation 10 5 Ch lrm n Ag of Consent Committee 19 8 29 Advec te Naght High C Froyl Le der Naght High C Froyl Le der Nichal Wat Front C P & Berar Add ess C mp Amaoti

JOSHI NARIYAN MAINER BA MLA JP
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Municipal Corporation (1932-45) Attended I L O Conference at Geneva in 1930 as the Attended Indian workers' delegate Organised and worked in Trade Union organisations of workers in Railways, Post & Telegraphs, Port Trust and Municipal Bodies, etc. President, All-India Railwaymen's Federation, Publications Law publications (Recent Cases) Address Secretariat, New Delhi

JUNAGADH, MAJOR H H SIR MAHABAT-KHANJI RASUIKHANJI III, NAWAB SAHEB OF (See Indian Princes' Section)

KABALEE, PURSHOTTAM MYGHJI VALLABHA-DASS, Teclinical Adviser, Air Services of DASS, Technical Adviser, Air Services of India Ltd, Principal, Aeronautical Technical Institute Chairman, Indian Gliding Associa-



tion Ltd, b 8th, April 1906

m Shrimati Narayanee, d
of Deoji Shivdas Javeri
3 s and 1 d Aviator, Engineer, Aeronautical Merchant & Landlord

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tical Engineering & Aerial

Survey at Junkers Fluzeugwerk A G & at Junkers

Luftbild G M B H of

Dessau, Germany Obtained

Flying licences, public trans
port in England Took experience in Aerial

Transport Systems at Imperial Airways Ltd

of England & Luft Hansa A G of Germany and
at Society Aeronautica Transporta of Italy

Visited & critically observed the workings Visited & critically observed the workings of important aeroplane and automobile factories, all over Europe Obtained Gliding (engineless aeroplane) flying licences, in India Thereby had the honour to become first Indian to get public transport flying & glider flying licences Founded Indian Gliding Association
The Air Services of India Ltd & The Aeronautical Technical Institute, & served as
Instructor, Managing Director & Principal
respectively Associate & Fellow of several
allied Royal Societies Member, Merchante Chambers—Cricket Clubs & Flying Clubs in India & Europe Correspondent to Aviation Journals of Europe & America, and Contribu-tor to News Papers and magazines on matters concerning aviation Political detenue since 25th June 1943 Address Ghatkopar (Bombay Sub-Dist) Valabhbag,

LADRI, Sip Mahbubmian Imambux, BA, LLB, Khan Saheb (1916), Khan Bahadur (1918), OBE (1924), Kt (1934), Retured Dist & Sessions Judge and Landholder b 4th November 1873, m to Kamrunnisabegum Bukhari Educ Gujerat College, Ahmeda bad, St Karler's, Bombay, Government Law School, Bombay Assistant Master, Lombay Educational Department, 1893 96, Principal Mahabat Madresa, Junagadh, 1897-1901, Tutor to Helr-Apparent Junagadh, 1897-1901, Tutor to Helr-Apparent Junagadh, 1901-1903 18 Assistant Judge, 1918-19, Member, Special Tribunal for Riot Cases, 1919, Assistant Judge, 1910 24, District Judge 1924 27, Chief Justice, Junagadh, 1927 31 Member, Age of Consent Committee,

1929 30, Hon Secretary, War & Relief Ahmedabad, 1914-18, Anjumane Islam Sunni Muslim Wakf Committee, Child Protection Society, Ahmedabad, Sabarmati Central Jail Moral Instruction Committee, Gujerat Muslim Education Society, Chairman, Amenities for Troops Committees since 1940 Publications "Rise and Fall of Musalmans in India," "Life of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan," "The Conciliators Guide" Address "Malibab Manzil," Delhi Gate, Ahmedabad

KAJI, DEWAN BAHADUR HIRALAL LALLUBHAI,
MA, BSc, Advocate (AS), FRGS, FSS,
FRSA, JP, IES (Retd), Kaisari Hind
Medalist, II Class(1930), Founder Chairman,
Vasant Insurance Co, Ltd
Vice Chancellor, Indian
Women's University, Vice
President, All-India Manufacturers' Organisation,
Bombay President,
All-India Cooperative
Institutes' Association,
President, Bombay President, Bombay Marketing Co operative Society Ltd, Director, Bombay Provincial Co operative Land Mortgage



Bank, Ltd Formerly Principal and Professor Bank, Ltd Formerly Principal and Professor of Economics, Gujerat College, Ahmedabad, Professor of Geography and Statistics, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay b 10 April 1886 m Miss Vasantgavri B Sheth of Surat Fellow, Bombay University, Chairman, Board of Studies in Commerce, Andhra Umiversity, President, Mahilavidyalaya Mandal, Surat A Co-operative leader and writer Member, Cttee of Co operative Development, Govt of India, (1945) Founder, Bombay Cooperative Insurance Society and its President (1930 35), Bombay Geographical Society and its President (1930 32) Presided over Provincial Co operative Conferences of over Provincial Co operative Conferences of Mysore (1934) and Rajputana, Central India and Gwalior (1937), Bombay Geographical Conference (1935), Bombay Insurance Policy holders' Conference (1942) Andhre Poss Insurance Policy Insurance Policy notices Conference (1942), Andhra Desa Insurance Policy holders' Conference (1942) Honorary Fellow, Bombay Provincial Cooperative Institute Member, Sub Committees on Insurance and Commercial Examination Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay Member Government Prohibition tion Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay Member, Government Prohibition Research Advisory Committee, Ahmedahad (1930 41), Member of the Board of Government Diploma in Cooperative Accountance, Bombay Publications Exercises in Geometry (1911), Outline Atlas of Indian Propire (1928), Primer on Cooperation (1928), Cooperation in Bombay (1930), Cooperation in India (1932), Life and Speeches of Sir Vithaldas Thackersey (1934), Principles of Vithaldas Thackersey (1934), Principles of General Geography (1938), Great Myster General Geography (1938), Lands by ond the Border (1933) Residence Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

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1 AJI ASHON HIRALAL M Sc Man el g Director Vasant Insu ance Company Itd Bombay sin e Oct 1941 b Scpt 3 1948 J yavatl d there f Mr Ranchhod la I Popau la of S rat



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illustrated high class (English, Urdu and Hindi) holds hereditary seat in Provincial and Viceregal Darbars Publications "Indian Armorial Bearings (under print) dealing with history of Indian States and Estates Addiess Golagani Addiese Golaganj Lucknow

KAMALADEVI, SRIMATHI, b 3rd April, 1903. AMAMBETI, Shistiff, but April, 1903, Pduc Cambridge Course in Sociology, Bediord College, I ondon Univ Originally devoted herself to purifying the stage by acting herself, first made her entry into Congress political life in 1922, the first woman to contest an election to the Legislative Council in India, 1926, actively interested in educational and social problems, particularly the cause of women, Organising Secretary, All India Women's Conference, from the begin ming to 1930, took a leading part in C D Movement, "Pioneer law breaker" in Bombav according to the Police Prosecutor, imprisoned several times, 1930 34, one of the initiators of the Movement against Child Marriage and the propaganda in favour of Sarda Act, staunch Socialist Founder-Organiser, Ali-India Congress Socialist Party, All-India Executive member, All-India Executive Party keenly interested in rural work, member, All-India Cong Comm, in charge of the Women's section of the Volunteer Dept of the Congress, one of the leaders of the Youth Movement, presided over several conferences, carried on propaganda to change the Congress creed to Independence, President, All India Women's Conference. Recreation and Hobbies member, Women's Conference, Recreation and Hobbies Acting, Collection of original pictures and curios Add Santa Cruz, Bombay Suburhan Dist

KAMBLI, SIR SIDDAPPA TOTAPPA, Kt, (Feb 1937) BA, LLB, b Sept 1882 Educ The Dharwar Govt High School and the Deccan & Fergusson Colleges, Poona and at the Govt Law School, Bombay Practised as a pleader in the Hubli and Dharwar Courts, Pres of Hubli My 1922 to 1930, Pres, the Dharwar D L B in 1929 & 1930, elected member of the old Leg Council from 1921-1937 and of the new Leg Assembly since 1937, Min for Education to Bombay Govt 1930 to July 1937 Member, Provi Food & Commodity Advisory Committee Address Hubli

RANDATHIL, MOST REV ANDATHIL, MOST REV MAR AUGUSTIND, D.D., Archbishop, Metropolitan of Ernakulam, Was Titular Bishop of Arad and Co adjutor with right of succession to the first Vicar-Apostolic of Ernakulam, since 1911, b Chemp, Vaikam, Travancore, 25 Aug 1874 Educ Papal Seminary, Kandy, Ceylon, Priest, 1901 Parish Priest for some time Rector of Prep Sem, Ernakulam, and Private Sec to the first Vicar-Apostolic of Erna kulam to end of 1911 Consecrated Bishop, December 3, 1911 Succeeded Rt Rev Dr A Pareparambil as Second Vicar-Apostolic, 9 Dec 1919, Installed on 18 Dec 1919, was made Archbishop, Metropolitan, 21st Dec 1923, (Suffragan sees being Changanacherry, Trichur and Kottayam), Installation 16 Nov 1924 Assistant at the Pontifices Pontifical Throne, 3 Dec 1936 (Jubilee of the Episcopal Consecration) Address Archbishop's House, Ernakulam, Cochin State

Trilingual Journal KANGA, SIP JAMSHEDJI BYRAUJI, KT (1928)

II) holds hereditary MA, LLB b 27th Feb 1875, s of Byramji Bhikaji Kanga, Share and Stock Broker Educ Elphinstone High School, Wilson College, , and Government Law School, y Advocate, High Court, Bombay, Additional Judge, Bombay High Bombay 1903, Additional Judge, Bombay High Court, 1921, Advocate General, 1922-1935 Address Walkeshwar Road, Bombay

KANGA, KHAN BAHADUP TALFJAR DOPABJI B Sc (Leon), Phil Uni (Brux), F R Leon S (Lon), F C T S (Inc), P C T, F C I (England), Gold Medallist, Principal, Homeland Board ing School, b 1892 m 1920, Pilloo Sorabji Dadiburjore

Lormerly Principal of the New Mazagon Boys and Girls' Schools, Joined the Bombay City ARP Organisation in Sept 1939 as Group Warden, Mazagon Division, Apptd as Deputy Divisional Warden of that area and has been nendering very valuable ervices for over 5 years
Rendered valuable services to the Civil Defence



Organisation in Bombay, assisted in the organisation in Bombay, assisted in the rescue Operations at the Bombay Dock Explosion in April '44 Member, Cttee of the "E" Ward, National War Front, Central Cttee of the Released Prisoners' Aid Scty, Associate of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Member, P E N Club, the All India Oriental Conference, the Indian History Congress and the Indian Economic Asson, has placed his services at the disposal Assen, has placed his services at the disposal of the Bombay CID (Spl branch) for a number of years, keen and enthusiastic writer and speaker on Education and Theology Recreation Badminton Address 1404, Nount Road Margaret Bombay 1404, Mount Road, Mazagon, Bombay

ANIA, THE HON MR JUSTIOF HARILAL JERISONDAS, Kt, BA, LLB, Judge, High Court, Bombay b 3rd Nov 1890 m eldest d of Sir Chunilal V Mehta, KCSI About eighteen years' practice at the Bombay Bar as an Advocate on the Original Side of the High Court Acting Judge, High Court, Bombay, 1930, 1931 and 1932 Address 50, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

KANIKA, RAJA BAHADUR SIR RAJENDRA
NARAYAN BHANJA DEO, Kt (1933), O B E
(1918), RAJA OF b 24 March 1881 m d
of late Raja Ladukishore Mandhata, Ruling
Chief of Nayagarh State, Orissa, in 1899
Educ Ravenshaw Collegiate School and
Ravenshaw College, Cuttack Assumed
management of Kanika Raj from Court of
Wards, 1902, Conferred with the personal
title of Raja, 1910, Member, Legislative
Assembly and Bihar and Orissa Legislative
Council at various times, Fellow of Patna Council at various times, Fellow of Patna University, 1917 to 1919, Title of Raja as hereditary distinction conferred in 1919, Member of the Committee elected by Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council to co opt with the Simon Commission 1928. Appointed with the Simon Commission, 1928 Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bihar and Orissa, January 1929 and Vice-President of the Executive Council, December 1931 to January 1934 Conferred

with the title of Raj Bal dur as per onal! distinction 1934 M mber of the Ad fort tdd e s Rajkarika Cuttack Orl sa

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KARANIIA. BEHRAM NAOROSJI, M.L.C., J.P., F.C.I.S., is a leading businessman and Director of many Joint Stock Companies in Bombay, a prominent member of the Municipal



Corporation and an Hony Presidency Magistrate Elected Mayor, 1939 Karanjia has worked for 28 vears either as Chairman. Secretary or Treasurer of relief various funds War Loan & Secretary, Food Control Committees, 1914-19, Our Day Fund & Peoples' Fair, 1921, when H B H the Prince of Wales visited Bombay. Governor's Sind Relief

1930 31, Fund, King George Silver Jubilce & Memorial Funds, Quetta & Bihar Earthquake Relief Funds, Treasurer, Hospital Maintenance
President, St John Ambulance Association He is a great public worker
Chairman (nominated), Versova Beach
1924 34; Trustee, Bombay Maintenance Committee, Vice St John Ambulance Asso-Beach Bombay Port Trust, Member, Standing Committee, etc., and Chairman, Works & Improvements Committees of Bombay Municipal Corporation, on whose behalf he was also on the Advisory Committee of the Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children During the communal riots he did his best to restore good relations between various communities Was Member, Bombay Board of Film Censors, Was Member, Bombay Board of Film Censors, Advisory Committee of the G I P Ry and also B B & C I Ry, Vice-President, W I A A, 1945-46 Excise Advisory Committee, President, Indian Merchants Chamber, 1932, Society of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, 1932 & Railway Passengers & Traffic Relief Association, Silk Merchants' Association, Chairman of the Public Holiday Enquiry Committee (1939) was an Hon visitor to Jail He deals on a large scale in silk and general merchandise, and as a result of his first hand knowledge, has exposed smuggling in silk and other heavy dutiable goods going on through land-frontiers such as Siam Burma, Baluchistan Sind, etc., and thus helped Government to secure additional revenue In regard to goods entering India through Kathiawar Ports he insisted on a cordon being formed at Viramgam as a result of his conference in 1927 with Sir Basil Blackett, the then Finance Member of the Government of India He gave evidence Government of India He gave evidence before the Tariff Board's enquiries into the Cotton Textile, Gold Thread & Silk Industries, the Indian Railway Enquiry (Wedgwood Committee) and the Central & Provincial Banking Enquiry Committees Assessor, Rent Control Committee, 1914-19 President of the Managing Committee of Bai Yamunabai Nair Hospital, was Joint Hon Treasurer of "Children's Aid Society and David Sassoon Industrial School" Elected member on the Executive Ctte of the Children and Society Recipient of the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal the Governor-General's Certificate of Merit, King George V Silver Jubilee Medal and King's Coronation Medal Secretary, Bombay War Gifts Fund from its inception,

and an active member of several other War Committees Member of the Managing Committee "Times of India Storm and Pension Scheme Fund" At present a Trustee of the At present a Trustee of the Bombay Port Trust on behalf of the Indian Merchants Chamber representing "Piece-Merchants' Chamber representing "Plece-coods Section" Member, Indian Refugees Committee, Director, National War Front— Kalbadevi and Ghatkopar Sections President, Rotary Club, Bombay Member of the Executive Committee of "Bombay Red Cross Week" General Manager, Hattersby Mills, Ghatkopur Address Member Mills, "Shangro 4, Carmichael Road, La", Bombay 6

KARAULI, H H MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SIR BHOM PAL DEO BAHADUR YADUKUL CHANDRA BHAL, K C S I b 18 June 1866 s 21 August 1927 1 s, Maharajkumar Shree Ganesh Pal, who has recently been entrusted by H H with full powers of administration and 2 gd s Address Karauli, Rajputana

RARVE, DATTATREYA GOPAL, MA (Bombay)
Principal, Brihan Maharashtra College of Commerce and Asstt Unit Commander, Poona Civic Guard b 24 Dec 1898 Educ
New English School and Fergusson College, Poona, Godben Medalist 1921, Wedderburn Scholar, 1923, Professor of History and Economics, Fergusson College, Poona, 1923
1935 and 1940 43, Principal, Willingdon Coll, Dt Satara, 1935 40, Lieut and for some time Acting Adjutant, Univ Training Corps, 1924
28, Fellow, Univ of Bombay, 1935 40, Secy, Deccan Education Society, 1940 44
Pres, Indian Economic Assen, 1945, Publica tions Two Marathi books on Principles of Economics and Indian Economic Problems (1927, 1929) Federations, a study in Comparative Politics (1933), Poverty and Population in India, 1937, Edited Historical and Economic Studies, 1941, Ranade, the Prophet of Liberated India 1942 Address. Brihan Maharashtra College of Commerce, Poona 4

Millowner LATBHAI, KASTURBHAI m Srimati Sarda Vadilal Zaveri Sardaben, 22, Dec 1894 Chimanlal ωf at Gujarat College, Ahmedabad Educ at Gujarat Concess Ahmedabad, Hon Secy, Ahmedabad Famino elected Educ 1918 19, electrical states of Millowners Committee, Vice-President, Ahmedabad Association, 1923 26, Elect Member, Elected Association, 25 Assembly Legislative representative of the Millowners' Association (1923-26), Nominated as a delegate to the 12th International Labour Conference at Geneva, 1929, Nominated delegate to the 18th International Labour Conference, 1934, Elected President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1934-35, Elected President, Abmedahad Millowners, Association, 1935 of Indian Chambers of Pressurer, 1934-35, Elected Pressurer, 1934-35, Elected Pressurer, 1935 Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, 1935 Ahmedabad Millowners' Member, British Consultative Member, British Consultative England, 1937. and 1936. Consultative Member, British Indian Trade Delegation to England, 1937. Dir, Reserve Bunk of India, Adviser to the Govt of India in the Indo Burma Trade Negotiations, 1940, lead the Ahmedabad delegations on all matters of import such as Tariff Boards, Royal Commissions, Trade delegations, etc., Patron of the Ahmedabad

Education Society Member Scientific and AAY Sir Joseph ispecy Kt (10) JP Industrial Res r h Board 1940a deoution d Manacing Director W H Br dy & Co Ltd Ops of the leaders and Freident of the b 60t Jan 197, 1882 m 19.8 Midred Jan Community in Indi 1st. Sheth Anandil Science February and Anandra Michael Science February and Community in Indi 1st. Sheth Anandil Science February and Community in Indi 1st. Sheth Anandil Science February and Community in Indi 1st. Sheth Anandil Science February and Community in Indi 1st. Sheth Anandil Science February and Community in Indi 1st. Sheth Anandil Science February and Community in Indi 1st. Sheth Anandil Science February and Community in Indi 1st. Sheth Anandil Science February and Community in Indiana Science February and Community in One of the leaders and President of the Jain Community in Indi rt. Sheth Anandii Kalyanji and managing the large religious tunds Elember Textil Control Board since 1943 and of the Indian D le ation to th Cotton Coulc ence heli at Cal o i 1344 lankores haka

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RAULA SIR GANGA B.A. CTE (June 1930)
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1877 m Bhagyathare Wan choo
Educ Gov riment College Labore Assistant Examiner of Public Works Accounts 1896 rose to Accountant General Central Revenues 1925 19 8 Dir ctor Rall way Audit 1929 30 Controller, Civi way Acdit 1923 50 Controller. Crull Account 1920 3 appointed set g Additor General September 1930 to Janu ry 1931. Member 1 tosts and Telegraphs Accounts Enguly Committee 1931 Member Hombay Rorganisation Committee 193 Membe Bind Arimi 1 trailive Committee 1933 34s. Acting Honor ry Treasurer Indian Red Cross Acting Honor ry Treasurer Indian Red Cross (1920) 1933 1935 cam 1930, Hon Trea urer Indian Public Behoels Society upto 1938 Hon Treasurer All India Wom s a Educ tion Jund Association Hon Tre urer Their Fund Association Hon Tre urer Their Majesties Silver Jubilee Fund (India) 1934 35 Chief Minister Judice Fund (India) 1935
5 Chief Minister Jind Stat (Punjab) 1936 43 Apptd M herril has Hon De an Jind Govt and Vice Pres Executive Council 1944 Fellow Punjab University Add New Delhi Solan S ngrur (Jind State)

KAWARDHA THARUR SAHEB of (See Ind an Princes Section)

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KENNLDY SIR HOMAS SINCIAL ACT, MIL. (Ind.), I.R. S. A., Y.P. Director and Gen-Manager Glenfield & kennedy. Ltd., Rombay, & Sheriff of Bombay (1941). b. 1894 at Kilmur nock, Scotland. I due. Letter Coll., I din burgh, received cirly training at Glenfield & kennedy. Itd., kilmurnock, Act. Engineer, Robinson Deep Gold Mines in South Africa for 2 years, joined Glenfield & kennedy. Itd., Bombay, in 1911, served Luropean. War, 1914. 19, has been on the Advisory (tter of the Goll of Engineering Poona for the last. I years, President, Bombay Engineering Congress, 1937. Member of Institution of Engineers (India). Hony. Presidency. Magistrate since 1929, Chairman, Bombay Branch of the Luropean Association for 2 years, examenber, Bombay Legislative Council and Leader of the Luropean Group member, Advisory. Committee, and later Managing Committee of the St. George's Hospital, Bombay, till 1938, member of committee of various organisations including the S.P. C. A., the Bombay Scottish. Orphanage and the Caledonian Society, and an ex-President of the last mentioned, member, European Advisory. Committee for the Bombay War Gifts Lund, Chairman, Bombay. Evacuees. Reception. Committee, since Nov. 1940. Address. Wallace. Building, 9, Wallace. Street, Lort. Bombay.

KLONJHAR RAJA SHRII BAIABHADRA NARAYAN BHANJ DLO, RULLR OI (See Indian Princes' Section)

KLONJHAR SLAIE, RAJKUMAR LAND NALAMAN BHANJ DIO, I R L S. M R A S (Lond) of b 25th July, 1912 Lduc Rujkumar College, Rupur (C P) Graduated



with distinction from the Scottish Church College, Cilcutta University in 1935 Proceeded to England for higher studies and joined the Middle Temple for a course in Law and the London School of Economics' for training in public Administration After returning from England he underwent a course of administrative training for sixteen months

training for sixteen months in Mysore State under Sir Mirza Ismail Was helping his brother in the administration of the State since 10th January, 1940 as Development Commissioner which post he relinquished from 1st March, 1944 Defence Officer from Lebiuary, 1942 till December, 1942 in addition to his work of Development Commissioner Has been nominated fellow of the first Senate of Utkal University by His Excellency the Chancellor Address Keonjhargarh, Keonjhar State, ESA India

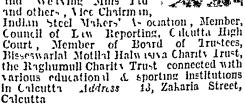
KHATRAGARH RAJA BIRENDRA BAHADUR SINGH, RULER OF (See Indian Princes' Section) CHAIRPUR H H MIF LAIZ MORIMIA

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Princes' Section)

KHAITAN, BRAGWATI PRASAP, BA, BL (Cal Univ) b 9th July 1901, son of Re-Bahadur Seth Laurang Rai Khaitan decressed Attorney at Law (enrolled 3.4.30), Advocat (curolled 11.9.36) Notary Public (appointed 50.5-

Carcolled 11 9 36) Notary
Public (appointed 50 51934), partner of
Mes is Khaltan & Co.
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Bhartla Llectric Steel Co.
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KHAITAN, D.P., M.L.A., Bengal b Aug 14,
1888 General Manager of Birla Brothers,
Ltd., Member, Bengal Legislative Assembly,
I cllow of Calcutta University Member of
Provincial Wir Supply
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Provincial Wir Supply Committee and of General Advisory Citice (Munitions), Sugar Committee of Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Public Relations Committee of Bengul, Central A R P Committee I oodgrams Policy Committee Central Food Advisory Council, Rice Purchasing Board (Bengal), Bengal Central Relief I und

Committee of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, Indian Chamber of Commerce, &c., &c. Pition of Bengal Flying Club, Chairman of Sugar Linguary Committee, Chairman of House Insurance (War) Committees of the Indian Jute Mills Association, Indian Sugar Syndicate, Indian Chamber of Commerce, etc. President of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, The Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, (Calcutta), Bengal Flying Club, The Bengal Millowners' Association, &c. &c. Is a director of several cotton Mills and sugar Mills, etc. He was a Commissioner of the Calcutta Corporation from 1921 24 and 1936 to 1938 and M.L.C., Bengal, 1922 26, President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, 1928 and 1930 Member, Indian Delegation to the International Labour Conference in Geneva In 1928, Governing Body of the International Labour Conference in Geneva Commission in India, 1929 32, The Jute Commission in India, 1929 32, The Jute Enquiry Committee, 1933, Bengal Board of Economic Enquiry, 1934 and Commissioner of

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CIE, MLA b 1507, Iduc Tdwardes Coll, Peshawar, 1919, Member, Municipal Cttee and Cantonment Board, 1922-37, Hon Magistrate 1930-37, ubmitted Memorandum, Bray Inquiry Cttee (1922), Chairman, Reception Cttee, Frontier Postal & R MS Conference, Peshawar (1925), gave evidence before the Me of Consent Cttee, the Banking Enquiry Cttee and the Loyal Statutory Commission (1929), Chairman, Reception Cttee, All-India Postal & R MS Conference, Peshawar (1929) submitted Memorandum, Paris R T C (1930), President, Punjab Sanatan Dharam I ducation Conference, Lahore (1930), Member, Frontier Re KHANNA, RAI BAHADUP MIHP CHAND, ference, Lahore (1930), Member, I routier Regulations Luquiry Citics set up by the Govt of India (1031), and I routier Leg Council (1032-37), gave evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Cttee, London (1933), President, Punjab Sanatan Dharam Mahasir Dal Conference, Rawalpindi (1934), Chairman, Reception Citee. I rontier Punjub Sindh Hindus' Conference, Peshawar (1934), Member, I rontier (orruption Enquiry (tice, Member, I rontier (orruption Enquiry (tree, and the Provincial I ranchise (tree co opted member of the Lothian and Hammond Cttees, I induce Minister, I rontier Gost (1937), Member I rontier leg Assembly, Red Cross Ottee, Non Party Conference (Sapru), Detained in Central Iail Bhagalpur for defving the ban placed by the Gost of Bilary on the Session of the Hindu Mahasabha (1941), India's delegate to the Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations (Canada) (1942), Scoy, I rontier Congress Parliamentary Party 1913 44 Publications Palistan—A Hindu I rew Address 28, Sadder Road, Peshawar

KHARE, HON'BLT DP NAPAYAN BHASKAR,
BA, MD, Member, Viceron's Laccutive
Council, Department of Commonwealth Relations since May, 1943 b 1884 CP
Medical Service, 1907 16 Resigned from
Government service in 1916 Member of the
Legislative Council of CP and Berar from
1923 to 1929, elected on the Swaray Party
ticket Imprisoned in 1930 Civil Disobedience
Movement Member, Central Legislative
Assembly from 1935 to 1937 where he placed
on the Statute a bill called the "Ariya Marriage
Validation Bill" First Prime Min of the CP
and Berar, 1937-38, resigned on account of
differences with Mr Gandhi and the Congress
Working Committee on the issue of demo Working Committee on the issue of democracy in the Congress helped to resolve the deadlock between Indian Press and Govt of India over Bhansali Fast affair, which resulted in a compromise satisfactory to Piof Bhansali who was fasting to death as a protest against Gout a contract of the satisfactory to Piof Bhansali who was fasting to death as a protest against Govt's attitude in declining an enquiry into alleged police excesses in connection with the Chimur disturbances, Has been responsible to put on the Statute Book the Reciprocity Act which provides for the same treatment in India to the South African Europeans as is given to Indians in South Africa by the Union Govt Address New Delhi, India Mahil, Phantal Nagara C.P. Dhantoli, Nagpur, C P

KHAREGAT, SIR PHIROZE MIRWAN, KT (1943), C I E (1935), B A, I C S Addl Secretary, Dept of Education, Health

and I ands, since May 1944 b 29th 1890 m Miss M Dadabhov (20th Dec 1919), I'duc Bombay and Clare C Cambridge, apptd after exam of crived in India, 9th Dec 1914, and in the United Prox- as Asst Magte and It Mayte June 1922, Offg Under S Govt of India, June to November Offg Magte and Colle, April 1923 c Apl 1931, Offg Registrar, Coop Soc Dec 1926, Secty to Govt UP Dej Industries and Lduen, Mer 1932, again, Sept 1925, Labour Comme, 1938, Vice Chairman, Imperial Counc Agric Revearch, April 1939 to May 1ddress 12, Queensway New Delhi 12, Queensway New Delhi 1ddress

KHATAU, SETH DHAPAMSEY MUIPAJ, Prominent Millowner and Industrialist I I lphinston Coll and the Royal Institt Science Liected Chairman Millow Asce, Bombay (1937 33) at a very young age. At 1 and 1975

present he is Director of nearly 40 limited companies and combines including Cement Companies, Textile Mills, Insurance Companies, Shipping Airlines Compinies,

Airlines etc. etz The Associated Cement Cos Ltd., The Khatau Makanji Spg & Wyg Co, Ltd., The Tata Iron & Steel Co, Ltd., The Tata Hydro Electric Power Suj Co Ltd., The Pombay Steam Navigation Ltd., The Air Services of India Ltd., Central Bank of India, Ltd., etc. Addr. Laymi Building, Ballard Pier, Fort, Boml

HEMKA, MADANIAL, President, Mary Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, Council Corporation of Calcutta, Member, Ben Post-Wai Reconstruction (Industrial Devel



ment) Committee, P vincial War Supply Ad sorv Committee, Calcu Port Committee of the l port Advisory Committ Local Advisory Committ of T I Ry Chamber Commerce Food Supply (gamsation, Indian Air Foi Welfare Cttce (Bengal District Sailors, Soldiers a Airmen's Board, S V Marwari Hospital, Marwa

Assen, Calcutta Pinjrapole Society, Hime Abala Ashram Cttee, Vice President, Bal Kalikamliwala Panchavet Kshetra, Riki kesh, Solicitors' Employees' Association Director of Ice, Board, Cotton, Flour and O Mills, Investment, Land Development, Chimical & Drug, Newspaper Companies Partne of Messrs Khaitan & Co, Solicitors, Son & Babu Jamnadas Khemla, who has variou industrial and business concerns Address 1B, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta

KHER, BAL GANGADHAR, BA, LLB, Experiment of Bombay b 1888, Educ at Wilson College Vurjeewandas Madhavdas Sanskrit Scholar

Bhawco Daji Prizeman Dak hina Fellow | KHOSLA, Kavsut Ram Emrolled as \ kii 191 | Selicitor 1918 | Imre in Publi hing Co Partner Mesyrs M milal her Ambal 1 | Imre in Publi hing Co to Sekkitors Fr Direct 1 corbas Mutma In Avurance Society LA Takin active In Avurance Society LA Takin active I fold Commercial Pan I he Swain Party & triany of the Corporation of the Commercial Pan I he Swain Party & triany of the Market No. 1200 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 10 Satyagraha Inquiry Committee Member Congress Committe In 1930 sentenced to eight months if orous imprison ment and fine Again arr ed 193 tenced to two vears ri-crous imprisonment and tence to two vears in croasing recommens and here Lr Preil at Hail a vak S nch Maharahtra I cound r Romb y Legal A I Scelety Chairpan S Bradhan nl An th Mahlashlram Le d r Horibay Lecilatus of Congress Party I rime Minist r 1937 39 Art sted and Imeri oel under Defence of Children a As.-en Chirm. Fulp—Th Children a Own 1 per liteste td me thly Ma azine fo loys and girls tddren Alaka 14th Lead Khar Bombay

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IDWAI MOMANMED LINSAYUR RAHMAN BI (ALI) 1915 a da Ba (Anniah) 1915 B rist ti n Lamind r f Bar gaon Dist Bars bunkl b 1857 m d file Ruya of dandar than the second of the Ruya of dandar (Bar anniah ba

Commissioner's Court (Oudh) and have been commissioner's Court (Oudh) and have been practising since then, Seev., D. P. Provincial Muslim Learne 1923 10. Member of the D. P. Muslim League Working (tree elected member of the Lucknow Municipal Board 1928 14, elected as member of the D. P. Leg Council in 1940 on Muslim League ticket Actively interested in Social, educational and political uplift of Indians, specially of Muslim community. Address 5, Oninton Road. iommuniti Address i, Quinton Road, Lucknow

KIDWAI, RAH AHMAD, b 1894 Idme M A O College, Aligarh, Zamindar, gave up attending law lectures as non-co-operator, 1921 Secret in and President, U P Congress Committee, 1922-26, Sentenced to one verification of the committee, 1922, Member and whip of Swaraj Party, Leg Assembly, 1926-29, Minister, UP Goyt, 1937-39, Add Maguli, Barabanki Dist

RIMATRAI ASSOCIAL, RAO BAHADUR, JP b October 1884 A leading member of Sindhi Punjabi Community Llected by joint electorate from various wards to Karachi Municipal Corporation and

served there on Managing Committee Garden Committee, and other Committee Special Lirst Class Magistrate 1913 38. Life Member of Ida Rieu Poor Committee Welfare Association and Member of Standing Committee Life Member and Hony Treasurer of S.P.C. 1, Hony Secretary and Treasurer of Karachu Branch of Mony Treasurer and Trustee

surer of Karachi Branch of Overseas Lengue, Hony Trensurer and Trustee of H M King Limperor's Anti Tuber culosis Fund (Sind Branch), Hony Trensurer, Sind Provincial Tuberculosis Association, Hon Secretary, Sind War Fund for city of Karachi (Hindu Section), Member of The Tuberculosis Association of India, Member of Organising Committee of Sind War Week & Karachi (War Week Fete), nominated Member of Managing Committee of Poor Patients Relief Society and Member of Shri Nathdwara Managing Committee Recipient of Coronation Medal, Afrinama and Gold Watch Address

Medal, Afrinama and Gold Watch Address 65, Britto Road, Jamshed Quarter, Karachi

KING, THE HON MR JUSTICL ARCHIBALD JOHN, KT, BA (Hons) (Oxford), ICS, Judge, Madras High Court b 27 July, 1887 m Mary Annette Halliwell (1915), Educ Liverpool College, Lincoln College, Oxford Appointed to ICS 1910, Arrived in India, Nov 1911, Appointed to High Court, July, 1934 Address The Albany, College Rord, Cathedral PO Madras

KIRCHNER, BERNARD JOSPPH, CBE b Nov 23, 1894, m Vivienne Mary, y d of the late Lt Col T Ffrench, IA, 2 ds Educ Clapham Coll and Imperial Coll of Science, London Served in European War, 1914 19, Artists Rifles, South Staffordshire Regt and RAF, BEF France, 1914-15, Joined

The Stite men 1922 Mgr., The Lingle-hman, 1928 10. Mg. I ditor. The State-man. Delhi., Dir. The State-man, Ltd. Hon Freisurer, Indian I aster Newspaper Society, 1939 41, Indian I astern Newspaper Society, 1939 41, Member, Delhi Notional Service Advisory Committee, 1929 11, Chief Press Advisory Govt of India 1941 14 Clubs I DG, Tollygunge, Saturday Publications I dited the Artists Rifles Roll of Honour (1929) Address (of The Statesman' Ltd., Address (of The Statesman' Ltd., Cilcutta

KIRLOSKAR L K., founder of Kirloskar Brog Itd b 1849 at Gurlhosur in Belgium District Started career is drawing teacher at Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, where he wered for 14 years, acquiring mechanicil and Inameering I now-ledge during his spare time After leaving as spire time.
After leaving service attempted to manufacture buttons and pill boxes.
Started Cycle business at Belgaum, 1898. Brought out a hand chaff cutter, 1990. 1900, started manufacture of improved fron plourlis, 1904. I stablished at Kirloskarwadl, Aundh State, 19 and incorporated the business into State, 1910 limited hability concern, 1920 Founder of the Mysore kirloskar Ltd in Radhabu Kirloskar, died 1933 has four sons and one daughter. Three of his sons are Managing kirloskar Bros. Ltd. and the fourth is conducting a form rear Repealers. Spends a ducting a farm near Bangalore Spends a retired life in his farm Hobby Agri Adlms Kirloskarwadi, Aundh Stite

ICS, MA (Bom), BA (Ovon), Bur at Law (Lincoln's Inn) Industrial Adviser to the Govt of India since 1945 b 28 January 1888 m to Guli H Gidvani Educ N H Academy, Hyderabad (Sind), D J Sind College, Karachi and Merton Coll, Oxford Asstt Collr and Magte, Ahmedabad, Broach and Surat, 1912-1918, Municipal Commssr, Surat, 1918 to 1920 Collr and Dist Magte, Kaira, 1923 24, D. Secretary to Government, Rev Deptt, 1924 26, Collector of Kolaba, 1928, Deputy Secretary, Indian Central Committee, 1929, Collector of Panch Mahals and Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, 1930 31 Municipal Commissioner, City of Bombay, 1931 34, Member, Legislative Assembly, 1935, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, April 1935. Chief Secretary to the Government of Sind, 1936 38 Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, 1938 41 Chief Secretary to the Gott of Bombay, 1942 Adviser to H E, the Governor of Bombay, 1943, Prime Minister, Bikaner State, 1943 44 Address C/o The

Bank of India, Fort, Bombay

KIRPALANI, HIRANAND KHUSHIKAM, CIE,

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m Tehmi, daughter of late Mr K R Kami of Ootacimund One son, one daughter Educ Rappipli High School, Elphinstone College, Bombay, and Government Law College, Bombay Practised on the appellate side, Bombay High Court from 1912 to 1915 Appointed Private Secretary to H H the

1915 Appointed Private Secretary to H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla, 1916, Naib Dewan, Rajpipla, 1927, Dewan, Rajpipla, November 1930 Has taken keen interest in the welfare of the cultivators of the State and has been instrumental in introducing measures for alleviating agricultural indebtedness. Elected member of the Ministers Committee of the Chamber of Princes as Representative of the Gujarat States Group in 1939, re elected, 1942 and 1944 Address Rajpipla (Gujarat States Agency)

KRIPALANI, J B, ACHARYA, M A, (History and Economics), Director of the Shri Gandhi Ashram, Village and Khadi Organisation in the provinces of U P, Delhi, and Hindustham C P, also the working General Secretary of Indian National Congress Educ M A, 1912, Professor in Behar under the Calcutta University, 1912-17, joined Mahatma Gandhi in Champaran Satyagiaha, 1917, was with him in Kaira (Gujrat) worked as Private Secretary to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, 1918, Professor of Politics in the Benares Hindu University, 1919, Left the University, the Sri Gandhi Ashram, Benares, and started Khadi and Village work, 1920, In charge of the Gujrat Vidvapith as Acharya (Principal), 1922-27, arrested and imprisoned under Defence of India Rules in Aug 1942 Released on 15th June 1945 Add Shri Gandhi Ashram, Meerut, or Swaraj Bhavan, Allahabad

KRISHNA MUNON, RAO SAHIB E, FOOS, Deviswom Commissioner, Cochin State, S India b in 1896 Private Secretary to His Highness the late Maharaja, while he was heir apparent, and Manager of his Estates from 17th August 1915 Trivelled all over India Palace Controller of His Highness the late Maharaja, May 1932 to 10th February 1936 Accompanied His Highness in all tours to Upper India Commissioner of Devaswoms (all charitable institutions and temples) from 10th February 1936 Fellow of the Corporation of Certified Secretaries, London (1935) Extensive tour in England and Continent where he was on deputation as Secretary to Sir R K Shan mukham Chetty, one of the Indian Delegates to the League of Nations, 1938 Special interview with His Holiness the Pope at

Rome Additional Special Officer in connection with His Excellency the previous Viceroy's visit to Cochin Rao Sahib in 1939 Address Trichur, Cochin State

KRISHNA RAU, SIR Mysore Nanjundiah Kt, Cr 1934, Diwan Bahndur, 1924, Raja karyaprasakta, 1922, retired member of Council, Government of Mysore b 27th Jin 1877, Educ Maharaja's College, Mysore Held appointments under the Government of Mysore as Comptroller, Financial Secretary, President, Mysore State Life Insurance Committee, Member of Council, Chairman of the Board of Management of the Mysore Iron Works, and Dewan Address Basavangudi, Bangalore City, S India

KRISHNAMACHARI, TIRUVALLUR THATTAI, BA, Merchant, Senior Partner, T T Krishnamachari & Co, b Nov 26, 1899, m Str. Rajammal (dead 1931), Educ Madras Christian College Madras, entered business in 1921, was elected representative of the Indian Commerce Constituency to the Madras Leg Assembly in 1937 and played a prominent part in legislative and other work in the Madras Assembly during the time of the Congress Ministry, has been taking keen interest in the Indian mercantile organisations in the Madras Presidency and the economic life of the Province in general, elected to the Central Assembly in October 1942 in bye election for Tanjore Trichinopoly non-Mohammadan Rural Constituency and has since been a prominent member of the Nationalist Group in the Central Assembly Address No 2, Cathedral Road, Madras

KRISHNAMACHARI, RAO BAHADUR SIR Vangal THIRUVENKATA CHARI, KCIE (1936), Kt (1933), CIE (1926), BA, BL b Feb 8, 1881, m Sri Rangammal, 1896, 3 s, 2 d Educ Presidency Coll, Madras and Law Coll, Madras Entered Madras Civil Service as Dy Collector, 1903, Chief Revenue Officer, Cochin State, 1908 11, Under-Secy to Govt, 1916-19, Secy to Govt of Madras, 1924-27 Delegate to the three Round Table Conferences and Joint Parliamentary Select Cttee, and Member of the Provincial Constitution, the Services, the Federal Structure, the Federal Finance Sub Cttees and Reserve Bank Cttee, 1930 34 Delegate on behalf of India to the Assembly of the League of Nations, 1934 and 1936, Attended H M's Coronation, 1937, Adviser to Indian Delegation to Imperial Conference, 1937 Member, Central Advisory Board of Education, Govt of India since 1940, Chairman, Minister, Cttee, Chamber of Princes since 1941, Dewan of Baroda, 1927-44 On leave preparatory to retirement from Baroda State since April 1945 Indian delegate on the Preparatory Commission to the Umbed Nations Organisation, Nov. 1945 Address Lloyd Road, Madras

KRISHNASWAM AIYANGAR, SAKKOTTAI, M A (Madras, 1899), M R A S (1903) I R Hist S (1904-36), Hon Ph D, Calcutta University (1921), F R A S B (1031), Mysoro Title: "Rajisevasikta" (1932), Dewin Bahadur, June 1936, Editor, Journal of Indian

HI torv b 15 Ap 11871 m 1893 and 1915 KULKARNI UDDRAV HANMANT O D A Educ St. Jo pha College and Central Coll Bang lore F How Madras and Mysor Lind State Unit estity Profess or of Ind in History and Ard solocy, Madras November 1911 b Founde of Ho y Vice Pre Ident 1911 b Founde of Io y Vice Pre Ident 1911 b Founde of Io John L. John L Myth c So i ty B ngalo Joint Ld for I dien Antiq ry 19 3 33 Peader Call tt Univer lty 1919 II , Corr 10 dent Archæ logical S v y of I di 19 1 6 ral Seoy Ind n O iental C ference 19 6 33 Me ber I dian Histo lc l Re c d Commi 1 n ral 1930 4 P id t South Indian 1 cu 1908 Indi n O ie t l Conferenc Mys e Indian Ri tory Congress 1940 Reilet o the Get Sile Med 1 of the Institut Historique et d H raldique D Fr nce and the Campbell Gold Med I of The Poyal Asiatic Soci ty Bombay Publi to Ma meth li it Il storic l Setting E I ton f Ili di Admi s t t ve I ist tuli s n S th I d Th If t j d Cult S
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KPISHNASWAMI AIYAP SIR ALLADI KU (193) Advoc te Cen Mad s (Petd) b M s 1883 m Venkolakih mma Ed e Madra Christian College Law Coll re Madras Apprentice at law under the late Justice P R Su d ram Iye ppointed Advoc te Gen rali 19 9 Memb of th Legilt v awarded K a l Hind Council Sher Medal in recognition of he piti nthr pi work 19 8 Dewan Bah dur in 1930 Knighted 193 wa m mber f the Syndicate f the M d as University for sev al ve ra M mb rofth S te of the Madras Univer sity t k s interest in public ocial nd tell lous movements such s Pam krishna Mylap re has sub crib d Students Ho larg am unts to ch rit ble instituti ns has e dowed in th M dra Andh a and Anna help 1 seve al m lai Universiti tud nts m mb r of th Cosm pol t n Club M d a del vered the Co vocation addre ttle Andh U ve ity in 1930 member of the P it C mmittees appoint be by the Government f I da to amend th Lw (Glund P APPA JAGADISAY MOHANDAS M A Ph D Government f I da to amend th Lw (Glund D D) it it is not Professor f clating to Partin ship and it law risting t the sale f goods AdV cat Gen Madra 199—Jolly 1944 Has ndow d P 0000 to the Bar C uncil, the int r t from which to be util ed ho o imm blen mily to any i wer with similarited to read ap per on Com U SA vas St te Gu til th Am I can Gout i wer with similarited to read ap per on Com on a Mil. not to blight but r yell in a Le f the Andh U ve ity in 1930 member pa ativ Jurisprudence o i t m tional i w

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> tw nthe tw cu tries adal oto er a ex h of P ofes o St dents and S holar hips Ed Dos ton C liege (Mad as) Harvard Boston and Columbia Universities

Specialized in Philosophy, Sociology and Education Appointed Professor of Philosophy, Lucknow Christian College, 1915, Reader in Philosophy, Lucknow University, 1921 Delegate to the General Conference of the M. E. Church, U.S. A., 1924, and to the 19th World Conference of the Y. M. U. A., Helsingfors Finland, 1926 Member of the Institute of International Politics, League of Nations, Geneva, 1926 Travelled extensively in Europe and America, Invited to lecture at Cornell, Syracuse, Columbia and other American Universities Appointed Professor of Philosophy and Sociology, Mysore University, 1931 and Professor of Social Economy in the Tata Institute in 1936 and its Director in 1941 Has contributed numerous articles to journals on Philosophy, Education and Social Work. Address Tata Institute of Social Science, Bombay 8

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KUTCH HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAO (See Indian Princes Section)

KYNNERSLEY, THOMAS RALPH SNEYD, OBE, MG, ACGI, MINSTCE, MISTRUCEE, MIE (Ind), Chief Engineer, Concrete Association of India b 23rd Dec 1886 Educ Rugby



School and City and Guilds
School and City and Guilds
Engineering College, London

m Alice, d of the Revd
Canon Barker, 2 daughters
Pupil of Sir William Matthews is City G, of Coode
Son and Matthews, 1909 11
Assistant Engineer, Tanjong
Pagar, Dock Works, Singapore, till 1914 Royal
Engineers, 1914 to 1919
Executive Engineer, Bomby Improvement
Trust,

1921

1920 to 1927, Chief Engineer, 1927-29 1921-29 R E Field Co A F (I), Major Commanding this unit, 1925 29 Toined Concrete Association of India 1929, Chief Engineer, 1936 to date President, Bombay Engineering gress, 1930, Rotary Club of Bombay, Il Bombay Branch of the Institution of neers (India), 1938 39 President of Indian Roads and Transport Develonation Ltd from 1944 Pre Institution of Engineers (India), Address 20, Hamam Street, Fort, Bo

LACDY, WALTER GRAMAM, CIE (ICS, Bihar b July 17, 1894, m Frances Joan, d of D Pell-Smith I Educ Bedford School and Balliol Oxford Served in the Great War, 191 Lintered Indian Civil Service (Bihar Orissa) in 1919, Commissioner, Tirhut 1944 Address Clo Grindlay & Co, Cal

LAHORE, THI RIGHT REVEREND GO DUNSFORD BARNE, D.D., M.A., C.I.E. O. V.D., Bishop of Lahore b. May 6, 1870 Dorothy Kate Akerman Educ Clifton and Oriel Coll., Oxford., Assistant M. Summer Fields, Oxford., Chaplain, In Ecclesiastical Establishment, Principal, rence Royal Military School, San Address. The Close Lahore

LAKHTAR, THAKORE SAHEB SHP1 IN SINHJI SAHEB, THAKORF SAHEB OF 15th April 1907 Educ at Rajkumar Co Rajkot m in 1926 Bai Shri Vijayakun

Sabeb, daughter of Raolishri Takhatsinhi Saheb of Mansa Attended the Reception Darbar held by HE the Viceroy at Rajkot in 1936 in company with his father, the late Thakore Saheb Shri Balvirsinhi Saheb Ascended the Gadion the 2nd July 1940 on the death of his father Has one son Yuvri Saheb Shri Balbhadrasinhii

Saheb (Herr apparent) born on the November 1929, and two daughters Addi The Palace, Lakhtar, Kathiawar, India

LAL, RAI SA LAKSHMI NARAYAN Pleader and Zemindar b 1870 Kunwer Srimati Navarani Patna, and Aurangabad, Gays nominated Member of the first Li lative Assembly, and non official Chairs Local Board, and Central Co operative B Aurangabad, and Chairman of its Advi-Committee Publications Glories of In Medicine, Sahyog, Samudrijatra, Tu Main Points of Co operation, Updesh Mar and Charkha Mahatmva Hindu-Musal Ekta, Sri Gitaratnawali, Sri Gandhi and Artodhar Arti Address Aurangal Dist Gaya (Bihar)

LAKSHMII ATIH MRS PURNING MA M.3E M LA 5 1891, Id WCC Madras Secy Bharat St 1 Mand 1 D 1 gate to 10th Internation 1 Women's Suffrage Wilance Congress laris Ju 19 6 Member Clin leput Dt Bd nd M dras Univ anat leput Dt 193 nu 31 dras univ man first woman to be imprisoned in 8 tl sagral Movem t for b king, alt Law 1949 Lx Member M d 8 Univ rity Sen to Presid ent Youth Le gue Madras and Deputy Speaker Madras Levi lative Assembly Flected to the Madra Municipal Corporation 43 Ha is Road Madras 1935 Add et

LALKAKA JEHANGIP ARDESHIR & 3 M rch 1884 Grandso f Ki n Bahadur 91 Nowrojee Pestonji Vakii Cik Nowrojee Pestonji Vakii Uib m Miss Tehmi Jams tji kharas of Randra FJ e Ahm d b d High S h ol Liphinston Coll Lombay Sir J J cho i of Art Bomb y a d St J l s Wood a d We tminster School f Art Lo do P Inted We timinster Sciool of Art Lo do. P Inted the transmort sport air of the Trone shah little transmort sport air of the Trone shah little transmort sport air of the Trone shah little transmort sport sport air of the Trone shah little transmort spor raminutio 191 1935 Chosen by the Cott of India to copy rol potrtails i hnpl nd 1930 f rth vi y Ho e and th U i C hot New Dil Dj Die t Sir J J School of Art Bomb y 1931 5 Aw rded the hi i mpe C org V Silv r Jubiles Hed 1 and 1 dd ess St ddo 0 Y pean Sea Itoad Bomb 3

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LATHI THAKORE SAUFS SHREE PRALHAD SINUSI OF (S I dian Prince S et)

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ATTEI ALMA CLE (133) O BE (1919)

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LAILHE ANNA BABAH M.A. LL B (Bombay) 6 18 8 rs to Jyot habal K dreed Rolhapur 22 4 c. DecenCollege Poons Prof of Engl h 1 ducate the college Loth pur 1907 114 ft. and the college Loth 190 blish in Enhadurship confirmed in 1930 which it reigned in 1936 Atte ded India R d T bl C af rence in London 3 Ad i r to th States Delegation Chair in Cent i Co-operative Enak Belgatum District 193 Finance Minister Government I Bombay 193 39 Publicat ons Introduction to Jainism (E gli h) Growth of British Fmpire in India (Marathi) Memoirs of Shahu Chhatrap ti Shri Shahu Chhatrap patiche Charitra in Ma athi (19 5) blems of Indi n Stat s (English) 1930
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LAW BHABANI CHURN 5 14th March 1880 Educ priv tely Studied art and is not only a lead; g rist of Bengal b t i promi entity as oct ted with the social life culture and the glass of Bengal B sides

the first of Bengal B sides being great patron and c mnolsseur f rt he h s been one of the prime m et of the Indian Ac demy of Art nd is o of the F der D ors of the F der D ors of the first in I dustry e hibitions He is wild the lower of the contributions of the contribu-

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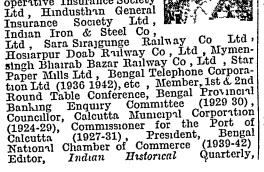
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Ltd, Calcutta Oriental Press Ltd, and Cold Storage & Creameries Ltd, Pro prietor, N N Law & Co, Director, Hindusthan Co-Director, Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd, Hindusthan General Insurance Society Ltd,



Author of learned books o Publications ancient Indian Polity and other historical an 96, Amher: economic subjects 1ddress Street, Calcutta

LEACH, THE HON SIP (ALFRED HENRY)LIONEI Knighted (1938), Chief Justice, High Court Madras b 3 Feb 1883, m Sophia Hedwi Kiel, d of Prof Dr Heinrich August Kiel, Bont Called to the Bar, 1907 Appointed Judge c the Rangoon High Court, 1933, appointe Chief Justice, High Court, Madras, 1937 Address Brodie Castle, Adyar, Madras

LEWIS, H E SIR (WILLIAM) HAWTHORM KCSI (1940), KCIE (1938), CSI (1934), CIE (1931), ICS, Governor c Orissi b Kasauli, India, 29th June 1888 m Alice Margaret Rose Hewitt, widow c Licut Ronald Erskine

Hewitt, R N and daughter of the late George Edward **Tduc** Woodhouse Oundle School and Carus College, Cambridge Arrived in India, December 1912, served in Bihar and Orissa as Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Censor Duty, Bombry, 1915-16, Under Secretary to Government of



Bihar and Orissa, 1918, Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur, 1923 Revenue Secretary, Government of Bihar and Orissa, 1925, on special reforms duty, Hom Dept Government of India, 1927, Join Secretary, Government of India, Reform Office, 1930, on deputation to the India Round Table Conference in London, 1930 and 1931, Reforms Commissioner to Government of India, 1932-35 and 1936 41 Appointed Governor of Orissa from 1st April, 1941 Address Governor's Camp, Orissa Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur,

LIAKAT ALI, SIR SYED, MA, LLB, Kt (1934) Member of Cabinet, Bhopal State Member, Aligarh Mushm Univ Court and Delhi Univ Court b 1st July, 1878 m t Akbari Begum (now deed) Lduc Bareil Coll, Bureilly, UP, and Muir Central Coll Aliahabad Entered service of Bhopal State in 1903, held many different posts and receive the titles of 'Nasirulmulk' and 'Motame dus Sultan' from the State in recognition of distinguished services Address Bhopal, C.

LIAQAT HAYAT KHAN, NAWAB, SIR, Kt KBE (See Nobles' Section)

LLOYD, ALAN HUBERT, SIR, BA (Centable CSI, CIE, ICS (Retd), Lstablishmer Officer and Evaminer of Capital Issues, Govin India b Aug 30, 1883 m Violet Mary, d of the India b Aug 30, 1883 m King Williams Collate J C Orrock Educ King Williams Collate J Corrock Todac King Williams Collate J Canus College, Can bridge Appointed to Indian Civil Service Burma. 1907 Member. Central Board Burma, 1907 Member, Central Board Revenue, from 1923 to 1938, Commer Secretary, Government of India, 1939 4

LOBO, THE HON MR JUSTICE CHARLI MANUEL, BA, LLB, Judge, Chief Court Sind (Retired) b 11th Aug, 1884 m Heler D Abreo Educ, St Patrick's High School

Karnchi D J Sind Coll and Govt Law School Bombay I ractised t the harnchi Bar 190 193 "Duble Prosecutor for Sind and Govt Pleader in the Court of the Jud and Govt Pleader in the Court of the Jud 194 1957 during all o specific and b tv en 194 and 1937 during all o specific and b tv en 194 and 193 act 19 time as Add Judichi Court on 16th April 1940 when permanent Add Judich I com appen in d Judg Chief Add Judich I com appen in d Judg Chief the Judich I commission r of Sind 1 to Chi f t cut O mile ting (11 f Jul 1 e f the Cli f Court of Sind from 6 4 to 108 44 date of Chiefa ting Torm k raci!

LORANTHAN PLAMEDATS MA (Madras De Citica) London (Gold in Prit in Feonomics—10 I b Oct 10 1894 St. in Feonomics—10 I b Oct 10 1894 St. Cospn's Coll Uni of M d s London's hool of Leconomics United Colleges (Gold in Companies) London's Lon

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Agencies Ltd, The Central Provinces Railways Co Ltd, The Hingir Rampur Coal Co Ltd, The Kohnoor Mills Co Ltd, The Shiorappur Syndicate Ltd, etc, Director, The Associated Cement Companies Ltd, Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Ltd, Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co Ltd, etc Address "Himat Nivas," Dongarsi Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay Hill, Bombay

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of the firms of Messrs I chandra and C R Loyalka For sometime Hon Secre-tary of the Rajputana Shikshamandal, Bombay Treasurer of Hon the Bombay Presidency Scouts' Association Bov tıll 1939 and at present Hon Treasurer, Bombay Presidency Hindustan Scouts' Association Director of the East India Cotton



Association, Ltd in 1936
Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1935 39 President of the All-India Cow Protection Conference at Muttra in 1939 and at Nagpur in 1940 Vice-President of the All-India Varnashram Swaraj Sangh Member of the Jaipur State Constitutional Reforms Committee Address Stock Exchange New Building, Fort, Bombay

LUCKNOW, THE RT REV SYDNEY ALTRED BILL, MA, Bishop of Lucknow b Feb 21, 1884, m Margaret d of the late Canon G E Ford Educ Trinity Coll, Cambridge, Constant of St. Georgie, Burminghom, 1907-9. Curate of St George's, Birmingham, 1907-9, St Leonard's Bilston, 1909-11, Chaplain on Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment in on Indian Ecciesiastical Establishment in UP, 1911-38, Canon of All Saints' Cathedral, Allahabad, 1922-26 Archdeacon of Lucknow, 1926-37, Vicar of St Matthias, Plymouth, 1936-38 Address Bishop's Lodge, Allahabad

LUNAWADA, LIEUT HIS HIGHNESS MAHARANA SHRI VIRBHADRA-SINHJI, RAJAJI SAHEB of Lunawada State (See Indian Princes Section)

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MACKAY, SIR IVEN GIFTARD, BA (Sydney), DSO & Bar (1917), CMG (1918), Croix de Guerre (1918), KBE (1941), Greck Military Cross (1941), High Commissioner for Australia in India, b April 7, 1882, m Marjorie Eveline d of Brig Gen JB Meredith and Mrs Meredith, Raymond Terrace, NSW Educ Newington Coll, Sydney and St Andrews Coll, Univ of Sydney, Resident master, Shore School, North Sydney, 1905 10, Lecturer and Demonstrator in Physics, Univ Lecturer and Demonstrator in Physics, Univ Lecturer and Demonstrator in Physics, Univ of Sydney, 1910, served in Gallipoli and France during World War I, 1914 19, Commanded 4th Australian Inf Bn, 1916 1st Australian M G Bn, 1918, Brig-Genl, commanding 1st Australian Inf Bde, 1918, Student Adviser, Univ of Sydney, 1922 Headmaster, Cranbrook School, Sydney, 1933, Maj-Gen Commanding 2nd Australian Division. A M F, and 6th Australian Division. Division, AMF, and 6th Australian Division, Australian Imperial Force in Egypt, Libya, Greece, 1940, Lt.-Gen C.-in-C Home Force in Australia, 1941, GOC in C Second Australian Army and also New Guinea Force, 1942 43 Address Gwallor House, 37, Rajpur Road, Delhi

MACKINTOSH, ANDREW BANNERMAN, MA, JP Formerly Principal, Maharaja's College, Mysore (Retd) b 12th September, 1886 Educ St Andrew's University, Merton College, Oxford Address C/o Maharaja's College, Oxford Address College, Mysore, S India

MACKLIN, THE HON MR JUSTICE ALBERT SORTAIN ROMER, BA, Judge, Bombay High Court b 4 March, 1890 m Marjorie Vivian, d of the late G H Kent, April 14, 1820, one d Educ Westminster and Vivian, d of the late G H Kent, April 14, 1920, one d Educ Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford Arrived in India, 1913, served in Bombay as Asst Collector and Magistrate, Asst Judge and Asst Sessions Judge, 1922, Asst Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, 1923, Offg Judge and Sessions Judge, 1924, Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, 1926, Judge and Sessions Judge, 1929, Judicial Asst and Additional Sessions Judge, Aden, 1929, Offg Secretary to Govt, Legal Department, 1931, Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India, 1932, Offg Judge, High Court, Bombay, 1934, Judge, High Court, 1935 Address High Court, Bombay

MADAN, Sir JANARDAN ATMARAM, Kt, BA, CSI, CIE, ICS (Retd), Chairman, Bombry Sind Public Service Commission since April, 1942 b 12 Feb 1885 m Champubai, d of late HP Pitale, JP Educ Elphinstone College, Bombay, Oxford (BA), and Cambridge Assistant Collector in Bombay, 1909, served as Assistant Settlement Officer, Assistant Registrar of Co operative

Societies 1919 Collector and Registrar of | MADRAS NORTH Co-operative Societies 19 0 Member of the Bombay Legi lative Council 19 5 Joint Bombay Legi lative Connell 10 S Joint Secretary of the Roy I Commission on Agri culture in India 19 6 S Collecto and District Magistrate Bombay Preside cy 10.3 9 Ch irran Provincia Ba ki g to the Commission of Labour Intelligence on Commission Workmens Compensation Dombay 1930 Commissioner Southern Division Bombay Province 1034 d. 1 vto H S The Governor of Bombay Province 1036 d. 1 vto H S The Governor of Bombay Avy 1939—April 104 dd P VP D Secretaria B mbay

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FAI . MADHAVA KRISHNA BINDU M A I A (L nd) Prof of St tistles Myso b Mar 1895 Widowe Ed c ma mainly M dras Elected member of the I ternational M dras Elected member of the I ternational Institute of St titles t the Hague and Econometric Society of U S A her process of the Society of U S A to the Hague and Econometric Society of U S A to the Society of the Hague and Econometric Society of U S A to the Hague and Econometric Society of Hague and Econometric Statistic Purchery and Applied Works Ind Mide 181. Theory and Applied Works Ind Mide 181. Theory and Applied Works Ind Mide 181. Theory and Applied Works Ind Mide 181. The Prom. In India 181. The Society of the Hague and Econometric Society of the Hague and Econometric Society of the Hague and Econometric Society of the Hague and Econometric Society of the Hague and Econometric Society of the Hague and Econometric Society of the Hague and Econometric Society of U S A to the Hague and tical Officer W r Ir n port Dept Go t of

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Promote Captain, 1937 elected Dean promoted captain, and the feet areas under the feet of in Elementary Analysis for Ile ours Cours
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Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes and was associated with the Indian States Delegations to the Round Table Conferences as Secretary to the Chamber of Princes' delegation and one of its three witnesses at the Joint Parliamen tary Committee He was the Indian States delegate at British Commonwealth Relations Conference in Canada in 1932 A leading member of the Amritsar District Board He received the Punjab Government's Sanad for distinguished War Services Address Council House, New Delhi

AHMUD, DR SYED, Ph D (Germany), Barrister-at Law, b 1889, m niece of the late Mr Mazharul Haque in 1915 Educ Aligarh, Cambridge and Germany General MAHMUD, Secretary, All-India Congress Committee in 1923 and from 1930 to 1936 A member of the Congress Working Committee, Education and Development Minister in Bihard 1927 20 Started & successfully worked by many 1937-39 started & successfully worked mass Literacy Campaign in Bihar Publications "Kulafat and England," and "A plan of Provincial Reconstruction" Address Chapra (Bihar)

MAHMOOD, VAJID, b December 1904 Man aging Director of Adarts Ltd, Member, Managing Committee of the Association of Indian Industries and of All-India Manufacturers' Organisation Graduated from the



National Muslim University, Aligarh, standing first in the University Joined King's College, London, and passed qualifying examination for Ph D degree in Literature President of the Indian Students' Central Association, London, for three years and Hon Secretary, of the Indian Social Club, London Takes keen interest in Sports and in Political

and Social questions Ad"Shalimar," Marine Drive, Bombay dress

MAHON, COLONEL ALFRED ERNEST, DSO (1918), Indian Army (retired), on staff of Urusvati Himalayan Research Institute since 1930 b 1878, s of R H Downes Mahon of Cavetown, Co Roscommon m Frances Amelia, d of Rev Robert Harloe Fleming Lduc Privately Lieut, 5th Bn, Connaught Rangers, 1899, Lieut, 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, 1900, Lieut, 4th Punjab Infantry, 1903, transferred to 55th (Coke's) Rifles, 1904, Second-in-command, 59th Royal Scind Rifles, 1922. Commandant, 1st Bn the Frontier Force Second-in-command, 59th Royal Scind Rifles, 1922, Commandant, 1st Bn the Frontier Force Regiment (P WO Sikhs), 1923-27, served South African War Operations in the Transval East of Pretoria, Operations in the Orange River Colony (Queen's Medal with four clasps), European War, Operations in France and Belgium, 1914-15, Battles of Givenchy, Neuve Chapelle and St Julien (1914-15 Star, General Service Medal, Victory Medal and Palm), wounded at 2nd Battle of Ypres (despatches), Mohmand Blockade and Waziristan Expedition, 1917 Attack on Nanu, action near Shrawani Pass, German East Africa, 1917-18 (despatches, D S O),

Waziristan Field Force, 1919-20 Oper tions near Mandana Hill, Action ne Kotkai, Capture of Ahnai Tangi, Operation at Asa Khan, Capture of Barari Tang (Commanded 109th Infantry, despatche India General Service Medal with three class Brevet of Lt -Colonel), Razmak Field Forc 1923, Colonel, 1924, retired, 1928, Silve Jubilce Medal, 1935 Publications Numerou articles and short stories in various paper and magazines in England and India, includin The Field, Morning Post, Truth and Yacht. man, under nom de plume "Mea" Address Manali, Kulu, Punjab

AHTHA, THE HON RAI BAHADUR SR NARAYAN, BA (Hons), Zamindar and Banker b June 12, 1901, m Srimath P M Burman Educ Muzaffarpur Mem MAHTHA, ber, Leg Council, Bihar, 1930 36, for fou years Member, Patna Univ Senate and Syndicate, Board of Secondary Educa-Syndicate, Board of Secondary Educa-tion, Text-Book Committee, Fellow, Patna Univ, Member, Executive Cttee Indian Univ, Member, Executive Cutter Indian Institute of International Affairs and Indian Council of World Affairs, Mem, Empire Parliamentary Assen, Vice Chairman, Parliamentary Assen, Vice Chairman, Muzaffarpur Dist Board, 1927-38, Secy, The Central Co operative Bank for the last twenty years, Member, Retrenchment Committee, apptd by Bihar Govt, President, Theosophical Society and Hindu Sabha, Leader, National War Front, Member of the Progressive Party in the Council of State since 1937, Treasurer and Guarantee-Broker, The Central Bank of India Ltd for Bihar Muzaffarpur (Bihar) Address

AJUMDAR, DWIJA DAS, Rai Bahadur, M Sc., Deputy Controller of Stationery, Government of India b 2nd Feb 1890 at MAJUMDAR, Majhergram Nadia, son of Sarbesswar Majumdar, Subordinate Judge, Bengal

Abhamayee, d of late Promatha Nath Ghosh, Zemindar of Bhagalpur, two sons,—Saibal & Shya-mal & one daughter, Shella Educ Krishnagar Colle School, Krishnagar giate College, and College, Calcutta Presidency Entered College, Calcutta Entered Bengal Junior Civil Service, 1915, Bengal Survey Office as Asstt to the Officer in Charge, Bengal Traverse

Charge, Bengal Traverse Party, 1917, Acted as Hon Bengal Junior Civil Service Secretary, from 1924 1926 Asstt Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Govt of India, 1924 Offg Manager, Central Publication Branch, March 1930, Acted as Munager, Forms Press, Calcutta, July 1934 and Deputy Controller, Printing, New Delhi, April 1938 Placed on special duty as Planning and Provisioning Officer, Stationery Office, Jan to June 1944 Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935, Coronation Medal, 1937, Rai Bahadur, January 1941 Address 'Prantik' P Lake View Road, Ballygunje, Calcutta

MALANI SETH KANCHANLAL VAPAJDAS & IN 1893 at Surat m Shrim il Vasantgauri Fd at Bomb y in the L.pl n de High School Joined Insur ne basi e s of lis



father Seth Varald & Bhal das He took p rt l starf Ic n and the U iv r 1 In ur ace companie 110 n of the founders of the n of the founders of the In II n In r ne C m pani 4s oct tion I Bom b y i 13 7 I a Director and (nr | M n er of the Univ sal bire and Ceneral Insura ce Co Itd He was partner in the fi ra

of Me srs M Fa il C o who ce the Managing Agents of the Uni rs I kie and Ge ral Insurance Co Lil He th great de lof i rest in soci la d rell ions matters He is a sta h V Lin ite Add ers Jogeshwari (BB CI)

MALAVIYA PANDIT MADAY MOHAY 5 tlla habad 25 Dec 1861 m 1877 f ur sons at three daug ters Edu Sa skrit at the Dharma Juanopade h Pathshala Go t Dree may respond to the property of the light School Molif Central Coll All h b d B A (Calcutta) 4 ho lunast r 1885 & celted the I dian Union 1885 188 the Hindu tan 1887 1880 Th Abhy and the light School College of the light School Appointed By the light School Appointed By the light School College of the lig

MALIK Sir TEJA SIVOR B S (ESS) (Londo) 1 Savida Bahadur (19 S) C ID E (1950) F 1 Sir Market Bahadur (19 S) C ID E (1950) F 1 Sir Market Bahadur (19 S) C ID E (1950) F 1 Sir Market Bahadur (1950) F 1 Sir Market Bahadu

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MALLIK SATYEYDRA CHAVDEA M A (C!) (Ca tab) Mathematic 1 Tripos Government Pensioner b th Febr rv 1874 m Lehanapr bha Gupta Educ St Vavirs College and Pr idency College Calcutta and St. John's Coll ge Cambridge Obtained Gilchrist Schol rship and with that scholarship proceeded to Fngl nd and joined St Joln's College C mbridge in 1894 p s d the I C S Examination-open competi tion-in 1896 Matlem tical Tip and BA Degree in C mbrid e in 189 j ined ICS in 189 ft r holding ppointment s Asstt Magistrat Joint Magistr te and Di trict M g t ate w confirmed as Dietr ct & Se si na Judge i 1911 became Judge C leutta Hi h Cour 19 8 Reti ed fr m se ic in March 1934 Addes 5 Alipr Avenue Alipore Gibralt r bagh Blha

MANAVADAR KHAN SAHEB GULAN MOINTDIN LHAN R ler of (See I d an Prin es Sect on)

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MANDLIK, SIP NARAYAN VISHVANATH, BA, LLB, JP (adopted son of the late Hon Rao Saheb V N Mandilk, CSI), Knighted 1937 Coronation Medal, 1911, Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935, Coronation Medal, 1937, Cobden Club Medal (for Political Leonomy, 1893), Advocate, High Court, Inguight, and



Club Medal (for Political Leonomy, 1893), Advocate, High Court, Inamdar and Khet m late Indirabal, (daughter of Mr and Mrs G Y Jog, Dist Satara) I'due I lphinstone High School and Liphinstone College, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1904-1926 Chairman, Municipal Standing Committee, 1915, and Chairman,

Municipal Standing Com-mittee, 1915, and Chairman, Municipal Schools Committee, 1920, Chairman, David Sassoon Industrial & Reformatory Institute and of the Shepherd After care Association, 1918-21 Sheriff of Bombay, 1928. Member for several years of the Bombay Board of Film Censors, Member of several other public bodies, eq., Governor s Hospital Fund, G T Hospital Nursing Association, Peechey-Phipson Sanatorium, Nasil., B D Petit N G Library, (Mahableshwar), Bombay Natural History, Society, Society for Protection of Children in W India, Bombay Sanitary Association, Released Prisoners' Aid Association, Children's Aid Society Rombay Vigilance Released Prisoners' Aid Association, Children's Aid Society, Bombay Vigilance Association Last India Association (London) Hony Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, 1904, Fellow of the Bombay University, 1932 Is a Freemason Was specially thanked by Government for valuable services rendered as A. P. Volunteer in the early days of Plague a J P Volunteer in the early days of Plague in Bombay, 1898-1899 Served on the Reception Committee at the time of the Royal visit to India of H I M the late King George V and of H I M Oueen Mary in 1011 Served on the Bombay Presidency War Relief Administrative Committee during the Great War, 1914-1918, and on several Committees in connection therewith presented a valuable Library (in the name of his late father) to the Fergusson College, Poona Clubs Willingdon Sports Club (Bombay), Orient Club (Bombay), Royal Western India Turf Club (Bombay), Ladies' Club (Poona) Address "Hermitage," Pedder Road, Bombay

MANEKLAL LALLUBHAI Rao Bahadur (1925),
O B E (1932), b 9th November 1879, Lduc
Poona, Bombay and Nasik, m 15th May
1914, Kamlalaxmi, one son Vipin, Asstt
Collr, Central Excise and
one daughter Victoria

1914, Kamiaiaxmi, one sor Colir, Central Excise and one daughter Victoria Joined Bombay Salt Department, Feb 1897, Asstt Collector, Salt Rev, 1915, Chief A c c o u n t Officer, Cust, Salt and Ex, 1919, Asst Collector, Salt and Excise, Thana, 1920, Dy Collector, Salt Rev, 1932 and Collector, Salt Rev, 1934 Retired, January 1939 Dewan, Combay Feb to April 1951

Rev, 1932 and Collector, Salt Rev, 1934 Retired, January 1939 Dewan, Cambay, Feb to April 1939 Revenue Member, Junagadh State Council, June 1939 to July 10 24, Member, Country Craft Development Committee, August to November 1942 Country Craft Organisation Officer, December 1942 to October 1944 Chairman, Wharfage Committee, 1934 38 Chairman, Ports Development Committee, Bombay, 1937 Discovered Mangnesium Chloride in India at Kharnghoda, 1944 Compiler of Bombay Salt Manuals Address Kamlakuni, Lady Jahangir Road, Matunga (Bombay)

MANIPUR, His Highless Maharaja Bodh Chandra Singh, b 1008, m Sreemati Iswari of Ramhagar, ascended gadi, 1942 Educ Raipur College, Raipur and at an English private school in Bournemouth placed entire resources of the State at the disposal of the British Govt, leader, National War Front, Manipur State Publications Singel Nachom (Manipuri Poems), Salute 11 guns, area of State 8,638 sq miles, population 5,12,127 Address Imphal, Manipur State, Assam

MANNADIAR, CAPTAIN CHONDATH IRAV RAMANANA, of Chondath House, one of the oldest families of Chieftains in the Cochin State Proprietor," Ram Raj Mills," Kozhinjampara Cochin State ADC to the present Ruler

Cochin and Cmmsur of the Cochin Special Guards, first apptd A D C in 1929 to Sir Sri Rama Varma, G C I E, the then Maharaja of Cochin, Pres, Taluk, Recruiting Cttee Attached to His Majesty's I T F for a long time and was apptd Member of the Unit Advisory



Cttee of the 13th Malabar Battahon in 1941, Recently attached to the 13th Malabar and the 3rd Madras Regiment Apptd as first Vice-Patron of the Boy Scouts' Associ, Cochin State'in 1941 Address P O Nallepilly, Via Palghat, S Malabar

MANOHAR LAL, THE HON'BLE SIP, MA
(Punjab), D Litt (Honoris Causa), 1942 (Punjab)
University), BA (Double First Class Honours),
Cambridge, Philosophy and Economics, Bar
at Law Finance Minister, Punjab from 1937
b 31 Dec 1879 Educ Punjab University
and St John's College, Cambridge Founda
tion Scholar and McMohan Law student, St
John's Cambridge, Brotherton Sanskrit
scholar, Cambridge, Cobden Prize, Cambridge,
Whewell scholar in International Law, 19041905, Principal, Randhir College, Kapurthala,
1906 1909, Minto Professor of Economics,
Calcutta University, 1909-1912, Advocate,
High Court, Lahore, Fellow and Syndic,
Punjab University since 1915, Member,
Punjab Council and Assembly for the Punjab
University, 1921-1923 and from 1927, Minister
of Education, Punjab Govt, 1927-30, Presi
dent, All-India Economic Conference (Dacca),
1935 Publications
subjects Address 7, Club Road, Lahore,

MAN MOHAN LAL RAIZADA RAIS Bankei Landlord & Millown r nd s of late Rai Bahadur Dewan Lala Piyare Lal Edi Bahadur Dewan Lala Fiyare Lala privately at the Hindu College Delhi m Rajkum ri Suprav



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UP 193 194 Chairman Cawnpo Im
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ntered MARSH PERCY WILLIAM BA (Oxon.) CIE ARSH FEROT WILLIAM BA (OXOA) CIE

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Fellow of the Institute of Bankers, Vice-Chancellor, Bombay Univ, 1939 42, Trustee, Prince of Wales Museum, N M Wadia Charities, President, Anthropological Sctv, Bombay, 1929 36, Governing Body of the R R Kama Oriental Institute, Bombay Vigilance Assen, and Bombay Presy Adult Education Assen, Jt Hon Secy and Trustee, Society for the Protection of Children in W India and the Parsi Girls' Schools Assen, Secy, Bombay Food Prices Committee, (1914-17) Municipal Secretary, 1907-1919 Dy Municipal Commissioner (1910-25) Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, 1922 Mgr, Central Bank of India Ltd., 1926-28, Secy, Bombay Provi Banking Enquiry Committee, Jt Secy, Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee, Jt Secy, Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee, Journal Government Security Life Assurance Co. Ltd., Oriental Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd. Sometime Editor, Kaiser v-Hind and Indian Speciator Publications Child Protection, Folklore of Wells, The Law and Procedure of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay. The Conference of the Birds a Suft Allegory Evolution of Local Self Govt in Bombay, The Religion of the Good Life, Zoroastranism, Court Poets of Iran and India, Dadabhar Naoron The Grand Old Man of India Gujarathi. Dolatno Upayog (Use of Wealth), Gharni tatha nishalni Kelavin (Home and School Education), Tansukh mala (Health series), and novels named Abyssiniano Hobshi, Bodhlu, Chandra Chal Address 68F, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay

MASTER, NAGINDAS TRIBHOWANDAS, BA, LL B, Solicitor Presdt BPCC, b Oct 1875 Took part in the Home Rule League, 1916, Fellow of the Senate, Bombay University, Member, Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Member, First Bar Council, Bombay Presidency, began to take part in Congress movement since 1930 Chairman of the Boycott Committee, Director, 10th War Council, 1930, went to Jail thrice, 1930 and in 1932 in the Civil Disobedience Movement, again in Aug 1942, released in April 1944 Member, Municipal Corporation, Bombay Mayor of Bombay 1944-45 Recreations und Hobbies Literature Address Walkeshwar Rd, Bombay

MATHUR, MOHAN PRAKASH, Hon'ble Minister for Commerce & Industries, Member, State Executive Council, Banswara State, b July 19, 1908, Educ at the University of



Il, Banswara State, v July to at the University of Edinburgh, Fellow Royal Economic Society, London, formerly, Asstt Controller of Purchase, Supply Dept, Govt of India, Director of Industries & Commerce, Registrar Joint Stock Companies, head of the Mining Dept, and Controller of Iron, Steel & Aluminum, Jaipur State, Spanish Govt Trade Commissioner, at Barcelon's International

Barcelon International
Exposition 1929 Honoured by His Majestv
Alfonso XIII Sales Agents to the Govt of
French Republic at Paris, 1937 Honoured

by the Govt of France by the award of the 'Diplomme Commemorative' and nominated for the title of the 'Chevalier de Legion de Honneur' 1938 Managing Director of Public Limited Companies, 1937-41 Has travelled very widely since 1926 and has been twice round the world, speaks French, German and Spanish Sponsor of "Cultural, Industrial and Art Exhibits of India" at the International Exhibitions of Barcelona '29, Antwerp '30, Paris '31, Chicago '33 34, Toronto, London, Bruxelles '35, Paris '37, and San Francisco '39 40 m Srimati Mohan Devi Mathur of Udaipur, who has also travelled very extensively Address Banswara, Rajputana

MATHURADAS DWARKADAS Merchant b
21st December 1908 Lduc at Bharda New
High School and St Xavier's Bombay m
1925, Miss Premabai, only daughter of the late
Lalji Naranji, 2 sons, 2
daughters Joined Lalji

daughters Joined Lalji
Naranji & Co, in 1922 and
became a partner in 1928,
also became a partner in
the Cloth selling agency of
the Bombay Dyeing and
Mig Co, running under
the name and style of
Chatrabhuj Ghordhandas
& Co, ex-officio Director of
Jam Shri Ranjit Sinhji
Spg and Wvg Mills, is
the senior partner of Lalji Naranji & Co,

the senior partner of Lali Naranji & Co, Bombay, Life Member of Cricket Club of India Recreation Swimming Address 210, Walkeshwar, Malabar Hill, Bombay

MATTHAI, John, BA, BL (Madras), B
Litt (Oxon), DSc (London), CIE,
b 10 Jan 1886 m Achamma John, 1921
Educ Madras Christian College, London
School of Economics, Balliol College,
Oxford High Court Vakil, Madras, 1910-14,
Officer on special duty, Co operative Department, Madras, 1918 20, Professor of Economics, Presidency College, Madras, 1920-25,
Professor of Indian Economics, University
of Madras, 1922-25, Membre, Madras Legisla
tive Council, 1922-25, Member, Indian
Tariff Board, 1925-31, President, Tariff
Board, 1931-34 Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, 1935 40
Retired from Government Service and joined
Tata Sons Ltd, 1940, of which appointed
Director, 1944 Publications
Government in British India, Agricultural
Co operation in India, Excuse and Inquor
Control Address Bombay House, Bruce
Street, Fort, Bombay

MATTHEWS, B, s of E F Matthews, Southsea, England Iduc King's Coll, London, and London Univ Came to India, 1914, served European War, 1914-18, Major, Royal Engineers, Consulting Architect, Army Headquarters, India, 1919 25, Architect to Bengal Nagpur Rly, 1925 30, Fellow, Royal Institute of British Architects, Fellow of Surveyor's Institution, Member, Town Pianning Institution, partner, Ballardie Thompson and Matthews, Chartered Architects, Calcutta, Hohy Consul General for Bolivia Address Welleslev House, Wellesley Place, Calcutta

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and Secy Delegates Government Indian Delegation, 15th Session, International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1931 deputation to the British Ministry of Labour and the International Labour Office whilst on leave out of India, 1931 Secy, Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee from December 1938 to August 1940 Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Govt of Bombay till Jan 1943 Registrar, Bombay Industrial Disputes Act from April 1938 to Jan 1943 Address Mount Vilas, Bandra Hill, Bandra

MEHROUTRA, UMA SHANKER, Dt Manager, Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd, Cawnpore, Partner M/s S Varma, Cawapore, b 1906, Educ mostly privately, m Smt Shivrani
Devi, d of Capt Harnamdas



Seth of Lahore, entered Peoples' Bank of Northern India in 1928, joined the Central Bank of India Ltd in 1934, which he left in 1943 to take up his present post, takes leading part in his city's social, educational & other activities, held various offices in the Merchants' Chamber of

unsumon various Advisors of the treatment of the treatmen Anjuman-jamai-Adbia, Jt Secy, Dist War Cttee, Life Member, Hindu Sangh, Jt Secy Balika Vidyalaya Inter College, Member, UP Advisory Committee, East Indian Railway, Life Member, Nagri Pracharini Sabha, Benares, Wg Chairman, 20th All India Educational Conference, is a prominent Freemason and Rotarian, Hobby Riding & Motoring Address 3, The Mall, Cawnpore

MEHTA, KHAN BAHADUR ARDESHIR PHEROZISHAH, BA, LLB, Bar-at-Law, JP Hon-Presy Mag, Retd Dy Sheriff, b 1873, m Goolbai Jehangir B Marzban, Educ St Xavier's Coll, Bombay, After practising for 3 years as a pleader on the appellate side of the High Court, qualified for the English of the High Court, qualified for the English Bar in 1910, practised for 3-4 years on the original side of the Bombay High Court In 1914, appointed Dy Sheriff of Bombay and on retirement in 1934, reverted to the Bar Address "Shallemar", 9, Huges Road, Bombay 26

MEHTA, BHAIOHAND MULOHAND, b 1910 at Amreli, Baroda State Educ Amreli High Sch, m Miss Kanta, 4 s 3 d Started life in Bombay as Chief Agent for Indian and Foreign Indian Company Comp

Insurance Offices, Started in 1930 Neptune Assurance Co, Ltd, as a Provident concern, Changed the company into a regular Life Office in 1922 New 1945 started in 1932, Now in 1945 started General Insurance business such as Fire, Motor etc., went to Japan in 1937 to arrange for the best saying clocks, and gained much knowledge in business, Working as the founder Secy

of the company since its inception, Director, The Union Provident Society Ltd Residence

Ghathopar, Bombay.

to MEHTA, SIR CHUNILAL B, KT, JP, Merchant, Sheriff of Bombay, 1935 36, Knighted (1942), President, Indian Merchants'

Chamber (1940), President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (1941-42), Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Council or Agricultural $(1935\ 38)$, Research Executive Committee, Red (Bombay Society



Presidency Branch), Editor
"The Financial News", Bombay, "Indian Cotton Review", Managing Director—Chunilal Mehta & Co, Ltd—Director, Scindia Steam Navigation Co, Ltd, Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd, Investment Corporation of India Ltd, Sirpur Paper Mills Ltd, Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd, Alcock, Ashdown & Co, Ltd, and other concerns—Has travelled round the and other concerns Has travelled round the world in 1927 and again visited Europe and America in 1930 He attended International Business Conference at Rye, New York (USA) as the leader of the Indian Delegation in Nov '44 Address 52, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

Bombay

MFHTA, SIR CHUNILAL VIJBHUGANDAS, KT, JP, KCSI (1928), MA, LLB, Agent and Chairman, Century Spg & Mfg Co, Ltd, Bombay b 12 Jan 1881 m to Tarabal Chandulal Kankodiwala Educ St Xavier's Coll, Bombay, Captain, Hindu XI, elected to the Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1907, Chairman, Standing Committee, 1912, President of the Corporation, 1916 Elected to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Corporation in 1916, elected to the City Improvement Trust, 1918, Chairman, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1918 and 1931 Elected to the Bombay Port Trust, 1920, Ex Chancellor, Indian Women's Univ, Ex Provincial Scout Commission, Minister, Bombay Govt, 1921-23, Member, Executive Council of Govt of Bombay, 1923 28, Chairman, Bank of India Ltd, Western India Match Co, Ltd, and New India Assurance Co, Ltd, Director, Indian Radio & Cable Communications Co, Ltd The Tata Iron & Steel Co, Ltd, The B E S T, etc, President, Indian Territorial Force Address 42, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

MEHTA, GIRDHARLAL D, RAI SAHEB, MANAGER, The Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway b 5th September 1879 Educ at Visnagar and Ahme



dabad Joined the Postal Dept in 1896 and served six years Joined the B B & C I Railway in 1903 as a Junior Clerk in the Dist Traffic Superintendent's Office, Chief Distributing Office, Chief Distributions, Officer of Grain Shops, 1921, and specially mentioned in despatches, was finally pro-moted to Superior Grade in 1924 and transferred to the Railway Head Office in Bombay in 1926 where he served till 1934,

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ide at Dombay Started as assistant in Dombay Mintin 1888, nd started as assistant in Mintin 1868, ad started in iness on his own account in 1898 bought Victo i Mills in 1904 Jubil e Mill in 1914 Gekwr Mill in 19 9 E tabli hed Zenith Life Assuranc Co Zenith Life Assuranc Co Ltd in 1916 British Li In il General Insur nee Co Dritiet Ltd In 1919 Poons Electric Supply Co Ltd in 1916 havsari F S Co

Ltd [2 19 and Nasik Deciali F 8 Co. Lt. la 193) Hember Coun Bol State 19 0 to 10 t a rved on the Committee of Bilhar and Ori sa Separati n in 1931
I presented India on Learn of Nations,
19 3 and 1934 Hember Central Board of
R serve Bank, Limployers Representative
on Int roational Labour C necessor in 1936 Fat 11 hed havearl Cotton & Blik Billis Co Lid in 1936 Dhr ngadhra Chemical Works in 19) Gwallor Sugar Co Ltd 1940 In Aug 1941 appointed Chairman of War Gifts Fund Appoint 1 Chairman 1 ed Cro s Week 1944 d Cl. irms Advisory Board Lost-war con tructi n I rod ht t Add res I con tructi n (uli a Worll a bace Worll, Bombay

INDRAVADAY NARAYANDHAI Bar at Law Ch f Fresy Mgte (r td.) how practi st in Hombay III in Court and working as III in Court Judge Janjira and Jaffrabad III in Court Judge Janjira and Jaffrabad III and all ow thing as Judge Hurne with time all own the American and American II time all time and London I ractised on the Off Intal and Appell testies of the Bombay III in Court from 191 190 Appeld Presy Mittel in 10 1 d worked in Dadar Giraum nd F planade lolice Co ris as Fresy 1 gte from 19 J 1939 Apptd Chi f Pre y ligte Bomb y Au 1st 1939 Addre r Rama pra d' liabuln th Road Chowpatty li mbay

MEHTA JAWADISM M.A LL.B Barat Law Represe t its of the G vt of I dis with th Go t of lumms since 1944 5 August 1884 m Maoltal d of Ratanji Ladhuji Ed J mn g 7 Junag d, Hombay London Member Boml vy Muni ipal Corporation sin o 10-- Member Legil tive Assembly 10 3 1930 and ag in since 1941 and M mber to al D fe co Cou cli from 1941 Presi Note at D fee co Cou cil from 1941 Fresi dent all india Lulw ymnes sederation fom si ce 1941 to 4s Maharahir Trevincial si ce 1941 to 4s Maharahir Trevincial Congress Committee 1 no 1930 and ymness Committee 1 no 1930 and si ce 1941 to 4s Maharahir 1930 and si Member 1 th Workin Committee of the Indian N tion 1 Congress 10 6, 1 dl m Works 2 Def cate to the International Labour Co f r nee 1934 a d 1944 Substitute del gat Go erning Body LLO January President Democratic Swaraj Party Chairma New Citizen Bank of Indi M vor of Bombay 19 6- Revenue 1035 1044 M yor of Bombay 19 6and Finan e Minister Government of Bombay 1937 4dir s B nganga Road Malabar Hill Bombay d Simia

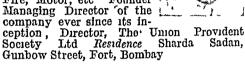
MEHTA EHTA JATSURBLAL KRISHRALAL M.A. Secretary I di n Merch to Ch mber Bom bay 5 1884 m to Mrs Kumudagauri Educ bay 5 1884 m to Mrs Kummdagauri Zduc Wadaw n High School a Gol na a G E phinatone Colleges Appedinda Servitary bear of the Colleges of the Colleges of the Colleges bear of dy the Indian Munition Encade from Chamber ad appointed Assists 1 Con trollerir mespetamb 1917 to November 1918 was nominated Ad | ert | the Representativ of Employe a for the thirth and 1 this De since f th Intern Honal Labour Conference General 10 1 and 1930 Secretary of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerca from 1927-29 Vice-President of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee from 1921-25 and President of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee from 1925-29, Chairman of the Santa Cruz Notified Area Committee, 1927-1932, Vice President, Bandra Municipality, 1934-38 Address 61/2, Tagore Road, Santa Cruz, Bombay 25, and Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay

MEHTA, DR JIVRAJ NARAYAN, L M & S (Bom), M D (Lond), M R C P (Lond), F C P S (Bom), Ev-Dean, Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical Coll and King Edward Memorial Hospital, Bombay b 29 Aug 1887, m Miss Hansa Manubhai Mehta Educ High School education at Amreli, Baroda State, Grant Medical Coll, Bombay and London Hospital, Formerly Ag Asstt Director, Hale Clinical Laboratory, London Hospital, London, and Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State, Pres, Indian Medical Asscn 1930 and re elected Pres for the years 1943 and 1945, Vice-Pres, Bombay Nurses, Midwives&Health Visitors' Counci, 1942, Gujerat Research Society 1937-43, Member, Medical Council of India 1938-43, Bombay Medical Council since 1937, Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, India, since 1942, Syndicate, Univ of Bombay 1928-29, Academic Council, Univ of Bombay 1935-42, Editorial Board, Journal of Scientific & Industrial Research, Advisory Board, Journal of the Gujerat Research Society, Fellow, University of Bombay Univ at the second inter universities Conference held at Delhi in 1929 Arrested and imprisoned for almost two years in 1932-33 and detained for over twenty months in 1942-44 under the Defence of India Act Address C/o Bank of Baroda Ltd, Bombay

MEHIA, SIR MANUBHAT NANDSHANKAR, KT (1922); CSI (1919), MA, LLB, b 22 Elphinstone College, July 1868, Educ m first Harshad Kumari and on her death again Dhanvanta, 4 s and 7 d Professor of Logic and Philosophy and Law Lecturer, Baroda College, 1891-99 Sec to H H Maharaja Gaekwar, 1899-1906, Rev Minister and First Counsellor, 1914-16 Diwan of Baroda, 1916-27 and Prime Minister and Chief Councillor, Bikaner State, 1927-1934, Home Minister, Gwalior from April 1937, Foreign and Political Minister from January 1940, Awarded the title of Ameer-ul-Umra by H H the Maharaja Scindia Indian States Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conferences, 1930, 1931 and 1932, Indian States' Delegate to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms, 1933, attended the World Hygiene Conference, 1933 Publications The Hind Rayasthan or Annals of Native States of India Principles of Law of Evidence (in Gujarati, 3 Volumes) Address. Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay

Vice-President of the Bombay MEHTA, MANSUKHLAL TARACHAND, b 1911 at Amreli, Baroda State Educ Amreli High Sch., m Miss Lilavathi, daughter of Mr Devkaran Mulpi, Mill Agent, 2 s and 2 d Started life as asst to Mill

Started life as asst to Mill Agent's Firm, at Bombay, Chief Agent of an Indian Life Office, 1928 30, Started Neptune Assurance Co, Ltd, in 1930 as a Provident concern, Changed into regular Life Insurance Co 1932, Now in 1945 started General Insurance business such as Fire, Motor, etc Founder Managing Director of the



MEHTA, DR MOHAN SINHA, MA, LLB (Allahabad), Ph D (Lond), Barrister-at Law (Middle Temple) Indian State Service b 20th April 1895, m Shrimati Hulas Kumari Mehta (died, August 1924) Educ DAAV High School and Government Collegiate School, Ajmer, Agra College, Agra, Ewing Christian College and University School of Law, Allahabad and The London School of Economics and Political Science, London Lecturer in Economics, Agra College, 1918-19, Government College, Ajmer, 1919-20, Secretary, All-India Seva Samiti (Headquarters, Allahabad), Headquarters, Hon Scout Commissioner for India S S B S A 1922-38, Mewar State Service in 1922 as District Magistrate, Assistant Settlement Officer, 1923, Revenue Officer, 1928, Offig Revenue Commissioner, 1935, Diwan, Banswara State, June 1937 to Aug 1940, Revenue and Education Minister since April 1941 and Minister for Supplies 1942-44, Mewar State, Founded Vaidya Bhawan Society (a progressive Co educational Institution comprising a High School, a Teacher's Training Coll a Handicrafts Institute, a Basic School and Nursery Section) at Udaipur in 1931 of which he is the Founder-President, Vice President, All-India Seva Samiti (Allahabad), Member (representing States in Rajputana Group) of the Ministers' Committee of the Chamber of Princes «Convener, Supply Committee of the Regional Board of Rajputana, April 1942 Mem of the Central Advisory Board of Education, Present Chief Minister, Banswara State (Rajputana) Publications "Lord Hastings and the Indian States" (Taraporevala) Address Udaipur (Rajputana)

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Chalrman of the Imperial Council of Agricul MENON, VATTAPPARA IL KRISHVANA. Intra Hescarch Industries and Education See U.I. Govt and now Suara Cont olies. Products Company Lide and Director The for Industries Agricultus and Industries Agricultus Agricu London Director J & Industries Cawn pore. Publicatio s Studies in Indian P int lng Gujarati Paintin in the 15th Century Contribution of Islam to Indian Cultu e and Bharatiy Chitrakala etc 4dd ess Kamla Cottage Juhu Bombay Gujarati Paintin

MEHTA VAIKUVTH LALUBHAI BA LEHTA VAIKUVTH LAUDERI BA Manag ing Director Bombay Provincial Co ope tive Bank Lid b 3 Oct 1891 m Mangla d of Pratagnet I ageshasker of Ehavangar Educ Aew III.h School and Elphinstone College Bombay Winner of Ellis Schoolarship BA Fv m' tion Man eer B mbay Cent al (Provincial) Cooperati e Bank Lid 191 and India village industries Association Seey Peopls Proincial bood Coun il Publicat ons The Cooperat e Move ment 1015 Th Co-ope ative Movement in India 1918 Studies in Co operative Finance 19 7 Add ess 1 (B B & C I Rallway) Murzb nabad Andheri

MENON K P S wa (Ovon) 103 b Oct 18
1898 Educ X ian Coll Madras Christ
Church Oxford 105 19 1 Agent General
to the Government of India in China since m Saraswati w d of late Sir S nkaran N ir 19 3 Addl D puty Secy to the Govt of India Foreign and Political D pt Under S c to the Hon the Resident at Hyderab d also on the Frontier for 3 years agent to the Governm nt of India in Ceylon 1929-33 Deputed by Gov ment of India on Special Missi n to Z nzibar Ke ya t Ug nda to nquire into the position of Indians there 1934 Dewan of Bha tpur State for about 3 years Addres New Delhi

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privately Organised the All he is Cholera Relief Famine Funds in nd B mb y Is closely asso clated with a number of with a number of lent Educatio I Benevolent nd Philanthropic I ti tutio s est blished ln Bombay fo the welf o the outh Indian Com munity Recratio Mus c Addr ss Vatt pparambil House I nj l kuda Cochin State Hira Bau Bomb y 19



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MENZIES SIR ROBERT Kt O B E (Mil) V D C A Chairman d Managin Director Th C A Chairman a managu zurvers — British India Corpor tion Ltd Cawupor Director Smith Stanist t & Co Ltd Calcutta Director & McKenzle & Cc 2010 Ltd Calcutta Local Director (1919) And Calcutta Local Director
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to HE The Viceroy and Gover or General Edinburgh 1891 youngest son of the late Archib id Menzies S S C Edinburgh Educ W tson s College Ldinburgh George W tson & College Lidinburgh Morrison & Academy Crieft Leid by the Unit existy m Jenny Hamilto eldest dau_hiter the Lidinburgh College C George Dispatches 1917 1918 nu 1919 resucción Upper India Chamber f Commerce 1939 1940 1941 1944 and 1945 Club Cawapo e Cawapor C ledonian and R.A. C London Add s Strath arron Cawapore

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MESSERVY, LT -GEN FRANK WALTER, DSO (and Bar), CB, Indian Army b Dec 9, 1893, m Patricia Courtney Educ Eton and RMC, Sandhurst Indian Army, Hodson's Horse, 1914-38, 13th DCO Lancers, 1938-39, GSO 1-15th Indian Division, Comd "Gazelle" Force at Sudan and Eritrea, 9th Indian Infantry Brigade, Keren, and in Western Desert 4th Indian Div, 1st Armoured Div and 7th Armoured Division 7th Indian Division, Burma Address H Q 4th Corps S E Asia Command

MILLS. LT -COMMANDER HENRY ROBERT, RINVR, MSc (Lond) (by research Diploma in Education (Cambridge), From 1935 Principal Maharaja's College, Erna kulam, Cochin State (on leave for duration of war), b May 4, 1906, m Ida May Hodgson, B Sc (Lond) 3 children. Educ School, Univ Coll, Southampton, Prof of School, Univ Coll, Southampton, Prof of Physics, Madras Christian College, 1930-35, Member, Senate and Academic Council, Madras Univ, 1935-40, Volunteered for war service and granted temporary commission in R I N V R, 1939, Apptd Lt-Commander, 1942, Recipient of the "Medal of Merit" Boy Scout, 1928, Sea Scout Commissioner for Cochin State and conducted All India Sea Scout Course, 1938 Joint Publications Raman Effect and Temperature (Proc Roy Soc 1934) and Elementary Science I and II for Indian Schools (Macmillan), Address Maharaja's College, Ernakulam Maharaja's College, Ernakulam

MILLS, JAMES PHILIP, MA (Oxon), ICS, CIE (1941), Adviser to HE the Governor of Assam for Tribal Areas and States b 18th Feb 1890, m Pamela Moira Foster-Vesey-Fitz Gerald Educ Winchester and Corpus Christi Coll, Oxford Publications Books and articles on Anthropology Address Shillong Assam Shillong, Assam

MIRA BEN, (MISS MADELINE SLADE), daughter of a British Admiral She renounced a life of luxury, took a vow of poverty and joined Mahatma Gandhi's Ashram, one of the trusted followers of Gandhi, Edited "Young India", when Mahatma went to jail, 1930, was twice arrested in connection with Civil Dischediance movement, accompanied Manager Theorem 1980, Disobedience movement, accompanied Mahatma to England, 1931, went on tour to Britain and America, lecturing and educating the public there on the Indian situation, 1934 35 Add Sewagram (Wardha) Add Sewagram (Wardha)

MIRAJ (SENIOR), SHRIMANT NARAYANRAO GANGADHARRAO, RAJA SAHEB OF (See Indian Princes' Section)

Bombay Improvement Trust, Examiner in Accounting to the Univ of Bombay Address 41, New Marine Lines, Bombay

MIRAJ (SENIOR) SHRIVANT SOUBHAGYA-VATI LAXMIBAISAHEB PATWARDHAN, Rand saheb, Miraj Senior State, Miraj b 1905 Comes from an educated and cultured Sardar Comes from an educated and cultifamily of Aptes of Limb in Satara Dist Educ at Sangli and Poona Fond of fine arts & knitting work Won Gold and Silver Medals at Satara and Poona Industrial Exhibitions Has published two Marathi pamphlets on Woollen Sweaters Is also a good story-writer in Marathi Takes keen interest in the uplift of women in her State Interested in the uplift of Harijans terested in the uplift of Harijans and Red Cross Society work, especially in supplying clothes and books to wounded soldiers Helps Rajasaheb in social and administrative work Has one son—Yuvaraj Madhaorao Raosaheb (Heir Apparent)—age 23, one daughter, Princess Rajkumari Mangala Raje alias Taisaheb, age 21 Both receiving education in Fergusson College, Poona Address Dewibhawan Palace, Miraj Sr State

> MIRAJ (JR) RAJA OF (See Indian Princes' Section)

MIRZA, M ISMAIL, AMIN-UL-MULIA, KCIE (1936), KT (1930), CIE (1924), OBE (1923), Prime Minister of Jaipur since June 1942 b 1883 m Zebinda Begum Wesleyen Mission



High School, Bangalore, with His Highness the late Maharaja of Mysore, at Mysore and Central College, Bangalore Superintendent of Police, 1905, Asstt Secretary to H the Maharaja, 1908, Huzur Secretary to H H the Maharaja, 1914, Private Secretary to H H the Maharaja, 1922, Dewan of Invited to the Round

Table Conference in 1930 as a delegate from South Indian States, and in 1931 as a delegate of Mysore, Jodhpur and Jaipur (Rajputana), Member of the Consultative Committee Delegate to the Third Indian Round Table Conference 1932 and the Committee Delegate to the Third Indian Committee, Delegate to the Third Indian Round Table Conference, 1932 and the Joint Select Committee, 1933 Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Inter governmental Conference of Far Eastern Countries on Rural,

Hygiene held at Bandeeng (Java) 1937 Deliverd Convocation Addre es of An malai Madras and Calcutta Universities 1 1935 1938 and 1946 r pectively and Iataa and Daccy Universities in 194 Asapur Uni versity in 1943 and Agra th testiy in 1944 Add ess Natani Bagh Jajur

MIRZA HUMAYUY 4s it nt Indu tri lAd iser to the C t of India b littl January 190 eldest of 3 lidt n and o the son of Amin u Mulk Sir Mirza M I mail A C I E O B E t USJ Prime Minister of



USLY Prime Minister of Jajpur (Rapigut) and Lady Mirza Isma I (Kads i Hind Gold Med I) m 12th D c mber 1941 Zeebunnist Pagun dau hie of the Ita Ag Moh med kh I el Shi razi (of M dras) Eder Starl (of M dras)

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MISRA RAO RAJA RAI BAHADUR DE SHYAH B WA MA DEUTT Retired Magistrat and Collector UP ex m mbc Council of Stat Member f the Courts B ares Hindu Univ Ex President All Indi Tank mulys Sahn All J dis Hindl S hily Smn 1 and A h M Appl P Schmarl S bha Lx Preside t Ananahir Inter Coll Committe Lucknow and of U1 M n gr As and thou a later College M mper Provincial Was Board UP \$\rho\$ 1 th Aurust 1873 m Miss P D Bapp has two \$\rho\$ fe d Educ Black D D Bapp has wor \$\rho\$ fe d Educ D D Bapp has wor \$\rho\$ fe d Educ D D Bapp has wor \$\rho\$ for \$\rho\$ Educ B D D Bapp has wor \$\rho\$ for \$\rho\$ details D D Bapp has wor \$\rho\$ for \$\rho\$ details D D Bapp has wor \$\rho\$ for \$\rho\$ details D D D Bapp has wor \$\rho\$ for \$\rho\$ details D D D Bapp has wor \$\rho\$ for \$\rho\$ details D D D Bapp has wor \$\rho\$ for \$\rho\$ details D D Bapp has wor \$\rho\$ for \$\rho\$ details D D D Bapp has wor \$\rho\$ for \$\rho\$ details D D D Bapp has wor \$\rho\$ for \$\rho\$ details D D D Bapp has wor \$\rho\$ for \$\rho\$ details D D D Bapp has wor \$\rho\$ details D D D Bapp has \$\rho\$ details D D Bapp

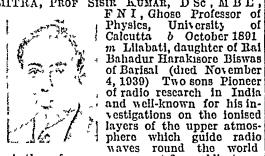
MISILA RAI BRANDET TEAL PAW MA. LLB Member Public S ries Commol ¹0. Ul it d Provinc ¹0 Feb 1 188 Educ St Johns Coll Agra Join 4 the Executive Service In 1906 was transferred to the Judicial Depth 1915. The Season of the Public Service Season Join 4 to 1928 Durin this pe lod 1 o worked as Revit J dil 1 C minisioners Court and Dy Legal Remembrance and Dy See Judicial Dpt was bring the Public Service Season J de Budicial Dpt was been considered a Jud e High Court Allahab d Retd on 1st Feb 1940 applet. Member Public Service Commais in from 2 super Commais in from 2 super Commais in from 2 super Commais in from 2 super Commais in from 2 super Commais in from 2 super Commais in from 2 super Commais in from 2 super Commais in from 2 super Commais in from 2 super Commais in from 1 super Commais in from 1 super Commais in from 1 super Commais in from 1 super Commais in from 1 super Commais in from 1 super Commais in from 1 super Commais in from 1 super Commais in from 1 super Commais in from 2 super Commais in from 1 super Commais in from 2 super Com

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One of the founders of Bankers' Union Ltd | clearing Director, India Equitable Insurance
Co, Ltd Publications Banking Legislation
for India," Address 41/2B, Hazra Road,
Ballygunge, Calcutta

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MITRA, PROF SISIR KUMAR, D Sc., M B E., FN I., Ghose Professor of



Physics, University Calcutta b October 1891 m Lilabati, daughter of Rai Bahadur Harakisore Biswas of Barisal (died November 4, 1939) Two sons Pioneer

phere which guide radio waves round the world Author of numerous scientific publications President, Mathematics and Physics Section of the Indian Science Congress, 1934, Member, Bengal Industrial Survey Committee, 1938 Member, Industrial Research Planning Committee, Government of India President, Rotary Club of Calcutta, 1942 Chairman, Radio Research Committee, Board of Scientific

and Industrial Research King George V Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935, Member, Indian Scientific Mission to U K and U S A 1944-45 Director, Hindusthan Co operative Insurance Society Ltd Well-known for his Rengelee writings and radio talks on popular Bengalee writings and radio talks on popular science Address 9, Hindusthan Road. Ballygunj, Calcutta

MITTER, SIR BROJENDRA LAL, Kt (1928), KCSI (1932), MA, BL, Barrister at-Law, Prime Minister of Baroda b May 1875 m a daughter of PN Bose, late of the Geological Survey, Educ Presidency Col, Calcutta and Lincoln's Inn Formerly Advocate General of India, Advocate General of Bengal and Member, Bengal Executive Council, 1934-37, Law Member, Govt of India, 1928-34 Led Indian Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1931 and 1933 Address Baroda

MITTER, RUPENDRA COOMAR, M Sc, M L, Judge, High Court, Calcutta b 18th January 1890 m Sudhahasinee Bose Educ at Doveton College, Presidency College, Scottish Churches College and University Law College, Calcutta Vakil and Advocate, High Court, Calcutta for sometime, Professor, University Law College, Calcutta Fellow, University of Calcutta and Member of the Faculty of Law, University of Dacca Address P 24, Central Avenue, PO Hatkhola, Calcutta

MOCKETT, THE HON SIR VERE, Kt (1943), MA, MBE (1919), Judge, High Court, Madras, since 1934 b 25th July 1885 m Ether Nora Gaddum Tomkinson Educ, Oxford Worcester College, Marlborough, Mariborough, Worcester College, Oxford Called to the Bar, Inner Temple, 1908, Practised in England, 1908-14, 1919-21 (N E Circuit), served in the War, 1914-19, practised in Madras Bar, 1921-32, officiated as Judge of the High Court, 1932, Privy Council Bar and Lecturer on Law, King's College, I ondon, 1933 34 Officiated as Chief Justice, Madras High Court, Sept 1943 to July 1944 Address High Court, Madras

ODAK, NARAIAN VINAIAK, CIE (Jan 1945), City Engineer, Bombay Munici-pality b December 1890, BE (Civil) (1911), Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers (London) (1936), F R San I, MIE (India), JP

Worked as Sub-Divisional Officer with the Sanitary Engineer to the Govern-ment of Bombay (1912-1918) Awarded State Technical Scholarship for special training in Municipal and Sanitary Engineering for one year in India and 3 years in England (1918) In England was attached Corporation of the Hastings and worked for nearly three years as an Assistant Engineer with the Corporation

an Assistant Engineer with the Corporation (1919 1922) Appointed Executive Lugineer in the Indian Service of Railway Engineers Sanitary Engineer to the G I P Railway (1922-30) Worked as Consulting Engineer to the B B & C I Rly to prepare a sewerage scheme for their Dohad Station while in service of the G I P Rly Appointed Dy City Engineer to the Bombay Municipality (1930) Acted as Hydraulic Engineer, Bombay Municipality (1932-1933) Appointed

Bombay Municipality (1932-1933)

Appointed

Bombay Municipality (1932-1933) Appointed City Engineer to the Bombay Municipality (1934 to date) President of the Bombay Engineering Congress (1938) A Vice-President, Institution of Engineers (India) (1941 & 1942) President, Section of Engineering & Metallurgy, Indian Science Congress Association (1942) Fellow of the University of Bombay since 1933 Member of the Syndicate, 1937-44 Dean of the Faculty of Technology of the University of Bombay (1940-41) Member, Advisory Committee of the Engineering College, Poona Member, Managing Committee of the V J T Institute Designed and erected Sewage Purification Works on the Activated Sludge Process (the first largest Sewage Works in India) for the

first largest Sewage Works in India) for the sewerage of the Northern Part of the Island of Bombay Address "Udyam," Shivaji Park, Bombay 28

MODY, BHOGILAL JAGJIVAN, Personal Assistant to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Dharampur b on the 28th of February, 1886 Educ at the Alfred High School, Joined the Rajkot service



Government the Western India States Rajkot in яt Agency at Rajkot III 1910 Passed, the Higher 1910 Examination Standard Joined Dharampur State service in the year 1923 Appointed Personal Assis-Highness tant to His Highness tne Maharaja Saheb in 1928 Received His late Majesty's Silver Jubilec Awarded the

Medal in the year 1935 Coronation Medal in 1937 Baldev Address Nivas, Dharampur (Surat Dist)

MODY SIR HORMASJI PEPOSHAW M A (1904) LL B (1908) h B E (1935) 5 Sept 3 1881 m Jerbal d of hava ji D dabhop Dubash 3 s Pd St Navers Cell Bombas Member Bombay Municipal Corpo tion 1913-41 and President 19 3 4 Clairm n Bombay Millowners As ociation 19 7 nd 19 9 34 | Ire ident Indian Merch t Chamber 19 8 I esid at Employers Tede ration of India 1933 41 and ag n from 1943 Nember Indi Leg Assembly 19 343
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the I do Lancashire Tr de Agre me t 1933 Memb r for Supply Go t of India Augu t 1941 to Feb 1943 and Deputy Chalem n 1911 to feb 1943 and Deputy Chairm if of the War Reso rece Cities of the Cou cil Dir Tata Sons Ltd Deleg t I trnation ! Labour Conf rence Gen va 1937 Ch iman Asso lated 6. ment Co Chairman C tr i Associated to the following the following the following the following the first follow Cumb ila Hill Bomb y

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MOHILUDDIA SCLIN M t IL B M Ed Director flub! I tructio Myso e State b June 1 1894 n 1s -d Fd Wesley Coll a d Pre y Coll M d 3 M.A O Coll Alig h and the Uni of Leeds Fngl nd Ente ed

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MOHOMED ABBAS KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, Merchant Educ in Mysore Was member, Mysore Representative Assembly for 20 years, Member, Mysore Legislative Council for over 16 years, ex-President, Bangalore City Municipal Council, General Secretary, Central Mahomedan Association since 34 years, Presided over Non-Brahmin Youth League, Madras, 1928, presented in 1928, with an Address, a silver Casket and Gold Cup by citizens of Mysore in recognition of services to the State, President, Mysore State Muslim Conference, 1932 Conferred title of Shafiq-ul Mulk by H H the Maharajah of Mysore, 1942 Address Muslim Hall Road, Bangalore City

MOLEDINA, Khan Bahadur, Land lord & Hony Magistrate First Class, b March 5, 1906, m Mariam, d of A R Adam Sait of Ootacamund, Lduc St Vincent's & Dastur High School, Poona, President, Poona Suburban Municipality since 1941, Vice-President, Cantt Board, Kirkee, since 1933, Member, Poona Cantonment Board, Scey District Wakf C'ttee, Controller of Rents, Kirkee Cant Pres, Muslim Students' Union, Poona, member of the Poona Dist Local Board and the Poona City Municipality, 1934 37 and Vice Chairman of the Poona Dist School Board, awarded Khan Sahib in 1941 and Khan Bahadur in January, 1945 Publications My Impression of the Far Dast, and Ready Reference to Criminal Law, Address 30, Main Street, Poona

MOCKERJEE, SIR BIRENDRA NATH MA (Cantab), MIE (Ind), s of the late Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee, KCIE, KCVO, MIE (Ind), FASB, DSC (Eng), b February 14, 1899, m 1925—Ranu Priti Adhikari, d of Phani Bhusan Adhikari, late Prof of the Benares Hindu Univ—2 d and 1 s Educ Bishop's Collegate School (Calcutta), Bengal Engineering Coll and Trinity Coll (Cantab), Partner of Messrs Martin & Co and Messrs Burn & Co, Engineers, Contractors, Merchants, Shipbuilders, etc, etc Chairman, Steel Corporation of Bengal Ltd, Vice Pres, Calcutta Local Board of the Imperial Bank of India, Mem', Viceroy's National Defence Council, Adviser—Roger Mission, Mem, Munitions Production Advisory Cttee Dir, Darjeeling Himalayan Rly Co, Ltd, Darjeeling Himalayan Rly Extensions Co, Ltd, Sara Sirajganj Rly Co, Ltd, Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Rly Co, Ltd, Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Rly Co, Ltd, Kalimpong Ropeway Co, Ltd, Hooghly Mills Co, Ltd, Gondolpara Mills Co, Ltd, Clive Insurance Co, Ltd, Kinnison Jute Mills Co, Ltd, Naihati Jute Mills Co, Ltd, Kerr Tarruck & Co, Ltd, Braithwate, Burn & Jessop Construction Co, Ltd, Fellow of the Calcutta Univ Sheniff of Calcutta, 1941 Clubs National Liberal, London, Calcutta Club, "300" Club, Calcutta, Polo Club, Royal Calcutta Turf Club, Lake Club, Calcutta South Club and Cricket Club of India, Bombay Office Address 12, Mission Row Residence 7, Harington Street, Calcutta

MOOKERJEE, SYAMA PRASAD, MA, BL, DLatt, LLD, Bar-at-Law, b 6th July 1901, m Srimati Sudha Devi (died Aug 1933), Lduc Presy Coll (Cal), Called to the Bar, London, 1927, Advocate, Cal H C, since 1924, M L A (Bengal), since 1929, Vice-Chancellor, Cal Univ, 1934-38, Finance Minister, Bengal, 1941 42, President, All-India Hindu Mahasabha, President, Roval Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1943 45 Address 77, Asutosh Mookerjee Road, Calcutta

MOONJE, DR B S, ex member, Indian Legislative Assembly, Leader of Hindu Sangathan Party, Joined during Satyagraha Movement, 1930, Round Table Conference Delegate, Takes keen interest in Army matters, Founder, Bhonsla Military School, Nasik, (1936), ex-President, All-India Hindu Mahasabha Address Nagpur

MOORE, W Arthur, b 1880 m Maud Eileen Educ Campbell Coll, Belfast and St John's Coll, Oxford Pres, Oxford Union Society, 1904, Special Correspondent of The Times for Young Turk Revolution, 1908, and in Albania, Persian Correspondent, 1910 12, Russian Correspondent, 1913, Spain, 1914, Albanian Revolution, 1914, Retreat from Mons and Battleof Marne, 1914, obtained commission in Rifle Brigade, served Dardanelles, 1915, Salonika, 1915 17, RAF, 1918, with military mission (Gen Sir G T Bridges) in Constantinople and the Balkans, Squadron Leider, RAF, despatches twice, MBE (military), Serbian White Eagle, Greek Order of the Redeemer, Middle Lastern Correspondent of The Times, 1919 22, visiting Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, Persia, Caucasus, India, Afghanistan MLA (Bengal), 1926-33 Editor of the Statesman, 1933-43 Public Relations Adviser to Supreme Allied Command, SE Asia, 1944 Publications The Miraele (By Antrim Oriel, Constable, 1908), The Orient Express (Constable, 1914), This Our War (1942) Address Supreme Allied Command, South East Asia

MOOS, PESTONJI NANABHOY, MA, LLB, ICS, Bar-at-Law, Secretary to Government of Bombay, Legal Department, and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs b 29th August 1894, m Bachoo, d of K S Framji, Esq, CIE Educ Elphinstone College, Bombay, Worcester College, Oxford, University College, London and Inner Temple, London Joined the Indian Civil Service on 12-12-1921, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Ahmedabad, Broach and Panch Mahals, 1922-1925, District and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, Larkana, Sukkur, Kathiawar, Nasik, Poona and Thana, 1927-1940, Secretary, Bombay Provincial Franchise Committee, 1932, Secretary to Government, Legal Department and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs since Jan 8, 1941 Address "Chalet," Malabar Hill, Bombay

MOOS, S. N., M.A. (Cantab.), F.R.S.A., C.I.E.,
I.E.S., Director of Public Instruction, Bombay
Province b. 25th September, 1890, m
Makee B. Petit Educ Elphinstone College,
Bombay, and King's College, Cambridge
Professor of Mathematics and Physics,
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay;
Indian Educational Service, 1918, Inspector
of Science Teaching, Educational Inspector,

Southern Bombay and C ntral Di Islons and Sind Dep sty Director of Iullic In true thon Publicat Variou I d ti nal Leports and article idien Garden Reach Bombay Road Loons

MORTON SIR GEORGE BOND OBT MC younger son of the lat William Morion b 193 Merchant and Senlor Pesident Partner f Bird t Co and F W Hell ers & Co of Calcinta in Min of Pensions 1918 1919 has been a director of Imperial Bank of India since 1936 (Vic 1res of Calcutta Local Board 1939 41 and Pres 194 44). Joint Hon Secy Ki z George V Memorial Fund Bengal 1930-39 Vice-Cim I in Fundo Rencal 1936-39 View-Um I no Funyeror 8 Anti Tubercul vils Fund for India (Dengal) 10 8 30 Trustee Vi toria Memorial sin e 1932 Adviser Eastern Group Conference 1940 Chm. Beng I Ti plos Corporation Ltd and Vice-I'r B ngal Chamber of Compresser 1940-41 Member Munitions Production Advisory Citee and Vice-Chm of Provincial Advisory Citee for War Supplies since 1940 Pres Beng I Chamb r of Com merce and Asso Chambers of Commerce of India and Cey! 1941 4 Member Vational But and Cyl 1941 a server 'attomot' attomot' attomot before Council since 1941 Steriji of Calcutta cd1941 4, serv in I ns of Court OTC 1913 It Puropean War 1914 19 in France as Capt Royal Fe litera (wounded MC 1914 15 star, two med 19 m 19 9 D reen Elizabeth d of late Lieut Col Irederick Oklosel College 1941 College O Kinealy CIE CVO IMS, cr OBE (Civil) 1939 At 194 Ct b Ori ntal and Bengal Add c 6 Raja S ntosh Road

MORVI H H MANARAJA SHREE I UKUDHIRJI BAHHDUP MAHARIJA OF (See Ind

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MUDALIAR THE HOV SIR A RAMASWAMI DIWAN BAHADUR K OS I (1937) (Supply) M mb r nd Vice Presid t I the Vicency I ecutive Cou II b 14 October 1887 Ld M d Chritian College Law Coll g Madras Ad te Mad as Madras Ad te Le islati e Council Member Member Le islati e Council M dra 19 0-6 M y r Corporation of Madr 19.8 30 Memb Coun il of State 1930 Membe I dian Legislative Assembly 1931 34 M mber Round T ble Conference a d lederal Stru t e Committee M mber letteral Stru t e Committee M mber Indian Fran 18 to Committee Let d' India 1 er vi l' in te Committee Let d' India 1 er vi l' in te Committee Let d' India 1 let vi l' india 1 er vi l' india 1 Council fr Commerce Dept Rep e t tive f the Go t 1939 4 Council fr Commerce Dept 1394 4. Hepe twist fitte for the Commerce of the Comm

MUDIE, THE HON SIR ROBERT FRANCIS, KCIE (1944), CSI 1941, CIE 1935, OBE 1919 Home Member, Govt of India Governor-Designate, Sind b 24 Aug 1890, s of Patrick Spence Mudie and Margaret Lind Heron, m 1919, Mary Spencer, one d Educ Fettes College, Edinburgh, King's College, Cambridge Wrangler, 1911, Assistant Master Chifton, 1911, Eton College, 1912 13, 2nd Lt, 6th City of London Rifles, 1914, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1915, Assistant Magistrate, Jhansi, 1919, Joint Magistrate, Benares, 1920, Magistrate and Collector, Agra, Sultanpur, Partabgarh, Fatehgarh, 1922-26, Settlement Officer, Agra, 1926-29, Sec, Round Table Conference, 1930 31, Mgte and Collector, Allahabad, Bulandshahr, Cawapore, 1931-36, Government of India Secretariat, 1936 and 1937, Collector, Agra, 1937-38, Revenue Secretary, U P Govt, 1938-39 Chief Secretary to U P Govt and then Acting Governor of Bihar. Publications Agricultural Debt in the Agra District Recreations Riding, Motoring, Mathematics Address New Delhi

MUHAMMAD MURARRAM ALI KHAN, MUMTAZUD-DOWLAH NAWAB, Chief of Pahasu
Estate and Tazimi Jagirdar, Raipur (Jaipur
State) b 2nd Sept 1895 m d of late Koer
Latafat Ali Khan, Chief of Sadabad, 2nd
marringe, d of Rao Abdul Hakeem Khan of
Khairi Dist, Sharanpore Educ Maharaja's
Coll, Jaipur and M A O Coll, Aligarh,
Was Foreign Member of the Council of State
Jaipur, 1922-24, visited Europe in 1924 & 1938
Publication's Sada-i-Watan Tangeed Nadir,
Swarajya Home Rule Address Pahasu House,
Aligarh, Mumtazbagh, Jaipur (Rajputana)
and 'Darul Faiz', The Fort, Pahasu (Dist
Bulandshahr)

MUHAMMAD NAWAZ, LT-COLONEL SIR, Kt, M L A, Khan of Kot Fatch Khan, Sardar of the Gheba Clan, Proprietor of the Kot Estates, Member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly,



Magistrate, Sub-Judge, Assistant Collector, As sistant Registrar of Cooperative Societies 12th August 1901 Only son of the late Sardar Muhammad Alı Khan Married the daughter of younger the late Nawab of Kalabagh Four daughters Educ Aitchison Chiefs' College (Lahore) and Royal

Military College (Sandhurst) Entered Army in 1921 Appointed in August 1926 to the Army in India Reserve of Officers Elected in November 1926 to represent the Punjab Landholders in Central Legislative Assembly Appointed Honorary Major in June 1933, Honorary Lt-Colonel in March 1941 Elected in 1937 to the Punjab Legislative Assembly Address Kot Fateh Khan, Attock District, Punjab

MUIR, WINGATE WEMYSS, LIEUT -COL, CBE (Civil) (1926), M.VO (1923), OBE (Military) (1918), Officer of the Crown of Rumania, 1920, Commander of the Crown of Belgium,

1926, b 12th June 1879 Educ Haileybury College and the RMC, Sandhurst Was in the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment and 15th Royal Ludhiana Sikhs (IA) Retired, 1931 Address ,C/O The Agent, Imperial Bank of India, Simla

MUKANDI LAL, BA (Oxon), Bar at-Law, ex-M L C, ex-Dy President, U P Council, ex Judge, Tehri (Garhwal), State High Court, b 14th Oct 1890, m nee Miss Ball (1915), Educ At Schools, Pauri and Almora At Colleges, Allahabad, Benres, Calcuttr and Christ Church, Oxford Hist Hons, 1917 Called to Bar, Gray's Inn, 1918, returned, 1919, enrolled Adv, Allahabad H C, 1919, M L C for Garhwal, 1923 30, Dy President, U P Council, 1927-30, appointed Puisne Judge, Tehri (Garhwal) State, High Court, 1938 44 Mgr, Indian Turpentine and Rosin Co, Ltd., PO Clutterbuckgani, (Bareilly) since March 1944 Writes to Hindi and English periodicals, and is an exponent and critic of Indian Art Permanent Address PO Clutterbuckgani, (Bareilly), U P, India

MUKERJÉA, SATYA VRATA, RAJYA RATNA (Oxon), FSS, FRSA, (1931), B A London Senior Councillor of Baroda, retired Dewan of Kutch 1943 44 b 6th Feb 1887, m Sm Aruna Devi, MA, nee Bezbarao, grand niece of Tagore the Poet One son Xavier's and Educ St one daughter Presidency Colleges, Calcutta and Exeter College, Oxford Entered Baroda Service (1911), conducted the Census of Baroda State (1921, 1931 and 1941), Rose to Senior Councillor 1944-45 Was largely responsible for the reorganisation of the Central Secretariat, and the local Boards and for constitutional reform Decorated "Ralya proposals now sanctioned Ratna" for exemplary services (1934), Rotary Governor, 89th District of India, Address Esha, Race Course Road 1942-43 Baroda

MUKERJEA, TARAK NATH BSG, MBE, MLA, Ex-Revenue Minister, Government of Bengal, eldest grandson of late Raja Peary Mohan Mukerjea, MA, BL, CSI, of Uttarpara Raj, b April, 1898 in Uttarpara Legislative Member, Bengal (Bengal) Council, 1923 1930 and Bengal Legislative Assembly since 1940, Chairman, Hooghly District Board since 1924; Leading Zamin dar, Trustee and Vice-President, British Indian Assen, Director, B P Railway, President, Bengal Central A M Society, Trustee, Barendra Research Museum, Con nected with most of the important organisations in the Province and founder of many schools, charitable dispensaries and other public institutions Address "Rajendra Bhaban", Uttarpara, Hooghly (Bengal)

MUKERJI DHIREYDRA NAFAYAN b 1899
Uttarpara Raj family of B ng 1 G v up
College career in the P sidency Colle e to join the non co operation movem at of the Indian National Con



Buffered incarceration i 19 1 and 1930 mo eme t He offe ed Satyag ah launched by the Co gres on 10th January 1941 - 01 M hatma G ndhi he joined the August 194 mov ment fter being arrested and at Pari on 30 10 4 h remained s a Secur ty

Prisoner and was relea ed on 4th June 1943 The Hooghly B nk Ltd is his creation He is a supporter of indi enous Indust es Wa elect d uncontested to the Bengal, Legislative Assembly in 1937 on Cong es Ticket Bi ecto h thonal Indi n Life Insur n e Co Ltd and i also associated with other business concerns Has publi h d many articl s on fin ce and mmer e Add ess 67 Joy Kls en Street Uttarpar Hooghly Bengal

MUKERJI RAI BAHADUR PARESH NATH M.A. (1902) Rai Bah d r (19 6) C B E (1933) b d December 188 m Samir Bala nee Chatte jee Ed Pre dency (1933) 5 d December 188 m Samir Bala nec Chatte jee Ed Pre dency College C leuita Joined th Postal Depart ment as 8 perilatendent of Post Offices in 1904 Secretary P tal Committee 19 0 Member Office Reorg nisation Committee 19 1 Secretary of the Indian Deleg tion to the International Postal Congress at Stockholm 19 4 Assistant Director General Member of the Indian Del gation to th International Postal Congress t L ndon, 10°9 Deputy Director Gener 1 Postal Ser ices 1931

MULLAN Jat PHIROTE HAH MA FRES
Prof of Zoology St X viers Colleg
b 6th March 1884 Ed St X viers
College Bombay Prof or Exami er College Bombay Prof or Exami er U iv raity f Bomb y Publications A im I Type f r C U g St dents Add e Mangatram Mansi n I mi gton Road Grant Road Bombay

MULLICK PUIN BEHARY PA B MAN
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Calcutta Advocat Calcutta High Court
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Cittle 1030 1940 Ch irm Etates and

General Purposes Standing Ctt e 1940-1941 M L A Beng l since 1937 Minist r Publicity Dept Govt of Beng l April 1943 March 1945 Address 59 Dadridas Temple Street Calcutta

MUNJIE CASSAMALLY JP Honor ry Pre i de y Ma i t ate Bombay Educ in B mbay U ed Khatijabai d i hter of Haji Mukhi Ladak H s 4 sons and 3 daughter Has var ed interests ! ommercial Chairman Bo rd of Direc tors The Associ t d
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bhoy & Co (Kathi w)
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Chairman, Institute of Agriculture, Anand, MURSHIDABAD, IHTISHAM-UL-MULE, 1939-43, Chairman since 1943, Chairman, UD-DOWLA, AMIR-UL-OMRAH, NAWA Bharatiya Lihasa Samiti 1944, Birla Public KADR SIR SYED WASIF ALI MFERZA Kasturba National Nasik and Memorial Trust Trustee, Hansial Morarli Public School, Bombay Publications — (Gujarati) Novels, Dramas, Essays, Memoirs, Prither Vallabh, Bhagvan Kautilya, Gujratno Nath, Adadhe Raste, etc (English) Gujarata And Its Interature, I follow The Mahatma, Alhand Hindustan, Imperial Gurjaras, Indian Deadlock, etc. Address 26, Ridge Road, Bombay

MUNSHI, MRS LILAVATI, Authoress in Gujerati language and public service language and public service o 1899, m Mr K M Munshi Was Secy, Sahitya Sansad, and Stri Seva Sangh, of Bombay Member, AICC, MPCC, for several years and later a member of the BPCC also Was Secy, All-India Swadeshi Sangh, President, Swadeshi Market Cttee, and first and only lady member of the Cttee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber (1934-36), Indied Satvagraha Movement in 1930 and b 1899, Joined Satyagraha Movement in 1930 and was appointed Vice-President, Bombay War Council, 1930, Was arrested on 14th July, 1930, and sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment, Elected Member, AICC in 1931, Again arrested under the Ordinance in 1932, and contented to the restrict to the and sentenced to one year, Elected to the Bombay Municipal Corporation (1935), where she served on Medical Relief Cttee, and became its Chairman in 1939-40, has also served on the Works Cttees, Tramways and Telephone Cttee, and bec Chairman of the Standing Cttee 1940 41, Member, National Council Women in India and Managing Cttee Cttee, became for Council Bombay Presidency Women's Council, 1939, Represents the Corporation on several public todies, Was elected unopposed to the Bombay Legislative Assembly in 1937 as a Congress Candidate, Represents the Bombay Legislative Assembly on the University Senate, Member, Board of Studies in Gujarati Arrested under the Defence of India Act on 10th Dec 1940 and detained as a political detenu in Yerayda Central Prison till the 17th of March 1941, when she was released on account of her husband's serious illness Elected President of the Bombay Hindi Vidya-Elected President of the Bombay Hindi Vidya-plth, 1941, Member, Managing Cttee, Bombay Presidency Women's Council, 1941-42, Elected to the Improvements Cttee of Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1942-43 elected to the Schools Committee, 1943 11, 1944 45, Law, Revenue and General Purposes Cttee, 1942 43, 43 44, 44-45 Member, Managing Cttee of the PVB 1942, Secy, Mayor's Lyacuees Relief Cttee, 1942, Seo, Mayor's House Collapse Cttee, 1942, elected Chairman, Bombay Women's Assen, Mayor's House Collapse Citee, 1942, elected Chairman, Bombas Women's Assen, 1943 Organised Health Home and Social Welfare I shibition in Ich 1944, and Veget-rble, I ruit and Flower Show in March 1944, Alpointed President Hanjan Sevak Sangh April 1914 Chairman Childrens Ald Seciety, and David Sassoon Industrial School, President, 5 5 Kalakendra Publications Pethachura and Pizz Lello, Krivarien Jumanwanth Jaich, Relba Chiro' Address 26 Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bomba, 6

UD-DOWLA, AMIR-UL-OMRAH, NAWAB ASIF KADR SIR SYED WASIF ALI MFERZA, KHAN BAHADUR, K C S I., K C V O, MAHABUT JUNG NAWAB BAHADUR OF, premier noble of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, 38th in descent from the Prophet of Arabia, b 7th Jan 1875 m 1898, Nawab Sultan Dullin Fugfoor Jahan Begum Heir-apparent Murshidzada Asıf Samba Jah Syed Waris Alı Meerza India, under private tutors and in England, at Sherborne, Rugby, and Oxford, has six times been member of Bengal Leg Council an all round sportsmin, a great lover of the fine arts and oriental pictures, and also Address an Urdu and Arabic Scholar Palace, Murshidabad

MURTI, A S N b 1894 Member. Non Party Leaders Organisation, Council of World Affairs and Institute of International Affair-Was President Orissa Millowners' Association

and Vice-President, Orissa Chamber of Commerce Secretary Orissa Exhibition, 35 Was Senator, Andhra University Conducted Ganjam, Dt Board Secretary, Dt Association President, S Orissa Agriculture Association Dt President, Orissa Prov Andhra Conference and President, Orissa Andhra and Liberal Associa Was Visitor to Coim tions



Witness before batore Agriculture Station Civil Justice Committee Civil Justice Committee Constructed Maternity Ward, Zenana Hospital Interested in Politics Traditional Hospital Interested in Politics, Industrial and Sociological Problems Member, Orissa Domicile Linquiry Cttee and Provincial Civil Supplies Cttee Address Vishnu Vilas, Berhempus

MURTRIE, DAVID JAMES, OBE, ISO.,
Dy Dir-Gen, Post Offices, 1916-1921 (re
tired) b 18 Dec 1864 Educ Doveton Prot
Coll, Madras Ent Govt Service in Post
Office, 1864, Pres Postmaster, Bombay,
1913-16 Address "Looland," 8, Cunning. ham Road, Bangalore

MUTALIK, V N ANNASAHEB, BA, First Class
Sardar of the Deccan b 6 Sept 1879 ri
S Ramabuisheb, d of Mr K Bhiranhi
Reference of the Deccan Educ at Satara High School and the Deccan Coll, Poona Member, Bombay Legisletive Council for the Deccan Sardars, 1921-1926, and of Central Assembly, 1924-26 President, Inam dars' Central Association, 1914 to the Present day Was appointed non-official member of Army Association Committee 1921-26 to reserve any Was appointed non-official member of Army Accounts Committee, 1925 25, to represent Legis Assembly on the Committee, President of the 1st Provincial Confer of Sindars Inaundars, 1926 and President, Provincial Postal Inaundars, 1926 Liected Chairman of the Confee, 1926 Liected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Conference, Sardars and Inaundars, 1927 and in 1931 A leader of the Deputation to II I conference, Sardars and Inamdars, 1927 and in 1931. A leader of the Deputation to HF Lord Chel neford and Mr. Monteput, Ferretary of State, 1917, represented Sardars and Inamdars interests before the Franchise and Functions Committee. Of 1919. I rade: 6. Functions Committee.

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MUZAFFAR KHAN KHAN BAHAPER NAWAR UCAFFAIR KHAN KHAN HANADER NAMEN COLI, LEN MEMBER LIND BAND NOT WEEK LOUNG FI MEMBER LIND FOR THE MEMBER LIND FOR THE MEMBER LIND FOR THE MEMBER LAD OF THE Oreat Wr Ori ntal secret ry Inio-Afria lease d legation 1919 Sir II nry D th h but Missio 19 3 O ie t l 8 tars British Legation Kab I in 19 1 under Sir Francis Humphreys Joined Lolitical Depart ment 19 4 Director Informati n Lureau 19.5 Reforms Commissi ner 1931 Retired and J nu ry 193 Member Punj b (ovt F b 1935 Res B & Member Puni b Covt I b 1935 Memb of th Levi l tive Ass mbly 1937 I ellow of tie Punj b University 1939 Fresident Anjum n i Him vat isi m Lalo e M mbe August 1 11111 value in Laio e 31 mbe l'ublic bric Commisio 1 nj b a d Y W 1 1 1913 hl n B thd r 1917 Navab 19 1 nd C I T 1918 l' l' c 4 wort Hand of the I mjire-a war publication Address Lahore

MYSORE HIS HIGH-ESS THE MARKELLA OF (See I d Pr es Sect on)

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RAJA SAMES OF (Se I da NAGOD Ir i es Section)

1923 and Leader of two deputations 10 7, VALUU, Sancury, Mrs. Fellow of Ray Sec. of and 19 95 of IC tile doe noro | Laiset to be | Lit | 10 104 | Bufferhald | Decean | First Class Sardar of the Decean in Sept. | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sanch | Sa Publi 1ed three volumes of poetry in Eng Fubli led three volumes of poetry in Eng list will in have been translated into all India is not es and a some into all India is not established into all India is not established into music i curren in a ideases on question so of seci l'riligious a d'educational un indio al progres specially connected with Worm n 3i em tin India and wifare of Indian etudent Tresident Indian National Congress 19 Add ess Hid rab d Deccan

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NAIR THE RT HOVBLE SIR C MADHAVAN At (194) BA Br t Law Member J di cial C mmittee f the Privy C uncil Lond n b 24th Jan 18 9 m Sre mathi Palat Paru kutty Ammah eldest d 1 Sir C S nk r n Asir Edic Victo I C ll Palghat P chai yappas and Christian Colleges, Madras, Law Coll, Madras, Univ Coll London, and also the Middle Temple, London Enrolled in the Madras High Court, 1904, officiated as Vice Principal, Law Coll, Madras, 1909, Law Reporter, 1915-16, apptd Prof, 1916 20, Govt Pleader, 1919-23, Advocate-General, Madras, 1923 24, Judge, Madras High Court, 1924-1939 President, Railway Rates Advisory Committee, Calcutta, 1940 11 Address C/o India Office, London C/o India Office, London

NANAVATI, SIR MANILAL BALABHAI, BA, LL B (Bombay), MA (Penn, Pa, USA), Kt (1941) b 11th January, 1877, Educ Baroda, and St Xayler's College, Bombay and Wharton School of Imance, Pennsylvania (Pa) Joined Baroda State Service, 1904, Director of Commerce and Industries, 1912, after holding minor posts in Judicial and Commerce Depts, from 1912 to 1931 held at various times posts of Registrar, Co op Societies, Director of Commerce and Industries, Development Commissioner, Collector and Accountant-General, Secretary and then President, Okha Harbour Board, in charge of the Development of Port Okha, 1926-1930, Revenue Commissioner, 1932-33, Naib Dewan (member of Executive Council), 1934-35, Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, 1936-1941 President, Indian Society of Agricultural Economies Publications Report on the Agricultural Indebtedness in the Baroda State Director of Commerce and Industries, Develop-Agricultural Indebtedness in the Baroda State (1913), Report on the Sociological Survey of the Report of the Khangi Department (1917), Report of the Industrial Development in the Baroda State (1919), Thedian Rural In Problem, Joint inthor with Prof J Anjaria Address "Leela," Juhu, Bombay

NANAVATI, ROMESH CHANDRA MOTILAL, FCI, FFCS, F Com ScA, FR Econ S, FSS (London), Corporate Secretary, b 25th January 1908 m Vasumati Ratilal Parehi



Fellow of the Royal
Economic and the Royal
Statistical Societies of London in 1935
Appointed Assistant Registrar for India of
the Faculty of Secretaries Ltd in 1936
Received by Their Majortics Ferrille 1936 Received by Their Majesties Ltd in 1936 Received by Their Majesties King Carol of Rumania, King Boris III of Bulgaria (1936) and the Governor-General of Australia (1934) Served Dharampur State as His Highness the Maharana's Secretary from 1928 to 1938 Recipient of the International Honour of the Order of Officer of L'ordre Universil du Merite Humain of Switzerland (1938) Travel Solicitor to The American Express Co, Inc (1938-39) Served Nagod State, CI as Political and Foreign Secretary and Vice-Pres, State's Legislative Assembly (Raj Proja Parishad), from 1940 to 1943 Travelled several times to Lurope—cruising, as far as Spitzbergen, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, St

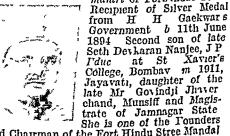
Settlements, China and Japan Publications "A Few lieelances" Cottage", 14th Road, Address ', 14th Road, Khar, Bombay 21 NANJEE,

ANJEE, CHOONILAL DEVEARAN, Broker, Landlord, Merchant and Banker b 1889, Eldest son of late Seth Devkaran Nanjee, Educ at St Xavier's Bombay m 1908 Ramkor, daughter of Mr Karsondas Laxmidas Thar She is one of the founders of and on the Committee of the Fort Hindu Stree Mandal and Member of various other Women's Associations doing social welfare work Has one son and two daughters Joined his father's firm at the age of



21 Now the Senior Partner In the firms of Devkaran Nanjee & Sons Chugondas & Co, and Messrs Devkaran Vice-Chairman and Nanice Director Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co, Ltd, Director, Devkaran Nanjee Insurance Co, Co, Ltd, Director, Devkaran Nanjee Insurance Co, Ltd, Denisons Limited & Devkaran Nanjee Investment Co, Limited Trustee of Dadar Hindu Temple, and Managing Trustee of Fort Sanskrit Shala and Devkaran Nanjee Charities Trustee and Chairman of Desai Chugondas Nanjee Modh Svagnati Udyog Uttejak Fund and Shah Pitamber Laljee Modh Svagnati Anath Ashraya Fund Recreation Sanskrit and Religious Literature Edited and Published the Third Edition of "Manusmriti" with its Gujarati translation and learned commen its Gujarati translation and learned commen taries by Pandit Nathooram Mahashanker and the late Shastri Pranjivan Harihar Hobby Is a philatelist of over 40 years' standing and is well known among philate lists as C D Desai Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London Member of the Philatelic Society of India and the Dum Dum Stamp Club Has a highly specified and valuable collection of India. specialised and valuable collection of Indian stamps Awarded Silver and Medals in International Exhibitions made researches and discoveries in early Indian stamps, articles on which have appeared in the Philatelic Journal of India Residential Address "Satya Vilas," Manordas Street, Fort, Bombay Office Address Devkaran Nanjee Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay

NANJEC, PRANLAL DEVRARAN, Merchant, Broker and Landlord Justice of the Peace and Honorary Presidency Magistrate for the City of Bombay Raja mantri of Porbandar State



and Chairman of the Fort Hindu Stree Mandal

and Member of various other Women's Associations doing Social Welfare work Joined his father's firm at the age of 18 Now one of the Senior P rtn rs in the firms Bowkaran Nanjee & Sons Chugondas & Co and Mes rs Devkaran N nj e Chairm n Devkaran Anjee Banking Co Ltd Devkaran N nj e Ins rance Co Ltd Denasons Ltd nd De ka an Nanjee Investment Co Ltd Dire tor The Investment Co Ltd Dire tor Îne Hindustans Sog r Mill Ltd The Hind Cycles Ltd Pod r Mills Ltd The Bomb y P Ovincial Co-pert tive Land No tegas Bank Ltd Bornbay Steam N g tion Co Ltd The Indin Hume Pipe C Ltd Th J m Shri Kasjitis shij Spg & Wvg Mills Co Ltd Th Bu ha pur Tapil Mill Ltd The Prier Automobil Ltd The Vijaya Mills Co Ltd The Lew The Vijaya Mills Co Lied with the way here he key for the And The Kalyan Mills Lied Fresien at The Bomb y Shroff (B herer) Association Lied was Pres of the Indian M ha ts Chambe for the Angel of the A T mple Fort Sanskrit Shala Devk ran N njee Chariti s Seth K lilanji Ch trabhuj Hindu S natori m Kandivli etc Recreation cuanti s sein i Hisbil Ch trabbil Hindu Randri m Kandivil etc Recention Liter ture Musi and Art Cf 5s Willingdon Sports Club Orient Cha Royal W tern India Turf Club Homb y Pr sidency Radio Club Poons Club Lidu to P block as Diekaran N pies Weekly Markets Survey Ran Ra Na D Bil Mark th Royal Randri Radio R

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NAMJED MRS JAYAVATI PRANLAL DEVRARAN only daughter of the late Govindil Jh ver cha d a Munsiff nd Magist t in Jamn gar State b 1898 m Prant l D vkara Na jee in 1911 Prominent

in social activities f r sever ye s Fou d raud Chair man of the Fort Hi du St M nd l d S man Bal M n dir T kes great i t est in the movement for the uplift of women i the Hind lety Pat nof Gujar ti, Hind Stree M ndal S nt Cruz G J r ti Hi d Stre M dala d Bhagi I Samaj

Life Member of the Bomb y y W me Cou il Reer tion Poems d mail Plays Resid niud Lalit Vilas Walkeshwar Road Writes Poems

Malabar Hill Bomb y NARANG DR GOEUL CHAND MA
Ph.D Bar t-Law MLA b 15 N
1878 Educ Punjab Uni rsity Colcutta

U i ersity Oxford University and Bern U iversity Was Prof ssor and Barrister

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MARAYANA P S BA BSc (Min)
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of Council and Life Member of the Geological Mining and Metallurgical Society of India Minicral Adviser, Sandur State Address Mines House," Malleswaram, Bangalore

NARAYANASWAMY CHETTY, DIWAN BAHA-DUR G, CIE, JP, Merchant and Landlord b 28th Sept 1881, was member, Council of State, 1930-37, President, Corporation of Madras, 1927 and 1928, ex-Member, Madras Legislative Council, Honorary Secretary, Madras Presidency Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, Provincial Visitor, Madras Presidency Jails, President, Depressed Classes Mission Society, President, Madras Presi Mission Society, President, Madras Presidency Non-Official Jail Visitors' Association, President, Madras Hindu Devasthanam President, Madras Hindu Devasthanam Committee, Vice-President, SPCA, President, Purasawalkam Permanent Fund, Chairman, Victoria Public Hall Trust Special First Class Magistrate, Saidapet, Alderman, Corporation of Madras, Member of the Advisory Board of the M & S M and S I Rlys and of the Madras Provl War Committee, Chairman of the Chingleput Dt Publicity and Propaganda and recruitment Sub Committees, Member Thirumalai Tirupathi Devasthanım Committee Address Gopathy Villa, San Thome, Madras

NARENDRA DEVA, ACHARYA MA, LLB, MLA (UP), Lawyer, politician and educationist b 16 Nov 1889, s of Shri Baldeva Prasad, lawyer & landlord, Fyzabad (UP), m Prema Devi of Agra, 2 s, 3 d Educ Allahabad Univ, A great scholar of Buddhist philosophy and literature, Member, AICC, 1916, Practising lawyer, Fyzabad, till 1921 when he gave up practice for literary and educational work, Foundation member and Principal, Kashi Vidyanith, Benares (1921), Pres. All gave up practice for inectary and canadama work, Foundation member and Principal, Kashi Vidyapith, Benares (1921), Pres, All India Socialist Conference, 1934, UP Provincial Conference, 1936, Member, Indian National Congress Working Cttee, 1936 and again from 1942, Elected member of the UP Legislative Assembly, 1937 and Pres of the Univs and Intermediate and High School education Cttees of the UP Govt (1938-39), Political imprisonment in 1930, 1932, 1941, Political imprisonment in 1930, 1932, 1941, 1942 Publications Various pamphlets and articles in current periodicals on philosophical, historical and political subjects Recreation. Walking in the hills Address Kashi Vidyapitha, Benares Cantt and Baldeva Kashı Vidyapitha, Bo Nivas, Fyzabad

NARENDRASINGH, RANJITSINGH MAHIDA KUMAR Belongs to Mahida Family who were previously Rulers of Mandvee State (Surat District), which was anneved by the British, Govt in 1848 b 1913 c School & College m Surva Kumari d of Tha-



Surva Kumarı d of Thakore Shri Madhavsinhil of Viadhavpura Two s, one d Recipient of cash allowance from the British Govt possesses landed properties in Broach and Surat Dists and Baroda State Closely related to Ruling families of Chhota Udepur, Rajpipla

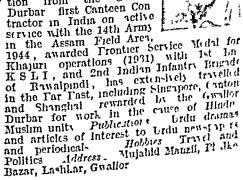
and Maliya, also connected with many Ruling Princes in Gujarat and Kathiawar Has extensively travelled in India and Europe Author of many Gujarati short stories and Shrı Motisinhji Mahida Publication Smarak Granth Recently donated Rs 20,000 for the encouragement of Gujarati literature and upliftment of Rajput community President, Gujarat Rajput Kelavni Mandal Director, Air Services of India Ltd., Bombav Clubs Cricket Club of India, Rotary Club of Baroda, etc. Address Mahida Nivas, of Baroda, etc Address Mandwa-Chandod, via Baroda

NARIMAN, KHURSHED FRAMJI, BA, LLB, MLA, Bombay b 1888 A leading Congressman of Bombay, has been prominent in the political and civic life of Bombay President, political and civic life of Bombay President. political and civic life of Bombay President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, for a number of years, also Member of Working Committee and A I C C for some years and Chairman of Reception Committee, Bombay Congress, 1934 For some years member of the old Legislative Council and leader of the old Swaraj Party in the Bombay Council Member, Bombay Leg Council representing Bombay City, member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for many years and Mayor in 1935 36 As Mayor he started the slum clearance service and drive against the slum clearance service and drive against illiteracy He fought the case against the Development Department in what is known as the Harvey-Narman case President of the Students' Brotherhood and Youth League Was convicted four times in the Civil Disobedience movement in 1930 and 1932 Address Near Worli village beach, 1932 Address Worli, Bombay

NARSINGARH, HIS HIGHNESS SRI HUZUR SAHIB BAHADUR RAJA VIKRAM SINGH (See Indian Princes' Section).

ASSIRUDDIN, MD Canteen Contractor, Proprietor, Md Nassiruddin & Sons and Decean Cycle Works b Nov 6, 1007. NASSIRUDDIN,

at Gwalior and in *Educ* at G the Punjab to Belongs Gwalior's well known mer chant family of Karmoo Ramzan, who has had long contact with and has Gwalior Army and has received tokens of apprecia-Gualior from the Durbar first Canteen Con tion



NATARAJAN KAMARSHI BA (M dras Ub)

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NATARAJAN SWAMPARE B A Editor The I d Son 1 Ed nor Demb y a Lat April 1907 Educ C their I High School and Elphin tone Coil ge Hon Secy Imperi I Indian Citizenship A sociation with the Company of the Co

Bombay

NATESAN G A head of G A Natesan & Co d Edit r Th Ind Review 6 Sih August 1872 Educ High School Kumbakonam, St Jos ph School Trichinopoly H H School Tiplic ne Presidency College Madras U tversity B (1837) Filow ofth Uni d Commissioner (1807) F llow ofth Und d Commissioner M dras Corpn Has takn as leading particongre work Jol ed M derate Co frencisco Hollow Jolie M Nation i Libri Feder tion of Indi 19 1953 M mber Cou il of State 19 1953 M with the Ca da on Empire S limental Wited Ca da on Samples S limental to the Hastion in 10 State 19 1 Himment Hastion in 10 State 19 1 Himment Hastion in 10 State 19 1 Himment Hastion in 10 State 19 1 Himment Hastion in 10 State 19 1 Himment Hastion in 10 State 19 1 Himment Hastion in 10 State 19 1 Himment Hastion in 10 State 19 1 Himment Hastion in 10 State 19 1 Himment Hastion in 10 State 19 1 Himment Hastion in 10 State 19 1 Himment Hastion in 10 Ca da on Empire 7 Hamen y D legation in 19 8 thended Universities C n i ence 19 9 Chairma Retr n hm nt Committeef r bfores Printing and Stations y Presented with a public add e s in Mad as o August 4 1933 his sixty fir t bi thday Retr n hm pt August 4 1955 his sixty of 5 to thinsy pointed member f the Indian Ta iff Board September 1953 Sheriff of M dr s 1953 Director B & Sheriff of M dr s 1953 pptd Ch irm n Prop Cand Ctt e for the Pro in e Pabl tons Chiefly patriotic lit rature d peh et of bl emm Wh IInd a W t A t only. p blomen Whilnd With a the Empe Vils L Myl po Add es Mang la Madras

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NAWANAGAR H H MAHARAJA SHRI COL SIP DIQVIJAYASINEJI RANJITSINEJI JADEJA Mah raj Jam Shbf (S Ind Prrc Sect n)

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Trip to Pel group NAWAZ Broam Shan M.B.E. M.L.A. He He d I the W m n Se t on Govt I Indi Membe h tional D fence Council b 1896

d of late Sir Muhammad Shafi, KCSI m 1911, (late) Mian Shah Nawaz, Barrister, Lahore Educ Queen Mary's Coll, Lahore Entered public service at a very early age when still in purdah, gave up purdah in 1920 and since then actively engaged in educational and social reform matters, Member of several important hospital and maternity and welfare committees, first Muslim woman to represent woman to be elected Vice-President of the 42nd Social Reform Conference, Lahore, 1929, acted as her father's secretary when he attended the Imperial Conference, Lahore, Deloret to the London, 1930, Woman Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference (1930-32), Delegate to the Third Round Table Conference, 1933 and Member, Indian Delegation Joint Select Committee, 1934 Invited by the League of Nations as collaborator, 1932, attended International Labour Conference, Geneva as Indian delegate, 1935, MLA (Punjab), 1937 and was Parliamentary Secy (Education, Medical Relief and Public Health) till 1943 Apptd to National Defence Council on babals of Indian Wasser 1967. Council on behalf of Indian Women, 1941, Delegate to Pacific Relations Conference, Canada and Herald Tribune's Forum, New York, 1942 Husan Ara Publications Begum in Urdu, several pamphlets on educational and social matters, regular contributor to various Women's Journals in India 53, Lawrence Road, Lahore

NAYUDU LT-COL COTTARI KANKAIYA MUNTAZIM BAHADUR, 1939, Diler Jung, 1940, WAFADAN-I-DOWLAT (1944), A D C to H H The Maharaja Holkar of Indore, Mil Secy to H H The C-in C, Indore Army, All-India Cricketer b Oct 31, 1895 m Gunavati Educ Hislop College, Nagpur, C P Address Indore, C I

NAZIMUDDIN, KHWAJA, SIR, K CI E (1934), CI E (1926) b 19th July 1894, s of late Khwaja Nizamuddin of Ahsan Munzil, Dacca, m August 1924, Shah Banoo d of K M Ashruf, Zemindar Educ M A O College, Aligarh, Dunstable Grammar School, England and Trinity Hall, Cambridge Member, Executive Council, Dacca University, 1923-29, Chairman, Dacca Municipality, 1922-29, Minister of Education, 1929-34 (successfully piloted Compulsory Primary Education Bill in Bengal Council, 1930), Bengal Agricultural Debtors' Bill and Bengal Rural Development Bill, 1935-36, Appointed a Member of Bengal Executive Council, May 1934 Appointed Home Minister, Government of Bengal, April 1937 Resigned from Cabinet, December 1941 Leader of the Muslim League Parliamentary Party, Bengal and leader of opposition in Bengal Legis lative Assembly Chief Minister of Bengal April 1943 March 1945 Clubs Calcutta Club and Darjeeling Gymkhana Club Address 13, Theatre Road, Calcutta

NAZIR AHMAD, DR, OBE, MSc, PhD (Cantab), F Inst P, JP, Director, Indian Gentral Cotton Committee, Technological Laboratory, "Tellov. Bombay University, Member, Scientific Consultative Citee (Govt of India), Imperial Council of the control of the

Agricultural Research, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and other committees b 1 May 1898 m 1936, 1 d. 2 s Educ M. A O College, Aligarh, Government College, Lahore, Peterhouse, Cambridge Head of the Science Department, Islamia College, Lahore, 1925-1930, Asstt Director, Technological Laboratory, 1930 1931 Publications "Cotton Research in India" and various scientific and technical papers Address Cotton Technological Laboratory, Matunga, Bombay

at-Iaw b 1889 Educ Harrow School and Trinity College, Cambridge, Bar at-Iaw of the Inner Temple, Advocate, Allahabad High Court m 1916 Secretary, Home Rule League, Allahabad, 1918, Member, All India Congress Committee since 1918, imprisoned, 1921, released and again jailed, 1922, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee 1929, President, Indian National Congress 1929 30, underwent imprisonment for Salt Satvagraha, April 1930 and released in January 1931, again imprisoned in 1932 in connection with Civil Disobedience Movement, released and again imprisoned in 1934, released in 1935, President, Indian National Congress, 1936 and also 1937, imprisoned for the eighth time in 1940 under the Defence of India Rules Again for the ninth time, in Aug 1942 Released on 15th June 1945 Publications Autobiography, Glumpses of World History, Soviet Russia, Collections of Essays, etc Address "Anand Bhavan," Allahabad

NEOGY, KSHITISH CHANDRA, MLA (Central), Advocate, Federal Court of India b 1888 Educ Presy Coll, Calcutta, Dacca Coll m Sreematy Lila Devi Some time a member of the All India Council of the Nat Lib Fedn, Elected Member of the Dacca Univ Court, 1921-24, Member (Central) Legislative Assembly, 1921-34, re elected 1942, one of the Chairmen of the Legislative Assembly from 1924 to 1930, and from 1942, Adviser to the Indian States Delegation to the Three Round Table Conferences in 1930 31 Dewan of Mayurbhunj State in Eastern States Agency 1935 40, Political Adviser, Mayurbhunj State 1940 42, Elected Member, Standing Citee of Ministers of the Chamber of Princes, 1940 42 Chairman, Committee of Ministers of the Council of Rulers, Eastern States, 1940 42 Address 13-A, Southern Avenue, Calcutta, 48, Toynbee Circular Road, Dacca

NEWATIA, LALA RAMKUMAR b Nov 26, 1888,
Director of Straw Products Ltd Bhopal,
Managing Director of Newatia Brothers Itd.
Pres of Shri Marwari Library and Reading
Room, Cawnpore, Hon Secy of Sri Marwari
Intermediate Coll, Cawnpore, Director of
R G Cotton Mills Co Ltd, Luchnow,
Director of Rajmahendry Paper Mills Ltd
Address 7/73, Civil Lines, Cawnpore

NICHOLS HEPBERT JOHN, D Sc (Lond) MIC E, A MIME J.P., Member, Railwa) Board, since Nov 1945 b 1st June 1895, m Picilistice Nov 1945 b 1st June 1895, m Picilistice Nov 1945 b 1st June 1895, m Picilistice Nov 1945 b 1st June 1895, m Picilistice Nov 1945 b 1st June 1895, m Picilistice Nov 1945 b 1st John Mills 1920 25 Educ London Univ John Ris, 1920 25 Educ London Univ 1920 B B & C I Riv as Asst Ing in 1920

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Canada and India, 1945 Publications | Wisdom from Fools India Illustrated . Scented Address Lahore Dust

NOPANY, Merchant RAMESHWARLALL, Mill-owner and b in 1902 at Calcutta son of late Seth Daulatram Nopany, Educ Church College, Scottish



Calcutta, Partner Messrs Daulat ram Rawatmull, Calcutta. ram Rawatmun, Carcutta, Managing Director Shree Hanuman Investment Co, Ltd, Director Shree Hanuman Sugar Mills Ltd, Mewar Sugar Mills Ltd, Shree Bajrang Jute Mills Ltd, Mothari Estates Ltd Mahabir Collieries Ltd, Shree Ralings Ltd, Toylunan Ralings Ltd. Shree Hanuman Balings Hindusthan Mercantile Bank

Ltd, and several commercial concerns other industrial commercial concerns Member of the Com-mittee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry since 1942 its Honorary Treasurer (1933-34) Member, Indian Central Sugarcane Committee President Indian Chamber of Commerce (1942-43)
President Indian Hemp Association (1941-43) President Indian Sugar Mills' Association (1940-41) Takes active interest in social work, was Honorary General Secretary of the All-India Marwari Federation (1940-42) Has founded Charitable Trusts and Institutions for social and educational uplift and medical Address relief 178, Harrison Road, Calcutta

NORMAND, SIR CHARLES WILLIAM BLYTH, M A , D Sc (Edin), FNI, CIE (1938), Director General of Observatories b 10th September 1889 m Alison McLennan Educ Royal School and Edinburgh University, gie Scholar and Fellow, 1911-1913, Carnegie Scholar and Edinburgh University, Carnegie Scholar and Fellow, 1911-1913, Meteorologist, Sımla, from 1913-1915 and 1919-1927, I A R O, with Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, 1916-19, mentioned in despatches, 1917, Director-General of Observatories, 1927-44 Awarded Symon's Gold Medal 1944, by the Boyal Meteorological Society. 1944 by the Royal Meteorological Society Pres, Math and Phys Section of Indian Science Congress, 1931 and 1938 Delegate to International Meteor Congresses in Copenhagen 1929, De Belt 1933, Warsaw 1935, Berlin 1939 Created Knight Bachelor on 1st Jan 1945 Publications Scientific on 1st Jan 1945 Publications Scientific articles, mainly on meteorological subjects The Observatory, Lodi Road, New Delhi

NURIE, MOHAMED YASSEEN, BA, LLB,
Barrister-at-Law b 12th November 1895,
Educ M A O College, Aligarh
passed LLB in 1920, started practice at
Ajmer and Beawar as a Vakil of Allahabad
High Court, was called to Bar in 1927—Grays
Inn Joined the Khilafat Movement, atter
leaving College at Bombay started practice
in 1921 was member of the Municipal Committee, Beawar for 6 years, left for England mittee, Beawar for 6 years, left for England in 1926, was Vice-Chairman of the M Committee for 3 years, returned from England in 1927 and settled at Ahmedabad and got enrolled as Advocate of Bombay High Court, took part in political and social activities in Ahmedabad, presided at the first All India Muslim Youths Conference at Bombay in 1932, was Chairman of the Reception Com-Member of the Working Committee of All-India Khilafat Committee Minister of Public Works, Government of Bombay, 1937-39 Address Hyder Mansion, Fazal Road, Bombay

OGILVIE, SIR CHARLFS (MACIVOR GRANT), Rt (Jan 1944), CSI, (Jan 1941), CBE (June 1928), BA, Oxon, 1913, MA, Oxon, 1931, BA, Cantab, 1933, Defence Secy, Govt of India b 6th May 1891 m Gladys Evelyn Mary Thomas Educ at Bedford School, Ex-Mary Thomson Educ at Bedford School, Exeter College, Oxford, 1910 14 and 1931 33 and at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, ICS, at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, 103, 1914, Deputy Commissioner, Gurdaspur, 1919 20, Deputy Commissioner, Shahpur, 1922 23, Administrator, Nabha State, 1923-24, Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, 1925 28, Home Secretary, Punjab Government, 1929 31, Finance Secretary, Punjab Government, 1933 36, Secretary, Punjab Government, 1933 36, Imperial Defence College, 1936, Secretary, Defence Department, Government of India from April 1937 Address Simla/New Delhi

RCHHA His Highness, Maharaja of (See Indian Princes' Section) ORCHHA

(See Indian Princes' Section)

OWEN, ROWLAND HUBERT, H M Senior Trade Commissioner in India, Burma & Ceylon b 1903. m Kathleen, d of the late W A Scott, of Omagh, N Ireland, Educ Royal School, Armagh and Trinity Coll, Dublin. Joined Dept of Overseas Trade, 1926, Private Secy to Sir E Crowe, Comptroller General, 1930, Secy, Gorell Cttee on Art and Industry, 1931, attended Imperial Defence College, 1934, Commercial Secy, Residency, Cairo, 1935, Private Secy to the Secretary, Dept of Overseas Trade (the late Captain Ivan Wallace), 1936, transferred to the Ministry of Economic Warfare, 1939 successively Head of Prize Dept and Head of Shipping Enemy Resources and General Departments, Ministry of Economic Warfare Representative on Staff of Minister of State, Middle Last, 1942, Director of Combined (Anglo-American) Economic Warfare Agencies at Allled Force Economic Warfare Agencies at Allied Force Headquarters, Mediterranean, 1944 - Address Fairlie House, Fairlie Place, Calcutta

PAI, AMMEMBAL VITTAL, BA, ICS, OBE (1939), Joint Secy to the Govt of India in the Commonwealth Relations Dept of India in the Commonwealth Relations Dept and Controller General of Emigration, since 1944 b Oct 11 1901, m Tarabai only d of Rao Bahadur Dr M Kesava Pai, O B E, M D Educ Canara High School, Mangalore Presy Coll, Madras and Wadham Coll Oxford Asstt Collector, North Arcot It, Madras, 1926-27, Sub Collector, Palghat and Kumbakonam, 1928 30 Under Sec. Gost Kumbakonam, 1928 30 Under Sec. Gost of Madras, Public Works & Labour Depts, 1931-34, Addl Dt Mgte, Tanjore, 1936, Agent of the Govt of India in Cevion, 1936, Aquent of the Govt of India, Dept of 40, Dv Secy to the Govt of India, Dept of Indians Overseas, 1941-44 Nominated Official member of the Council of State, 1912, and member of the Council of State, 1912, and nominated Official member of the Iez Assembly, 1943 Address Imperial Secretariat, New Delhi. PAI DIWAY BAHADUR I RAMA MA (H ns)
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PAKENHAM WALSH RT DD (Dtb) b Dublin no PET HERBERT nd March 18 1 3rd on of it lik flew William Pakenham W ish lil p of O ry nd Clars Jane Ridley m 1916 Ct ra lidley y d of lev Can P C Hayes Ed. Ch d Grammar Schol Elikenhead S hool Tril lty Colleg Diblin Deaton 1896 worked s min r of the Descon 1896 worked a emb r of the Dubli U hersity Brothe h od Chi ta N pore India 1890 1903 Priest 190 Princip I B P G C Hege Trichinepoly 1904 07 H ad of the S P G R othe ho 1 Tri binop ly W d Il hop Cotto School B ngsl r. W d Bl hop Cotto School B ngal r 190 14 Blshop of A s m 1915 3 Iri cipal 190 14 Manop of A s m 1915 3 111 cipal Bit h ps College (alect t P bl cat s Comment t) m 5t 3 hm Tp (9 F C K) and Divine Me ii (8 I C I) Li I ts and Sl d s of Chit ndo 1 (C L S) 1 dd Christa Sl hya A hrum Tad gan 10

Coimb tore Di t KEVASA THE HOW MR MANGALDAS MAKCHARAM BA LI B Pre life t Bomb y th May 188 Educ S hool d Liphi stone Leg Cornell Elphinst ne Righ S hool College Bomba; S me time D k hi F llow Elphia ton C llege nd won Dhi Jai Mathrai a S hoi rable in B A ad A old Scholarship i LL B Sol ito f thirty years W s in Jil 14 mo the in 193 and 1 months i 1940 and 1 mo th in 194 48

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Banki g in God A m College Bomb y PANDALAI RAG BAHADUR K KRISHRAN B A B L. Bar t Law LLD (Lo d) 1914 b April 1874 m J N ray ni Amma Educ

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c cutive t ms d presd d r the c nie ce of Min in h Linn n nb Arra App i t d Chif S c tary Or hh Stat I 1030 d De | 1 103 Dep ned to tte d th Thi d Round Table Confe nce in 1933 a

an Indian States Delegate number of reforms in Orchha State including the conversion of the State currency into Imperial coinage Dewan of Charkhari and Ine conversion of the State currency may Imperial comage Dewan of Charkhari and Sachin States, 1936 40 Introduced several administrative and financial reforms notably 'Village Panchavats,' 'Rural uplift', 'Independent Audit Section and Judiciary' Appointed Dewan of Mayurbhan State 1940 Member of the Benres Hindu University Court, 1942 Fellow of the Utkal Univ. 1944 Civil Defence Commissioner, Leader of the Nature 1940 International Commissioner, Leader of the Nature 1940 International Court 1942 Fellow of the Utkal Univ. 1944 Civil Defence Commissioner, Leader of the Nature 1940 International Court 1942 Fellow of the Utkal Univ. 1944 Civil Defence Commissioner, Leader of the Nature 1940 International Court 1942 Civil Defence Commissioner, Leader of the National War Front (Mayurbhan) State) and President of the Mayurbhan War Efforts Committee Executive, also Scout Commissioner for the Mayurbhan State Recreations Numismatics, writing and art collection Home Address 'Yashonivas,' Sahukara, Bareilly, (UP) Address Baripada

PANDIT, KESHAV GOPAL, MA, Principal, & Senior Professor of English, Willingdon College, Sangli b 1904 Educ Wilson College, BA (Eng Hons) Ellis Scholar Bombay Univ, 1924, m 1930, Vijaya Kumari, d of Gajanan Bhaskar Vaidya, 3 s Life member, Deccan Education Society, Head of Dept of English, Fergusson College, Poona (1929 44), Superintendent, Model 8, Superintendent, Model & Experimental Primary School, Navin Marati Shala (1932 44), Ex President, A' Gliss Primary Schools' Assc., Poona Fellow Univ of Bombay & Member, Board of Studies in Proceedings of Studies in Proce of Studies in English Literature, Bomlay Pro Vincial School-Book Cttee Re University Post-graduate Teacher Recognized active interest in Education, Literature & Social Reform, Publications Author of Plays and Peoms in Marathi and other educational books Address Willingdon College, Sangli (S M C)

ANIKKAR, KAVALAM MADHAVA, Prime Minister, Bikaner State since July 1944 b 3rd June 1895 Educ at Madras and Oxford, PANIKKAR. Scholar of Christ Church, Barrister-at-Law (Middle Temple) Professor, Algarh Muslim University Editor, The Hindustan Times, Secretary to the Chancellor, Chamber of Princes Foreign Minister, Patiala, Foreign and Political Minister, Bikaner (1939), Secretary, Indian States Delegation to the Round Table Conference, Official witness on behalf of the States before Joint Select Combehalf of the States Representative to the Indian States Representative Indian States Representative Indian States Representative Indian States Representative Indian States Representative Indian States Representative Indian States Representative Indian States Representative Indian States Representative Indian States Representative Indian States Representative Indian States Representative Indian States Representative Indian States Representative Indian mittee, Indian States Representative to the Pacific Relations Conference, Canada, 1942 Vice-President of State Council and Foreign & Minister and Minister State and Health, Bikaner State Political Education and Health, Bikaner State Vice Pres, Royal India Society, London Publications Indian States and Government vice Pres, Royal India Society, London Publications Indian States and Government of India, Interstatal Law, Portuguese in Malabar, Dutch in Malabar, Caste and Democracy, Hinduism and the Modern World, Kingship in India, Education Reconstruction, etc. Has also contributed The Times, The Manchester Guardian, News Chronicle, Contemporary Review, etc., and published novels, dramas and poems in Malavalam Address Bikaner

Inaugurated a State including currency into Charkhari and roduced several reforms notably uplift', 'Inde Ludiciary' Apply 1918 A, BSc, and in LLB, gold Medalisty on State 1940 and University (First Class Honours in State 1940 and University (First Class Honours in BA, 1906, LLB, 1907 (Double First Clas Honours Natural Science Tripos and Lay Tripos) Cama Prizeman, 1907, MA, 1937
Barrister-at-Law, 1907 (Gray's Inn) Vakil
Allahabad High Court, 1903, Entered Govern
ment service, Judicial Deptt, 1903, I C S
1907, Under-Secv to Govt, 1917, Forest Set
tlement Officer 1918, Magistrate and Collector
1920 Appointed to investigate Customar 1920 Appointed to investigate Customar Law in Kumaon, 1919 Secretary, U.F. Excise Committee, 1921, Dep Sec to Govt, 1927, Sec to Govt, Education Industries and Agriculture Deptts, 1927 Member, U.P. Legislative Council, 1927-28 Commissioner, Benares, Jhansi and Allahabat Divisions. 1931-37. Political Agent to H. H. Divisions, 1931-37, Political Agent to H H the Maharaja of Benares, 1931-37, Chie Secretary to Govt, 1938-39, Adviser to th Governor, UP, 1939-44 Examiner, Allah abad and Benares Universities, Member 1949, Protection Records Commission, 1926 Indian Historical Records Commission, 1926
President, Numismatic Soc, India, 1934, 1940
Pres Historical Soc, UP, 1939 44 Publications Joint translator of Bhasa's "Svapna vasavdatta" (Indian Press), "The dates of Skandagupta and his successors", Collector Skandagupta and Customary Law, etc. Address 19, Thornhill Road, Allahabad

PANT, PANDIT GOVIND BALLABH, Ex-Premit of the UP Government b Sept 1886

Educ Almora, Allahabad Elected to the HP Log Council in 1993 and was Leade of the UP Government

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of the Swarajya Party, presided of the Swarajya Party, presided of the UP Political Conference in 1927 at Allgarh, Member, Working Committee of th Indian National Congress, elected to the Central Assembly (1934), Dy Leader in the Central Assembly (1934), Beader of the Congress, elected the UP Assembly, Leader of the Congrest the UP Assembly, Leader of the Congrest the UP Assembly Imprisoned under Party in UP Assembly Imprisoned under Party in UP Assembly Imprisoned under the Defence of India Rules in Aug 1942

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The Address Naim Tal

Arts, Travancore University
Hindu, Brahmin, b 1877
5 sons and 4 daughters
Served the Govt of Travancore for 31 years and retired as Dewan Peishkar in 1932 Foremost litterateur of Kerala, distinguished Sanskrit scholar, and prime authority on matters relating to the annals and antiquities of Kerala Author of more than twenty annals five works in poetry and prose l Malayalam Has unearthed and publish

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PATEL, VALLABHBHAI JHAVERBHAI, Bar at Law b 31st Oct 1875, of Patidar family at Karamsad near Nadiad, Matriculated from the Nadiad High School, passed District Pleader's Examination and began practice on the Criminal side at Godhra, went to England and was called to the Bar at Middle Temple On return from England started practising in Ahmedabad Entered public life in 1916 as an associate of Mr M K Gandhi who had established his Satyagraha Ashram at Ahme dabad Came into prominence as a Satyagraha Leader first at Kaira and then in the Nagpur National Flag agitation and elsewhere, and in the Bardoli No-tax Campaign Was elected President of the Ahmedabad Municipality in 1924 and continued upto 1928 when he left Ahmedabad for Bardoli Was acclaimed "Sardar" by Mr Gandhi in acknowledgment of the efficiency with which he conducted the Bardoli campaign, Was elected President of the 46th Indian National Congress held at Karachi in 1931 Went to Jail several times in pursuance of the Congress Civil Disobedience Movements Chairman, Congress Parliamentary Sub Committee, 1935-42 when he controlled the activities of the ministries in seven out of the eleven Indian Provinces Negotiated with the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot on the question of reforms in the Government of the State, 1938-39 Arrested and imprisoned under Defence of India Act, October 1940, released in 1941 owing to illness and imprisoned again in Aug 1942 Released on 15th June 1945 Address Bhadra, Ahmedabad

PATELL, JEHANGIR J K, Secretary, W I A Association, Bombry b 2nd August 1905 Son of Mr Jamshedji Cowasji Patell, Solicitor Unmarried Educ

Solicator Unmarried Educ
St Xavier's School and
College Davar's College of
Commerce and School of
Accountancy, London
Completed articleship for
Incorporated Accountancy
with Mesers S B Billimoria
& Co, Bombay Assistant
Secretary, W I A Association from 1931 July
Secretary, Since 15th April
1939 Has contributed

articles on various subjects, particularly on 'Motoring' and 'Photography' Vice Patron and Life Member of the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association and the Bombay Symphony Orchestral Society, Committee Member of the Western India Football Association, Life Member of the Western India Automobile Association and the Cricket Club of India, Limited Member of the Royal Asiatic Society President for the last eight years of the WIAA Staff Sports Club and the WIAA Staff Association Recreations Football, Motoring and Photography Address Jer Manor, Chanda Ramji Lstate, Colaba, Bombay

PATIALA Lt.-Col His Highness, The Ruler of (See Indian Prin es' Section)

PATIL LANMANRAO MADHARAO, BA, LLB, F.-Minister for Local Self Government, Government of Bombav b 16th July 1907 at

the village of Gahu, Taluka Rahuri, Distric Ahmednagar m Miss Urmilabai, d of Co R S Chavan, Baroda, Educ Sangamne High School, Deccan College, Poona, Kolhapu Law College Participated in the C D Movement in 1932 and sentenced to two years R I , practised at Ahmednagar presided over a number of political conferences President of the District Congress Committee Ahmednagar, edited local Congress pape: "Sangha Shakti" for one year befor accepting office under the new Constitution, Offered Satyagraha in 1940 and was sentenced to one year's ligorous imprisonment, Detained as political prisoner for 21 months under Defence of India rules on 10th August 1942 Pres, Local Self Govt Institute, Bombay sin e 1937 Pres, Maharashtra Labour Ctree Address Ahmednagar

PATIL, NARAYAN BALAJI, M L A, Land holder b 1883, has been taking active interest in the welfare activities of agricultural communities and has made his own village a model one Hony Magis-

munities and has made his of model one Honv Magistrate, 1921-38, first elected Chairman, Local Board, Darwha 1924, and Chairman, Dist Council, Yeotmal 1925 29 and 31-39, elected to C P Assembly (1937), leader, Non-Brahmin Group in the Assembly, 1937-38, joined Congress party, 1939, Pres, Dist Congress C ttee, from 1939 onwards, member, A I C C, 1939 onwards, adjusting education

A I C C, 1939 onwards, takes great interest in educational institutions, Chairman, Reception Committee, All-India Maratha Educational Conference Amraoti, 1940, member, Provincial Vidva Mandir Committee, recipient of title of "Samaj Bhushan" for long public service Address P O Malkhed, Dist Yeotmal (Berar)

PATIL, SK, MLA, Bombav b August 14, 1900 Educ at St Xavier's College, Bombay, joined the non co operation movement in 1920 and conducted national schools till 1924. He went to England at the close of 1924 and had education in journalism at the London School of Economics and the University College of the London University. He returned to India in 1927 and was on the editorial staff of "The Bombry Chronicle" for three years. He has been General Secretary of The Bombry Provincial Congress Committee Since 1929 and was sentenced five times in the Civil Disobedience Movements. He has been a member of the A I C C since 1930 and of the Bombay Municipal Corporation since 1934, leader of Congress Party in Bombay Corporation. Arrested and imprisoned under Defence of India Rules, in August 1942, released in 1944 Address. Heera House, Sandhurst P1, Bombay 4

PATKAR, SIR SITAPAN SUNDEPPAO, Lt. (1950), BA, LL B Educ Liphinstone High School and College Pleader, High Court, Appellate Side 1897 Government Picader, 1913 29, Member, Indian Bar Committee 1923, Judea Bombar High Court, 1926, Officiating Chief Justice i, Ja 1931. Vice Ch ner lor f i Indian Worm as baierr it; 1931 Channelo July 197 prol ted for th Bombay (o resert to ersler 19 to to the erslant of the Joan y let fru tank it it Lombay Municipality that it we call by i between it is Ing! Int! W x Cut bi p! between the Abmerals at Sureman Societies and of Abmerals a Sureman Societies and of Prei et a Cut bin by the Sureman Societies and Sureman Su M dra 1935, appointed m inter of Lemb 1 ni I i liter ton tiwish H to lad Bnlay £4.1

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TATON VILLIAM CALDER MA. MBChB PRCSL CIE (1945) MC (1916) KHP (1914) Surgeon Ceneral Ben, at b Ja 1986 m Marian Bru e Willi son Fd GI gow Acad my Fdinburgh Liv I'nt ed I M 8 191 s vel in W r 1914 18 Mesopotami lal stine Ci il in 1 ca c f IMS 1 Malra 19 3 Pr fessor sid of mil if ry Madra 193 CMO Deli 1934 38 I G C H N W F I 193041 Su geon (neral B gal since 1941 I live ton Som ppe in Indian m di al (ett C/ G indlay & Co London Add or Calc tts

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PATTABIHI SITAPANASIA B Dr MBCM tottlif a a print recit gra titl m at M Heat n 1906 and ga elt p 1916 Inglee a nember of th ATCC 1916 t rtel II J ii h Weekly 1319 11 cond cted it till tpil 10 0 wi ni w filed for a gen

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India Add ess 10 B Clive Street Calcutt

PAUL, SIR HARI SANKLR, Kt, 1930, son of late Butto Kristo Paul, founder of the illustrious Drug House, Butto Kristo Paul & Co, Ltd, b 1888, Governing Director of the Company,



effected large expansion of the business particularly on manufacturing side Undertook extensive business tour in Europe, Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, Mayor of Calcutta, 1936, Pres, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce 1936, 1937, 1938, All India Chemists and Druggists Federation, Calcutta Chemists Druggists Assen, Bengal

Manufacturers' Assen , Pharmaceutical Director, Member, Bengal Leg Assembly Bengal Insurance, Metropolitan Insurance & Real Property, Bangodoy Cotton Mills, New Beerbhoom Coal Co, Commercial Carrying Co (Bengal), Yasbant Sugar Mills Chairman, Board of Directors, Bengal Immunity, , National Insurance Co Advisory Cttee for Ltď Control Member. of import of Drugs & Medicines (Govt of India), Calcutta War Cttee, Calcutta Traffic Advisory Cttee, Railway Rates Advisory Cttee (Govt of India), Calcutta Trainways Advisory Cttee, District Commandant, Calcutta Civic Guards 2 s 1 d Address 92, Sovabazar Street, Calcutta

PAVRY, MISS BAPSY, M.A., Litterateur Queen Mary High School and St. X EducCollege, Bombay, MA MA, Columbia Visited England every year, since 1924 Presented at Their Majesties' Court, 1928, received bу President Coolidge (1924), by Pope Plus XI (1926), by late Signor Mussolini, by the Shah of Persia, and by the King of Afghanistan (1934), by Pre-sident Kemal Ataturk, King Boris and Queen Ioanna, King Carol King Boris and Queen Ioanna, King Carol and Queen Marie, Prince Regent Paul and Queen Marie of Yugoslavia and the Crown Prince and Crown Princes of Italy (March-April 1937), by Herr Hitler, King Leopold and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, King George of Greece and King Farouk of Egypt (Aug-Sept 1937), by President Lebrun (1938) Guest of King Gazi in Iraq and of Lmir Abdullah in Transjordan (1937) Attended the historic reception given in Paris by the President of France in honour of King George and Queen Elizabeth (1938) Member of Committee of various Charity Balls, held in London in 1928-38, in the presence of members of the Royal Family Publications Heroines of Ancient Persia (Cambridge 1930) Address Malabar Hill, Bombay

PAVRY, DASTURJI SAHEB CURSETJI ERACHJI, First High Priest of the Fasali Parsis, elected 1920, Order of Merit from the Shih of Persia, 1929, Honorary Member of the Hungarian Orlental Society Congratulatory Addresses from six of the world's foremost learned Societies, 1931-33, presented on 9 April 1934 with a Commemoration Volume, by seventy eminent scholars from seventeen countries, and published in England by Oxford University Press, felicitations and tributes from many world-famous men, April 1939 b 9 April 1859, 3 s 3 d Owns large estates in Baroda State Education Ordained 1871, High Priest of the Parsis at Lonavia, elected, 1912, Trustee of the Mullan Foundation for Betterment of Zoroastrian Community Presented with a Complimentary Address by the Parsis of Navsari, 1920 Publications Essays and Addresses on Zoroastrian Subjects, Parts 1 to 6, Bombay, 1904, 1917, 1921, 1922, 1928, 1937 Iranan Studies, Bombay, 1927 Address Malabar Hill, Bombay

PAVRY, Jal Dastur C, M A, Ph D, Orientalist, Vice President, Society for Study of Religions, London, Honorary Member, Institute Litte raire et Artistique de France, Paris Fellow of Columbia University Presented to His Majesty at the Levee (1928) Received by Pope Pius XI (1926), by Signor Mussolni, the Shan of Persia and the King of Afghanistan (1934), by President Kemall Ataturk, King Boris and Queen Ioanna, King Carol and Queen Marie, Prince Regent Paul and Queen Marie of Yugoslavia, and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Italy (March April 1937) by Herr Hitler, King Leopold and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, King George of Greece and King Farouk of Egypt (Aug-Sept 1937), by President Lebrun (1938) Guest of King Gazi in Iraq and of Emir Abdullah in Trans jordan (1937) Attended the historic Reception given by President Lebrun in honour of the King and Queen (1938) Member of Council, World Alliance for International Peace through Religion (Geneva) Publication Zoroastrian Doctrine of a Future Life (New York, 1926) Address Malabar Hill, Bomby

PAVRY, MFRWANJI ERACHJI, J P (Bombay),
LR CP (London), LM & S (Bombay)
LM (Dublin), Captain (IMS) of the Parsi
Pioneer Battalion, Hon Presidency Magte,
Medical Practitioner, Bombay b 14 Oct
1866 Educ Grant Medical College of
Bombay, Rotunda Hospital of Dublia, and
London Hospital Played for Middlesex
County XI in 1895, Divisional Surgeon, St
John's Ambulance Brigade Overseas, Serving
Brother of the Venerable Order of St John,
Vellum Vote of Thanks of the Grand Priory,
Long Service Medal and Bar, Hon Life
Member, St John Ambulance Association,
President, Baronet Cricket Club and John
Bright Cricket Club, since 1882, and Bombay
Bright Cricket Club, since 1882, and Bombay
Parsi Gymkhana, since 1938 Vice President,
Dinshaw Petit Gymnasium, Bombay Scout
Dinshaw Petit Gymnasium, Bombay Scout
B P A Boxing Federation, Trustee of
B P A Boxing Federation, Truste
Various Institutions and Charity Trusts
Publications Parsi Cricket, etc Cubs
Publications Parsi Cricket, etc
Publications Address Mayo Road, Bombay
Ripon Club Address Mayo Road, Bombay

PEDLEY, JOHN EDWARD, CIE (1939), MC (1917), MA (Ovon), ICS, Labour Comment, UP, Sugar Comment, UP and Bihar, and

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PPTIT SIR DINSHAW MANOCKIEF 3rd Baronet. TTIT SIX DISSIAN MANOCELE 3rd Baronet, cr 1800 b 13 u e 1901 s 08 l 10 l i w Ma ocky e 1etti, 2 d li nd blimbat de 05 KJ J i by 7rd li t, ftte 1933 m 19-3 8 ll d of l tel li D Tata on non d 72 c 8 t X v f , l m lay Tri lly Hall Cambridge Call d to Br Inner Templ 19-3 Mr s Na serva jec 10 li til li D I i til li 10 li V i til li 10

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of India Ltd, Indian Mercantile Insurance Company Ltd and various other commercial and industrial concerns President, Santacruz Education Society, Santacruz Residents' Association Vice-President, Shikshan Pragram Mondill Propagation Control Propagation of Propa sarak Mandali, Poona Trustee, Anandilal Education Society, Bombay Ayurvedic Society, Bombay Pinjrapole, Lakshminarayan Temple Trust, Santacruz, etc. Member of the Committee of, The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Association of Indian Industries, Member of Advisory Committee Poder Medical College (Averagede) mittee, Podar Medical College (Avurvedic), Podar Hospital and R A Podar College of Commerce & Economics Club Orient Club Address Office Podar Chambers, Foit, Bombay Podar Mansion, 10, Residence Marine Drive, Bombay

POLLOCK, THE HON'BLE MR JUSTICE RONALD EVELYN, Judge, High Court, Nagpur b 17th April, 1891, m Margery Fitze Educ EVELYN, Judge, High Court, April, 1891, m Margery Fitze Educ Harrow and Pembroke College, Cambridge B A (1913), Barrister of Gray's Inn (1934), passed into I CS, 1914, District and Sessions Judge, 1924, Legal Remembrancer to Government, 1930, Additional Judicial Commissioner, 1932, Puisne Judge, 1936 Address Nagpur, CP *b* 17th

PORBANDAR, CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS, MAHA RAJA SAHEB OF (See Indian Princes Section)

PRABHUNATH SINHJI, MAHARAJ Member, Executive Council, Narsingarh State and Private Secretary to His Highness The Maharaja Saheb Bahadur of Narsingarli b 24th April 1909 Uncle of the present Ruler of Narsingarh, and son of the late Maharaj Shri Moti

Sinhji Educ Narsingaih High School and privately vears as Served many years as the Controller of Household to His High ness and afterwards was promoted to the post of the Private Secretary, in which still serving President of the

post he is still serving War Ñarsıngarh Committee Central Recipient of title of Rao Bahadur in June 1941 Title of Dharamalankar conferred upon him in Sept 1943 by Bharat Dharma Maha Mandal, Benares Address Narsingarh

PRADHAN, DIWAN BAHADUR ANANT NARA-YAN, BA, Examinations—STL&HS, b July 16, 1878, Dapoli, Son of the late Rao Bahadur NY Pradhan, Kolhapur Residency,

whose forefathers served British Government in the Military & Political Depart ments since 1818, Adviser, Mudhol (Deccan), m Soubhagyavati Laymiba Soubhagy a vatı Gupte, Edvc Wilson College (Bom) & Govt I av School, Has 4 s and 2 d, Entered Govt Wilson and Revenue Dept 1903 and retired as Dy Collector in 1934, Served as Mamlatdur, Magistrate & Chitais in C D Services, Lent



to Phaltan, Kagal, Akalkot and 'Ramdurg States, Served as Dewan and V P, Regency Council, Mudhol State, from, 1937-42, Ex Hon Secretary, Decenn States' Organisation, Author of 'Monograph on Akalkot Decorations', Rao Bahadur (1933), Silver Jubilee Medal (1935), Diwan-Bahadur (1944) Recreation—Tennis & long walks Address "Yesh want Niwas", Rasta, 243, Poona 2

PRASAD, JAGAT, MA, BSc, CIE (1934), Retd Accountant General and Financial Adviser, His Highness's Government, Jammu and Kashmir, b 16th May, 1879, Educ Mur Central College (now University College), Allahabad Joined the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, 1902, Retired, 1934, as Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs (Permanent), Dy Auditor General (Officiating) Address Daryaganj, Delhi

PRASAD, KUNWAR SIR JAGDISH, KCSI (1937), Kt (1935), CSI (1931), CIE (1923), OBE (1919), MA (Oxon), Hon LLD, Delhi University b Jan 17, Educ Allahabad University, Lincoln Asstt and Joint Magistrate, Coll, Oxford Magistrate and Collector, 1903 21, Provincial Reforms Officer, 1920, Secy to Gott, UP, 1921-27, Chief Secy to Gott, UP, 1921-1931 Resigned Indian Civil Service UP, 1927-1931 Resigned Indian Civil Service UP Member to Aprıl 1933 Home Viceroy's Executive Council, 1st April 1935 to 1940 Hon Secy, Standing Cttee Non Party Conference and Sapru Conciliation Cttee Address Raja Jai Kishen Das Bahadur's House, Diwankabazaar, Moradabad, U P Member, 1933,

RASAD, RAJENDRA, MA, ML, LLD (Allahabad Univ) b 3 Dec 1884 Educ Presidency College, Calcutta Valdi, High Courts, Calcutta and Patna, till 1920 Professor, Univ Law College, Calcutta, 1914 16, EN-Member, Senate of Patna University since its foundation, worked in Champaran District PRASAD, its foundation, worked in Champaran District with Mr Gandhi emancipating the ryots in with Mr Gandhi emancipating the ryots in 1917, gave up practice in pursuance of non co operation resolution, Secretary and President, Bihar Provincial Congress Committee for several years, President, Bihar Provincial Conference, 1920 and 1929, Vice Chancellor, "Bihar Vidyapith," founded Patna Law Weekly, General Secretary, Reception Committee, Gaya Congress, 1922, President, 48th Session, Indian National Congress, held in Bombay, October 1934 and also in Calcutta, 1939, President, Bihar Central Rehef Committee, President, Quetta Central Relief Committee, Karachi, 1935, Secretary, All-India Parliamentary Committee, 1936, Member, Working Committee, Of the All-India Congress Committee, President, All-India Hindi Literary Conference President, All-India Hindi Literary Conference trestuent, All-India Hindi Literary Conference Livice in Cocanada, 1928 and Nagpur, 1936, Rector, Bharntiya Itihas Parishad (Indian Academy of History) Arrested and Imprisoned under the Defence of India Rules in Aug 1942 Released on 15th June 1947, Address Sadakatasram Patna Sadakatasram, Patna Address

PRASAD, DR JWALA, MA, Ph D (Cantab), King George V Silver Jubileo Medal, and King George VI Coronation Medal, Professor,

Ring Edward College Amraoti Head of PRIESTLET Greath William D.A. Hons the Philosophy Department Nagnur Uni er sity & 25th Oct ber 1890 at Shreemati Janoram Strate St. Johns College Amraot St. Joh

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PURSHOTAMDAS ISHWARDAS b January, 1896, Educ at St Xavier's High School, 1896, Educ Bombay, entered public life, under the guidance of his father, Sir Ishwardas Lukhmi-

das, President, Society of Hon Presidency Magistrates, 1912 43, when he put vigour

1012 43, when he put vigour into the programme of the organisation and was responsible for providing comforts to Magistrates on out-door duty during the riots, Agent in Bombay of Triton Insurance Co, Itd, and a Director of the Indian Trade and General Insurance Co, Ltd, is on the Committee of several Irusts and public institutions and temples Treasurer, Pechev Phipson Sanatorium for Women and Children, Nasik, and Bombay Vigilance Association amongst other bodies, Life Associate of Bombay Red Cross Society, a keen social worker and holds rational views in political and religious matters, Freemason, member of various organisations and clubs, including the Royal Asiatic Society, Sassoon Mechanics Institute Clubs Orient Club, Willingdon Sports Club and Cricket Club of India Institute Clubs Orient Club, Willingdon Sports Club and Cricket Club of India Address Garden View, 19, Hughes Road, Bombay

URSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS SIR, K B E
(June 1944), Kt (1923), C I E (1919),
M B E, Cotton Merchant b 30th May
1879 Educ Elph Coll, Bombay
Member, Indian Retrenchment Committee,
Director, Reserve Bank of India, Member,
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Finance (1926) Delegate to Round Table
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QADIR, KHAN BAHADUR SHEIKH, SIR ABDUL, ADIR, KHAN BAHADUR SHEIKH, SIK ABBUL, Kt, cr 1927, Bar at-Law, Advocate, High Court, Lahore, formerly Additional Judge, High Court of Judicature, Lahore, Member, Punjab Legislative Council, Lahore, 1923, (Deputy President, 1924), a Fellow Punjab University, Lahore b 1874, s of late Sheikh Fatehuddin of Kasur, Punjab, India m d of late Sheikh Mohamad Umar, Bar-at-Law, Lahore, six s one d Educ Forman Christian College, Lahore, Lincoln's Inn Journalist, as editor, The Advocate, Eauc Forman Unrisuan College, Lanore, Lincoln's Inn Journalist, as editor, The Observer and the Mahkan, Lahore, 1895 1904, studied for the Bar in England, 1904-1907, practised as Advocate, 1907-1920, during which period he worked as Public Prosecutor at Lyallpur for eight years, the first elected President of the Punish Public Prosecutor at Lyanpur for eight years, the first elected President of the Punjab Legislative Council, Jan -Sept 1925, when he resigned the Chair on his appointment as Acting Minister for Education, Punjab On termination of that duty, sat on the Committee of Inquiry appointed to examine the Jails Administration in the Punjab, deputed as a

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full delegate to represent India at the 7th Assembly of the Lergue of Nations at Geneva, 1926, acted as Revenue Member of the Lxecutive Council, Punjab Government, 1927, as Member of Public Service Commission, 1929, Member, Council of the Secretary of State for India, 1934-1937, Adviser, 1937-39, I lected Member of the International Committee for Intellectual Co operation, Geneva, in 1939 Officiated as Law Member, Govern Council of Visite form 25th Catcher 1939 to 23rd ment of India, from 25th October 1939 to 23rd December 1939 Now Chief Justice, the Bahawalpur State Publications The New School of Urdu Literature (in English), Maqam i-Khilafat (in Urdu) Address 4, Temple Road, Lahore

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Bar at-Law, JP Lduc at the Deccan
College, Poona and Kings College, London
University Was called to the Bar at the
Middle Temple in 1892 Had the honour of
assisting Her late Majesty Queen Victoria in
her Hindustani studies and in the publication
of her Hindustani Diary Visited Constanti ner Hindustan studies and in the publication of her Hindustan Diary Visited Constantinople in the interest of England during the Cretan Crisis with introductory letters from the Foreign Office in 1895 Had interviews with Sultan Abdul Hamid As a mark of appreciation of his services the Queen recommended to the Foreign Office that he should be admitted as first Indian member of the British Diplomatic Service and appointed to the British Embassy at Constantinople British Diplomatic Service and appointed to the British Embassy at Constantinople (The correspondence appears in Queen Victoria's published letters last Volume) First elected to Bombay Council, 1909, appointed Minister, Bombay Government in June 1928 and re appointed Minister, Bombay Government in November 1930 Companion of the Turkish Order of the Majidia and Knight of the order of the Lion and the Sun of Persia of the order of the Lion and the Sun of Persia Holder of Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee Medal Address 2, Ganeshkhind Road, Poona

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RAHIM THE HOY SIT ABDUR MA LLD RAHMAN LT COL M A IMS (Retd) (1819) F C SI (19 4) Pre-lient Legi Initia M Res (En.] d) LT CT (Lo don) 7 SMT BT (Allidd) Temple) 1800 pro ti ed s Advocate Calcutta Fredli cy M git at Service Commi ion b m d) October 1881 Advocate Calcutta Fresid et al. gi trat Calcutta 1960-03 Appol ted J dge Madra High Co rt Fellow M dra Univ sit, ince 1908 Memb r of th B Commi ston on Public Servic 1913 15 offi i ted a Chief J stic M dras July to Oct ber 1910 a d July to October 1919 P bl cat n P i ciples I M homed n Juri prudenc Member Exec tive C cil G v rnment of Bengal 19 0 5 Memb Lengal Legi Cun i 19 5 9 L der f the Be g l M slim larty Membe Le islatin A erhily 1931 Leader of the I dep dent Party in th A sembly from 1031 lead of the Court. sembly from 1931 lead of the Oppo ition sembly from 1931 184 Membe f the
Joint Parliament ry Committe in England
President of th Indian L gist tive A embly
el e J n ary 1935 Leade of the I dian
Delegation to the Empire Parliam ntary Confer n 1935 Add & 6 C nning Ro d Yew Delhi

RAHIMTOOLA FAZAL IBRAHM CIE BA JP Membe Indian T iff Boa d Merchant 1st O t h r 1895 Ed e St X fer High School and Colleg Bomb y and Po n Law College Membe Bomb & M nicip ! Corporati n 1919 1930 Tute Bomb y P t Trust 10 1 1930 Membe Advl y Co mit Bomb v Devel pm nt Dep rtment 19 appo! ted to advi Go ernm nt ab ut lique shops in Bombay City 19 M mber Committee f Indian M ch nt Ch mbe 19 1 30 Se tary Imperial I dian Citiz n ship A ociation M mbe St nd g Fina c Committee for Rail y Railw y Bo d H j I quiry C mmittee 19 9 Membe Chai man Re eption C mmittee f the Bomb y Pr id n y Musl m Ed tional Pr sid at B mb y Pr sid cy Conf re c Urdu Teache Confe P id nt All Indi Urdu Newspapers Ass It n Se e tary All I dia Minorities Confere ce M m be Ce t ! Broadcasti g Ad l ory Coun !! Bomb v member St nding Committee f H i d Irdla A oci tio Lo don M mber Central L gi tati A embly 1925 ting Pr id t f the appointed Indian Tariff B d 193 Pre d nt Indian Triff B rd 193 I dlan St te Deleg te to the F stern G o p Confe e Chai man Powels Ltd Chiman fth Poon Cm mittee f the Indi n Glidi g 4 c Ltd Member Bomb y Provi il W C mmitt e Ch t man Indian Fi h les Ette G t of India Membe Wa Ri k In or Claims Ctt e Ce tr l F od Council tructlo Ctte for Ag i 1 ture Forest and Fi h fes Direct ? f ral Jol t Stock Comp mes 1dd Ismail Building Hornby Road B mbay

Ed Hy lop College Nag pur and G ys Hospital London E C qualifi d 1907 M rrid kill war Zam ni Beg m d ught r of Nawab Sate d Ahmad Lh n of Morad bad M rel 1914 Two sons Ent red I M S July 1903 War ervi e from Sept 1914 to Dec 19 0



m tioned three times in Trans Caspi de patches mad Brevet Major in 1918 awarded four med is-Mons Star Victory S rvice a d ral 4f_bhan M dal with clasp 33 speci li t in Adv ce Operative Surge y N 1 Meerut Indi n G n ral Hospital I L F A DADMS Fa t Persi Jo d civil in 10 1-Principal of Agra Medic ! Shool for even v rs M rut All rh and Ag Civil Surge

d Octobe 1936 Was nomin t d tir d Member of Central Legislative A embly August 1937 W s M mbe of the Sandhurst Indianiz tion Cttee 1939 D fence Consulta tiv Cttee App inted Special Offi er (Recruit me t) Supply D p rtm t F b 194 Ap p i t d Memb r Feder l Public Service Commis lo M y 8 194 Has be n Membe of the E ecuti e Co noil Agr and Allg ri Unl ersiti a Club Agr 'Meerut Aligarl 3 ini Tal nd U ited Ser 1 Club Simla Present dd Mo t Pl ant Sim!

PAHMAN THE HONDLE MR JUSTICE MD AEDUR I'T (1934) LL-D Ih n Bahadur (19 8) Judge High Court of Judicatur Laho b Oct 5 1888 m J mil un Nia at St plens Coll Begum E? C II L hore Advocate Delhi d La Hila Cort Lahte D a ithe Frich of Law in th U i of D lbl 19834 Vie Cha llo D thi Un rity 19 0 34 Hon Vic Ch cell r nd D of U i Instructi Puniab U iv Judge High Court of J dic ture Madra 193 t Ja 1943 Add es High Court L h e

RAHMAN KHAN BANGDUR SAYIDUR SIA BL kh n B h du i 1938 Ja b Nov 1 1895 m Herira Akht Ed Calcutt. and G hati M mbe As m Leg Council 19 7 9 M mber A sam Leg Assembly 1895 m Herira Abnt Lo Calcutt.
and G hall Mimbe As m Leg Council
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1937 59 Mi ist r Revenu nd Legislation
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194 Addr y ed Vill Shillong RAIZADA, JAGMOHAN LAL, BA, LL Bes of RAJ NATH, KUNWAR of Gujrat, Punjab, late Rai Bahadur Dewan Pivare Lal, Banker, Landlord Mill Owner and Jagirdar, Lduc St Stephen's Coll, Delhi Law Coll Univ of Delhi of which he is Life Registered graduate, m Kumary Biva Kumary, d of



Hon'ble Maharajkumar N N Sinha of Nashipur, has one son, Member, Council of State in Jan 1941 Partner, Rai Bahadur Pivarelal & Sons, Modern Textile Industries, Director, Sitapur Electricity Corporation Ltd, Shows keen interest in public, social and literary activities

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Director, R B Kidar Nath & Sons Bank Ltd, Gujrat, Proprietor, Ganesh Cotton Factories at Sargodha, Tandhanwala

and Silanwali and Brijnath Cotton & Rice Factories at Sheikhupura, son of the Late Rai Bahadur Kıdar Nath of Gujrat, who was well known as a great philanthropist and was amongst the foremost public men of the Punjab Kunwar Sahib's mother comes from well-known Diwan E family of Eminabad, who



are the premier Sardars and Jagirdars of Kashmir State Married in April 1939 the daughter of the late R B Sundar Dass Chopra of Dinga Distt, Gujrat, has one son Ed first privately at home and later at Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore Since the death of his father in the Quetta Earthquake in 1935, he is maniging the entire property and business Member of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, July 1940 Director of the Northern India Insurance Co, Ltd Member, Executive Committee, the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Lahore Has lands and house property in different parts of the Punjab Main recreations—shooting, riding and fruit gardening Clubs Dalhousie Club, Imperial Delhi Gymkhana Club, Delhi Address Gujrat, Punjab and No 4, Sundar-Dass Road, Lahore

TRIBHOVANDAS SHANTIKU YAR, RAJA, BA, LLB, Bar at-Law, Dewan, Akalkot



State, e s of Tribhovandas J Raja
MA, LLB, Chief Minister, Ratlam State,
b October 2, 1914, at Juna
gad (Kathirawar) in a
leading Lohana (Kshatriva)
family m (1932) Sharada
devi d of Rao Bahadur
H B Kotak, 1 d Manda
kini Educ at Elphinstone
Coll and Government Law Coll and Government Law Coll, Bombay, King's Coll, London, and Middle Temple,

London, and Middle Temple, London, Called to the Bar In 1938, Read at the Bombay High Count under Bombay High Count under Plactised in the Courts of Western India States Agency at Rajkot, Dewan, Jawhar State in 1942 44 Dewan, Janjira State, 1944 45 Recentiv appointed Dewan of Akal kot State One of the youngest Dewan of a Salute State in the whole of India Born and brought up in Indian States and in Born and brought up in Indian States and in closest contact with State administration and traditions Received administrative training from his father Recreation Tennis and riding Club Cricket Club of India, Bombay and Club of Maharashtra, Poons Present Address Anand Brug, Akalkot

RAJA TRIBROVANDAS JAGJIVANDAS MALLIS CHI Minite Patiam CI beth No eni r 1897 n Mis 7 ralax I R khaniedi Fde I h 1 rki anji Hisi



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RAJAGOP LACHARI SRS P I't (1945)
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also written a 'Prohibition Manual' containing all about the drink and drug problem in India Address Bazlullah Road, Thyagarayanagar, Madras

RAJAH IYER, K, BA, BL, Advocate General Madras since July 1944 b July 15, 1890, Educ Presy Coll, Madras, and Law College, Apprenticed to S Srinivasa Iyengar, Ex-Advocate General member, Bar (ouncil, since 1934 Address 'Haridwar', 166, Lloyd Road, Royapettah, Madras

RAJAMANNAR, P. V., B.A., B.L., Judge, High Court, Madras, 1944, b. May 10, 1901 Educ Christian Coll and Law Coll. Madras, Apprenticed and later served as jumor under his father, Dewan Bahadur P Venkataramana Rao, Standing Counsel to Raja of Venkatagiri, Maharaja of Parlekimedi, The Madias Hindu Religion Endowments Board, etc Advocate General, Madras 14 15 Publications Sometime edited a Telugu Journal of Art and Letters called Kala author of many plays in Telugu iddress 16, Victoria Crescent, Egmore, Madras

RAJAN, SIR P T, Kt, BA (Oxon), Bar at-Law Regional Leader, Tamil Nad National War Front b 1892 Educ Ley's School, Cambridge, Jesus Coll, Oxford, called to the Bar in 1917 (Inner Temple), went to England in 1909 and returned to India in 1919 and commenced practice in Madura Elected to the first, second and third Madras Legislative Councils by Madura (General-Rural) constitu-ency, fourth time elected to the Council ency, fourth time elected to the Council unopposed, former Minister for Development and Agriculture with the Madras Govt, Member of SILF, a commissioned officer of the Indian Tenitorial Force Leader of the Justice Party, having been elected as such at the Confederation of the S I L F held in Madras on the 7th and 8th of May Address "Palayam House," Tallakulam, Madura

AJAN, DR T S SOUNDARA, MRCS, LRCP (London), 1911 b August 1880 Educ St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, Medical College and Medical School, Madras, Middlesex Hospital, London Government RAJAN, Middlesex Hospital, London Government service in Burma for three months in 1905, Plactitioner in Rangoon till 1914, Practitioner at Srirangam, Trichinopoly (1914-1920), suspended practice for 2 years doing Congress work, built Rajan Clinic—a private General Hospital with X-Ray and medical and surgical wints. Manager Public Health and Polygone. units Minister, Public Health and Religious Endowments, Government of Madras 1937units Arrested and imprisoned in 1939 under 1939 Defence of India Act Publications A number of medical and surgical papers and some small treatises on religion and national ism Indian Home Doctor in Tamil Mahatma Gandhi in Tamil Nad a book published during the course of the year in Tamil Address Raian China Tamil Address Cantt

RAJKOT, SHPI PRADUMNASINHJI, THALORE SAHEB OF (See Indian Princes' Section)

and Upanishads and 'Chats Behind Bars', RAJPIPLA, LT-COL H H MAHARAJA SHRI VIJAYASINHJI, MAHARAJA OF (See Indian Princes' Section)

RAJPUT, JAMNADAS M, FR Econ S (Lond),

JP, Hon Presidency Magistrate, Government Proprietor, Contractor, Super Services (India), Landford, a keen social worker, a member of various leading sports and Born in Clubs social November 1904 Educated at Bombay



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AM CHANDRA, MA (Punjab), BA (Cantab), MBE (1919), CIE (1933), ICS b 1st March, 1889 Educ Government College, Lahore, Trinity College, Cambridge Joined IC'S in 1913, Assistant Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner in several districts in the Punjab Colonisation Officer. 1915. RAMand Deputy Commissioner in several districts in the Punjab Colonisation Officer, 1915, Under-Secretary to Punjab Government, 1919, Settlement Officer, 1921, Director of Land Records, 1924, Secretary to Punjab Government Transferred Departments, 1926, Deputy Secretary, Joint Secretary and Secretary to the Govt of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands. 1928 36. Finance Secre the Govt of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1928 36, Finance Secretary to Punjab Govt, 1936 37, Commissioner, 1938-39, Secretary to Punjab Govt, Medical and Local Govt Departments, 1939 41, Chief Controller of Imports, Govt of India, 1941-44, Seev to Govt of India, Commerce Dept 1944 45, Secv to Govt of India, Defence Dept since 1945 Address Defence Department, Govt of India, New Delhi

Managing Director, RAM, SIR SHRI b 1884 Managing Dictory,
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co, Ltd, Managing
Agent, Jay Engineering Works Ltd, Bengal
Potteries Ltd Director, Central & Local Boards
Potteries Ltd Director, Central & Local Boards b 1884 Potteries Ltd Director, Central & Local Boards of the Reserve Bank of India Indian National Airways Ltd, Delhi, Central Electric Power Authority Ltd, Tata Chemicals Ltd, Concord of India Insurance Co, Ltd, New India Assurance Co, Ltd, Bharat Starch & Chemicals Ltd, J K Investment Trust Ltd, Delhi Biscuit Co, Ltd, Madan Mohan Lall Shri Ram & Co, Ltd, Commercial Credit Corporation, & Co, Ltd, Commercial Credit Corporation, Municipal Committee Member, Trade Mission to Afghanistan, 1934 Former President, John Official Adviser to Government on Indo Japanese Trade Negotiations 33, 34, 36 and 37. Chairman, Panel Post War Planning on Sugar Alcohol and Food Yeast and Heavy Chemicals, Member of Panel on Indian Textile Industry. Member, Executive C'ttee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Executive C'ttee of the Dictionary of Economic Products and Industrial Resources of India and Industrial Resources of India, and All India Organisation of Industrial Employers Trustee, Delhi Improvement Trust Member, Panel Textile

RAMAMURTA SIR SONTI VENETA KCIF (1945) LIE (194) ICS MA (Cnt.b) b Aug 1 18 5 Srim. til te kat sub hmm File Irrey Coll M dras d Trinty Coll Combridge 1 of the Coll M dras d Trinty Coll Combridge 1 of the Coll M dras d trinty Coll M of the Coll M of

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Committee to frame Rules under Reforms; Act, 1919, Member of Legislative Council under Reformed Constitution for Madras, 1920, Advocate General for the Presidency, 1920, Advocate General for the Presidency, 1920, engaged from 1910 in almost all heavy trials in Madras, one of the Indian representatives at the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, 1926 and 1927, Rapporteur to the League of Nations Committee on Public Health, 1927, Law Member of Madras Government, 1923 28, Vice President, Executive Council, 1924, resigned membership of Madras Government, March 1928 and regoined the Bar. April 1928, delivered the rejoined the Bar, April 1928, delivered the Sri Krishna Rajendra University Lecture at Mysore, 1928, represented the State of Cochin before the Butler Lnquiry Committee, 1928, member of the Sub Committee to draft constitution for uniting British India and the Indian States in a Feder tion, 1930, Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference and member of the Federal Structure Committee of the R T C, 1981, Acting Law Member, Government of India, 1931, Legal and Constitutional Member of the Government of Iravancore, Member of the Consultative Committee of the R T C, delivered the Convocation Address of the Delhi University, 1932, Tagore Law Lecturer, Calcutta University, 1932, Acting Commerce Member of the Government of India, 1932, Chairm in of the Committee appointed by Chamber of Princes to consider the White Paper, 1933, Member of the Joint appointed by Chamber of Princes to consider the White Paper, 1933, Member of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Indian Reforms, 1933, Delegate to World Economic Conference, 1933, drafted a new constitution for Kashmere, 1934, Member of the Government of India Committee on Secretariat Procedure, 1935 Dewan of Travancore, 1936, Conferred the title of "Sachrothama" by His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, instrumental in implementing Temple Entry Proclamation of His Highness, 1936, Chief Commissioner, Travancore Boy Scouts Association, 1937, Vice Chancellor, Travancore University, 1937 Was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London, 1937 Was conferred the Degree of Doctor of Laws by the Travancore University 1939 Awarded K CS I 1941 Doctor of Laws by the Havandor University, 1939 Awarded KCSI, 1941
Delivered the convocation address of the Osmania University, Hyderabad, 1942, Appointed Member for Information in the Governor-General's Executive Council, 3 8 42, resigned on 20 8-1942, re appointed as Dewan of Travancore 28-8 42, Chairman, Indian Rubber Production Board, Nov 1942, Chairman, Travancore Steam Navigation Co 1944, Member of the Govt of India Post-war Reconstruction Cities, and of the Central Board of Education 1944 Publications Contributions to various periodicals on political, financial and literary topics, Recreations Lawn-tennis, riding and walking Clubs National Liberal, Royal Automobile, Madras Cosmopolitan Address Trivandrum, Travancore, India, The Grove, Mylapore, Madras, Delisle, Ootacamund, India

RAMASWAMI, EV, ERODF, b 1878 Ex-Member, Erode Tk Bd, and Coimbatore Dt Bd also Ex-C M C, Erode, Ex-Pres, Temple Committee, Erode, Member, War Council, Ex-Pres, and See, Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, led Vaikom Satyagraha, and had been to jail nearly half a dozen times for political and social purposes Founder, Self-Respect Movement, Editor, Tamil papers "Kudi Arasu" and "Paghuttharivu", Malayan Tour, 1929, Continental Tour, 1931, Founder Tamil Kazhagam, started, Rational Books Publishing Co, Ltd. Address Erode

R IMASWAMI SASERI, DEWAY BAHADUI, K S, BA BL, Retired Dist & Sessions Judge b Aug 1878 m Srimath Sundarammal Native High School, Kumbakonam, Maharajah's Coll, Trivandrum, Govt Coll, Kumbakonam, Law Coll, Madras, was an advocate for 5 years at Madras Then became a Dist Munsif, Sub Judge and Dist & Sessions Judge in the Madras Judicial Service Was afterwards second appellate judge it Pudu kot the for 4 years, took part in social and economic and political uplift movements, was chairman of the Reception Cttee and then Vice Pres of the All India Hindu Mahasabha and opened the Mysore State Hindumaha sabha third session at Shimoga Was editor of Indian Progress and of Madras Legal Com panion and afterwards of Dharmarajya Author of several books on Law, Literature, Philosophy and Sanskrit Drama Address 47, Lloyds Road, Royapettah, Madras

RAMESAM, SIR VEPA, BA, BL, retired Judge, High Court, Madras b 27 July 1875 m Lakshminarasamma Educ Hindu Coll, Vizigapatam, Presidency Coll, Madras, and Law Coll, Madras Practised as High Court Vakil at Vizigapatam from 1896 to 1900, at Madras, 1900-1920, Govt Pleader, 1916-20, appointed Judge, 1920, Knighted in 1929, Officiated as Chief Justice, 1931, 1933 and 1935 Publications Edited Mulla's Hindu Law, 8th Edition, 1936, Joint Editor, Mulla's Hindu Law, 9th Ldition, 1940 Joint Author of "A Supplement to Modern Geometry" Address Gopal Vihar, Mylapoie, Madras

RAMPUR Lt Col HIS HIGHNESS ALIJAH
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MUKHLIS-UD-DAULAH, NASIR-UL-MULK,
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(See Indian Princes' Section)

RAMSDEN, GEOFFREY CHARLES FRESCHFVIILF, M A (Cantab), I C S, Development Adviser to H E the Governor of C P, b April 21, 1893, m Margaret Lovell Robinson, Lduc Haileybury Coll and Sidney Sussex Coll, Cambridge, in Army 1914 19 (1st Bn The Royal Sussex Regt N W F P India 1915 19), poined I C S 1920, Sccretary, Tariff Board 1923 25, Deputy Commissioner, 1926 36, Commissioner, 1937 44, Financial Commissioner, 1937 44, Financial Commissioner, 1944 45 Address Nagpur, C P.

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1914-1917, 1921 1923 Officer d'Acidemie Prof of Law, Government Law College, 1923 1924, Assit Law Reporter 1924 Justice of Price, Member of the Bombas Corporation for ten years. Lx Chairman of the Schools Committee, Bomber Municipality, La Dean of Laculty of Arts Provincial Commissioner, Hundurthan Sconts Association, Chairman, Junior Red Cro 2 Society La Chairman, Dist Local Board Member of the Senate, Captun, University Training Corps, Director, W. Front Divisional Warden, Khar Address 1st Road, Khar, 1800, 1822 Pombay (21)

RASHID, MIANARDEL, THE HON MI JUSTICE, BA (Punjab), MA (Contrab) Judge, High Court, Labore b 20th June 1880 Central Model School and Tornan Christian College, Lahore, and at Christ's College, Cambridge Practi ed at Lahore, 1913 1953, appointed last Legal Remembrancer, 1925, officiated as Govt Advocate, Punjab, in 1927, 1929 and 1930 Address 16, Masson Road Lahore

RATLAM, MAIOI GINIIAL II H SH SAJIAN SINGHII MAHAKATA SAHII BAHADUR OF (See Indum Princes Section)

RATNASABAPATHY MUDALIAR, SRI DIWAN BAHADUR C S, C B E, Millowner b 9th March 1886 Entered public life carly



In his 20th year as member of the Coimb store Municipal - Council, Chairman, Colmbatore Municipality, 1921
to 1934 Llected President
of the Coimbatore District
Board, 1923 to 1932 Member,
The Madras Government
Provincial Retrenchment Retrenenment The Madras ! Committee Government Electricity
Committee, The Committee
on Co-operation, Madras,
was Member of the Madras Legislative Council,

for 10 years President, The Indian Chamber of Commerce, Colmbatore, since the last 9 years The Southern India Millowners' Asso ciation, Combatore and The Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co operative Society, Ltd, Madras President Madras Co op Central Land Mortgage Bank Ltd, Madras Was President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi, in 1939 Was Member of the Eastern Group Conference of the Government of Indian in 1940 Was Non-official Adviser of India in 1940 Was Non-official Adviser for the Indo Japanese Trade Talks in 1939 Member, The All-India Organisation of Indus trial Employers, Now Vice President, The Employers' Federation of India, The Industrial Research Utilization Committee, The Panel of the Indian Cotton Textile Industry, Member, Governing Body of I M M T S "Dufferin," Bombry Member, The Madras Provincial Yarn Advisory Com mittee, Representative on the court of The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore Member, Policy Cttee on Industries of the Developments and Planning Dept of Govt

of India Will and Will Product-Citee of the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Madras Provincial War Citice, Past war Reconstruction General Citice Industries Sub Cities, Sub Cities on Textiles and Labour Sub Cities, and Prov Standard Cloth Advisory Cities Address Latshmi Nivas, Avanash Road, Combatore

RAU, SIP (BFYEGAL) NARSING, BA (Madras), BA (Cantab), CIE (1934), Kt (1938), ICS, h 2(th 1ch 1857 I fuc The Presidency Coll, Madras and Trinity College, Cambridge, Lintered the Indian Civil Service, 1910, District and Sessions Judge, Murshidabad, 1919 20. District and Sessions Judge Sylhet and Cachar, 1920 25, Secretary to the Govt of Assam Legislative Dept and to the Assam Legislative Council 1925 33, Joint Secretary to the Govt of India Legislative Dept, 1934 35. Offe Judge, High Court, Calcutta, 1935 35, Offe Judge, High Court, Calcutta, 1985 on special duty with the Govt of India for the revision of the Indian Statute Book, 1935 38, Officiating Reforms Commissioner, 1938, Judge, High Court, Calcutta, Jan 1939, Chairman, G I l' Riv Court of Inquiry 1910, Hindu Law Cttee, 1941, Indus Commission, 1941 42 Prime Minister Jammu and Kashmir, 1944 45 Address 7, Barakhamba Road Non Dolby Road, New Delhi

Roud, New Delhi
RAU, Sir Bfylegal Rama, Kt, 1939, CIE, 1930 MA (Cantab), Chairman, Bombay Port Trust Since 1941 b 10 Jan 1889, m Miss Dhanvanthi Handoo I due Presidency Coll, Madras, and King's Coll, Cambridge Entered IC'S, Nov 1913, Under Sec and Dy Secy, Govt of Madras, 1919 1924, Sec, Indian Tavation Citee, 1925 26, Dy Secy, Indian Tavation Citee, 1925 26, Dy Secy, Financial Adviser, Simon Commission, 1928, Financial Adviser, Simon Commission, 1928, 1930, Jt Secy, Industries Dept, Govt of India, 1930-31, Secy, Round Table Conferences and Jt Select Citee of Parhament on India Bill, 1931-34, Deputy High Commissioner for India in London, 1934-1938, Agent-General and High Commissioner for India in the Union of South Africa, 1938 41 Prime Minister, Jammu & Kashmir, 1944 45 Address 7, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi RAU. The Hon Dr. U Raya, President,

AU, THE HON DR U RAMA, President, Madras Legislative Council b 17th Septem ber 1874, Educ Madras Christian College and Madras Medical College Medical Fractitioner, Madras, Councillor, Corporation of Madras, member, Madras Legislative Council, member, Council of State, resigned member ship of Council of State in 1930. Was member, Madras Medical Council and its Vice ship of Council of State in 1930 Was member, Madras Medical Council and its Vice President, was Honorary Presidency Magis trate, was a member of the Senate of the Madras University, was President of the Indian Medical Association, Editor of "The Antiseptic" and "Health" District Superintendent, St John's Ambulance Association, Madras, Organiser, Madras Ambulance Corps, Director, United India Life lance Corps, Director, United India Life Assurance Co, Ltd., Organised Congress Hospital in Madras during the C D Movement in 1930 Publications "First Aid in Accidents," "First Aid in Child Birth" and Accidents," "First Aid in Child Birth" and Telugu) Address "Hawarden," Lander & Gate Road, Vepery, Madras TAY MHARRA J T MA (1 DIT & PIN Haburn) F.L.A. I be I layari Profes or of I n University 6 J H1 1 A 3 ំរៀក ក្ 'n -170



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Languages Tripos Entered ICS, 1921, held charge as Dy Commsnr of various districts, eq, Nimar, Bilaspur, Buldana, Akola, established Lady Butler Hospital for women and children at Khandwa and Jubilee Memorial Hospital for women and children, Khangaon Address Goiton Castle, Simla

REILLY, SIR (HENRY) D'ARCY (CORNELIUS), Kt, 1934 b 15th January 1870 m to Margaret Florence Wilkinson (1903) Educ Merchant Taylors' School and Corpus Christi College, Oxford Indian Civil Service (Madras), arrived November 1899, Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, 1910-1913, District and Sessions Judge, 1916 Ag Judge, High Court of Judicature, Madras, 1924, 1925 and 1926, Temp Addl Judge, 1927, Permanent Judge, 1928 34, Chief Justice, High Court of Mysore Address The Annexe Club, Ootsermund

REMEDIOS, Monsignor James Dos, BA, JP (Oct 1918), Dean, Vicariate of Bombay (1929), Chaplain, St Teresa's Chapel and Principal, St Teresa's High School, since 1904 Diocesan Inspector of Schools, 1920-1940 b 9th August 1875 Educ at St Xavier's College and at the Papal Seminary, Kandy, Ceylon Made Monsignor, 1929, KIH, 1939 Address St Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum, Bombay

REWA HH THI MAHARAJA OF (See Indian Princes Section)

REYNOLDS, JITTERY FILLOWLS CROTTS, CIE (1944), MC (1917), AMI Mech E, General Manager South Indian Railway, m Hilda Ethel Paterson Duffes, 1924, one s born 1925, joined Rlv Service, 1919 Chief Mechanical Engineer in 1931-33, Chief Transportation Superintendent, 1933-41 Trustee, Madras Port Trust, member, Coclin Harbour Advisory Board Address Trichinopoly, S India

RICHARDSON, SIR JOHN HENRY SWAIN, Kt (1941), Director, Andrew Yule & Co, Ltd, Calcutta b June 18, 1889, m Olga, d of George John Stavridi of Geneva and Calcutta-Leader, European Group, Legislative Assembly Govt of India Pres, Calcutta School of Music, Member, Council of Scientific & Industrial, Research, Council of State, Govt of India, 1939 41, Pres, Associated Chambers of Commerce and Bengal Chamber of Commerce 1940, served in Great War 1914-19 in Mesopotamia and India with 5th Buffs and 11th Rapputs Address 8, Clive Row Calcutta

ROBERTS, SIR WILLIAM, KT, cr 1938, CIE, 1934, MLA, BSc, Managing Director, BCGA (Punjab) Limited, Khanewal, since 1921, Nili Factories Limited Sind Linds, etc Member, Punjab Legislative Assembly, since 1934 Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Minister of Development, Punjab, since 1937 Adviser, Indo Japanese Trade Negotiations, 1934 and Indo-British trade negotiations in 1938, Price Controller, Punjab

Government, from April 1942, and later Director of Civil Supplies till August 1943 Appointed Expert representative of Punjab Producers on the Foodgrains Price Advisory Committee of Govt of India 1944 and on the reconstituted Central Food Advisory Council Member, Punjab Rationing—Food Advisory Board and Punjab Civil Supplies Board. b 17th February 1884, s of John and Ann Roberts, m 1919, E M Jones, Llangefin, Anglesey, one son, two daughters Ed Llangefin County School, U C N W, Bangor Lepzig University B Sc with 1st class Hons in Chemistry in 1906, Joned Indian Agricultural Service, 1906, Professor of Agricultural College, Livallpur, 1909 21, Principal, 1916 21 Publication Punjab Agriculture Text Book, with O T Faulkner, C M G Recreations Tennis, fishing Clubs East India and Sports, United Service Club, Simla, Punjab Club and Gymkhana Club, Lahore Address Khanewal-Punjab, India, Plasgwyn, Bangor, N Wales

ROBERTSON, SIR FREDERICK WINNE, KT, CIE (1935), CSI (1942), Kt (1945), Chairman, Federal Public Service Commission, b Feb 3, 1885, m Gladeys Jerome, d of Dr E J Jerome of Canelford, Cornwall, Educ Charterhouse & Trimty Coll, Dublin, entered ICS, 1909, Settlement Officer, 1917 1923 Secy Board of Revenue, 1923 27, Commissioner, 1930 39, retired 1937', Chair man, Bengal Public Service Commission, 1937-42 Address United Service Club, Simla

ROERICH, Proplesor Nicholas, Hon President, Union Internationale pour le Pacta Roerich, Bruges, Hon Member, Bose Institute, Calcutta, Maha Bodhi Society, Calcutta, Yugoslavian Academy of Artand Sciences, Academy in Coimbra (Portugal), Life Member, French Red Cross Society, Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vice Pres, Archae ologic Inst. of America, Member, Academy of Rheims, Societaire of Salon d'Automne, Paris, Hon Member, Secession Wien, Academician of the Russian Academy of Fine Arts. b 1874, m 1901, Helena Ivanovina Shaposhmikov, 2 s Educ Dept of Law, Univ of St. Petersburg, studied punting under Kuindjv at Academy Fine Arts, St. Petersburg and under Corman and Puvis de Chavannes, Paris Professor at Archaelog Inst., St. Petersburg Soc, of June Arts, Gen Sec, 1898-1907, Director, 1906 1917 Archaeolog excavations, Novgorod Exhibitions and lectures tours, Sweden, Denmark, Finland and England, 1917-1919 United States, 1920, headed Central Assatic Roerich States, 1920, headed Central Assatic Roerich Museum and Roerich Hulls established Roerich Museum and Roerich Hulls established Roerich Museum and Roerich Hulls established Roerich Museum and Roerich Hulls established Trivandrum, Buenoes Aires His paintings Trivandrum, Buenoes Aires His paintings are in leading Museums and Art Collections are in leading Museums and Art Collections of the world, like Louvic, Jeu de Paume of the world, like Louvic, Jeu de Paume of the world, like Louvic, Jeu de Paume of the world, like Louvic, Jeu de Paume of the world, like Louvic, Jeu de Paume of the World of Bruges 1931 and 1932, ferences held at Bruges 1931 and 1932, ferences held at Bruges 1931 and 1932.

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ROXBURGH THOMAS JAMES LOCKS BA (Ca tab.) CIE (193.) Barrister-at Law ICS Puly Jd Hi h Court Calcutta m toM GM. H yme dingu 1 Id Ed e Me cha t T ylors School Magdal ne C lleg C mbridge Add s lo Lloyds Bank 37 Chowri ghee I cad Calcutta

ROY, THE HON'BLE SIR ASOKA KUMAR, MA, BL, Barnster at Law, Kt (1937), Law the Governor General's Member, H \mathbf{E} Executive Council b Sept 9, 1886 Charu Hashini, d of late Taraprasid Roy Educ Doveton College, Choudhury College, Presidency College and Ripon Calcutta Called to the Bar, Middle Temple, 1912 (First Class Honoursman at the Tinal Counsel, Standing Examination) Twice acted as Judge of the Bengal, 1929 Advocate General High Court of Calcutta of Bengal, 1931-43 Law Member to the Government of India since 1943 3, Upper Wood Street, Calcutta and 4, King Edward Road, New Delhi

ROY, THE Hon'BLE SIR BIJOY PROSAD SINGH, Kt (1933), K C I E (1943), M A, B L, President, Bengal Legislative Council, formerly Ministerin-charge, Local Self Govt, and Ex-Ministerin-charge, Revenue Dept, Bengal, 1937-1941 b 12th January 1894 m Billwabashin Debi Educ Chakdighi S P Institution, Hindu School, Calcutta, Presy Coll, Calcutta, Univ Law Coll, Calcutta Member, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, 1913-19, awarded King's Commission of Hon, 2nd Lieut, 1918, Hon Major, I T F, 1940, Advocate, High Court, Calcutta, 1924, Member, Bengal Leg Council, 1921-1936 and 1940, Bengal Leg Assembly, 1936-40, Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, 1924-30, Trustee, Calcutta Improvement Trust, 1924-30, Member, Trustee and Vice-President, British Indian Asson, Calcutta, Trustee of the Victoria Memorial, Member, Provi Franchise C'ttee, 1932, Member, Executive C ttee and Trustee, Indian Asson, clected President, National Liberal Federation of India, 1942, Member, Calcutta Club and Darjeeling Gymkhuna Club Publications Annotated Edition, Bengal Municipal Act Address Chakdighi, Dist Burdwan, Bengal, 15, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta

ROY, MANVENDRA NATH, Journalist, Writer and Politician, b Feb 1893 m Ellen Gottschalk Educ near Calcutta, involved in Revolutionary movement in India since the age of 14 Left India in 1916 and participated in revolutionary movements in Mexico and European countries Founder of the Mexican Communist Party Founder member of the Communist International Sent to China on behalf of the Commintern Differed from Commintern in 1928 Was principal accused in Cawnpole and Meerut Conspiracy Cases Returned to India in 1930 and was sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment Founder of the Radical Democratic Party and the Indian Federation of Labour Publications 30 publications including "Materialism", 'Science & Superstition", "Heresies of the 20th Century", "From Savagery to Civilisation, "India and War," "The Problem of Freedom," "The Russian Revolution," The Communist International, 'Revolution and Counter-Revolution in China, 'Editor "Independent India" (weelly) and "The Marxian"

Way" (quarterly), etc Address 13, Mohin Road, Dehra-Dun

ROY, CHOWDHUPY, THE HONOURABLE MP SUSIL KUMAR, BAPRISTER AT-LAW Member Council of State, elected from West Benga Non-Mohamedan Constituency b October

1895, 3rd son of the late Bhabanath and Bejoyamo him Roy Chowdhury, Zemindar, Tali, 24 Parganas, Bengal m Hena, eldest daughter of late Roy W C Ghose Bahadur, District & Sessions Judge, Bengal One daughter—Sunanda Ed Graduate in Arts of Calcutta University,



from Ripon College, Calcutta, LLB, Queen's University, Belfast, called to the Bar from Middle Temple in June 1922 Joined Bengal Light Horse 1918 Presided over the 16th All India Postmen and Lower grade staff Conference held in Calcutta April 1941 Takes special interest in social and physical welfare of the country. Introduced a Bill in the Council in 1938 for restraining polygamy in British India Moved the Council for giving compulsory military training to the youther of the country Recreation Gardenin Address 9, Williams Lane, Calcutta

ROY, SIR SATYENDRA NATH, KCIE, 1945 Kt, 1942, CSI, 1938, CIE, 1932 ICS, Secretary to the Govt of Indi-Department of War Transport (forms Communication Dept) 1937 45 23, 1888, 3rd s of late Kedarnath Roy, District and Sessions Judge in Bengal College, Christi's College, Cambridge Appointed t the I C S, 1913, and posted to Bengal, Under Secretary, Govt of Bengal, Finance Depart ment, employed under Defence Force, 1918 Under-Secretary, General Department, Gov of Bengal, 1918-19, Magistrate and Collector Deputy Secretary, Political Department Govt of Bengal, 1925 27, Member, Legish tive Assembly, Deputy Secretary, India Central Committee, 1928 29, Deput, Secre tary, Home Department, Govt of India, 1929 32, Joint Secretary, Home Department 1931, Addl Secy, Pol Dept Govt of Bengal 1933 36, Joint Secy, Govt of India, Depart ment of Industries and Labour, 1930 37 acted temporarily as Member, Vicerov Executive Council, March April 1942 Council of State, since 1938 Address Road, New Delhi

ROLAN DR T C M MD von offi ial Mini ter Mysore b 1 Ban alore Eate L MP (Madras) 1910 MD (Lru sel Univ) in 10 0 and later spe i li ed in kin nd h h light th rapy in the V nn Uni b in ti

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RUKMINI DLVI, President Kalakshetra, International Arts Centre, Adyar, Madras, b 1904 Madura d of Pandit Nilakanta Sastri, m 1920, Dr G S Arundale, Sometime Pres, Theosophical Scty Started dancing under personal guidance of Anna Pavlova, travel and research in dance musle, drama in many countries, extensive tours in N and S India with dance recitals and lectures, works through Art and Education for India's cultural renaissance specializing in Bharata Natya, music, drama Dramatic productions include 'The Light of Asia' (1936, Radio ed 1940), 'Incidents from the Life of Bhishma' (1937), 'Karaikal Ammayar' (Tamil, 1942, Radio ed 1943), 'Rukmini Swayamvaram' (Kathakali, 1943), 'Knitrala Kuravani' (Temple drama, 1944), Lectures and writes on Theosophy, Religion, Art, Culture, Education etc Pres World Federation Young Theosophists Director The Besant Theosophical School Adyaksha The Dr V Swaminatha Iyer Tamil Library Pres The Bharata Samaj V Pres S Indian Humanitarian League Editor The Young Cuizen Address Adyar, Madras

RUNGANADHAN, SIR SAMUEL E, Kt, DIWAN BAHADUR, MA, IES (retd), High Commissioner for India in London (1943), Chairman, Madris Univ General Inspection Commission, 1928, Vice Chancellor, Annimalai University (1929–35), Vice-Chancellor Midras University (1937-40), Member, Empire Universities' Commission (1931), Adviser to the Secretary of State for India (1940-43), Delegate to Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Canada (December 1942), Govt delegate to the 26th International Labour Organisation Conference held it Philadel phia, 1944 Indian delegate on the Prepira tory Commission to the United Nations Organisation Nov. 1945 Address India House, Aldwych, London, W C 2

RUSSELL, SIR GUTHRIF, K C S I (1943), K C I E (1937), Kt (1932), Commander of the Order of St John of Jerusalem (1937), B Sc, A M Inst C E, M Inst E (India), J P, Regional Red Cross Comment, Southern India Dir-General of Munitions Production, Supply Dept, July, 1940 Hon Col, N W Rly Regiment, 1930-40, Member of the Council of State, 1930-40, so of the Inte Rev John and Mrs Russell, Lochwinnoch, Scotland b 19th Jan 1887 m Florence Heggie, d of the Inte Rev Peter and Mrs Anton Kilsyth Scotland 2 s Educ at Glasgow Academy and Glasgow University, graduated B Sc in 1907 Appointed Asstt Engineer, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 1913, Asst Secretary to the Agent, 1920, Deputy Agent, Junior, 1922, Controller of Stores, 1923,

Deputy Agent, Senior, 1925, appointed Offg Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 1926, confirmed as Agent, 1927, appointed Member, Engineering Railway Board, 1928, Chief Commissioner of Railways, 1929 40, Director-General of Munitions Production, Supply Dept, 1940 43, President of the Institution of Engineers (India), 1933 34 Address Imperial Bank of India, Bangalore

RUSSEL, ROBERT EDWIN, MA (Dub), CSI.
OIE, IOS, Adviser to HE the Governor of
Bihar, b 21st April 1890, m Esther Rhona
Murray, Educ Campbell College, Belfast,
Trinity College, Dublin Address Patna,
Bihar, EI Rly

RUTHERFORD, H E SIR THOMAS GEOPGF, ICS, CIE (1925), CSI (1939) KCSI (1943) Governor of Bihar since 9th March 1943, b 25th Sept., 1886 m Audrey Dickenson, Educ Edinburgh Univer-

Educ . sity and University College, ĭcš, London Entered 1910, Army 1917-1919 (East service, Persia). District Collector and 1921-1928, Magistrate, Commissioner, Special Agency Operations 1925, held various administra held various administrative posts such as Comand missioner of Labour

I G of Prisons, and
Officiated as Secretary to Government, 1928
38, Governor's Secretary, 1938 39 Advisor
to Governor of Madras, 1939 43 Actil
Governor of Bengal, 1943 44 Address
Patna, Bihar

RUTHNASWAMY, MARIADAS, BA (Madrat MA (Cantab), Bar at-Law (Gray's Int CIE (1930), K CS G (1938), Vice Chan cellor, Annamalai University, Oct 19, 194 b 15th August, 1885, m Marie Dhyrin nathan, 1914 Educ St Anne's Convel School (Secunderabad), St Joseph's College (Cuddalore), St Joseph's College (Trichinopoly), Nizam College (Hyderabad Downing College (Cambridge) Assit Profesor of English and History, Baroda College of Gambridge, Baroda College of Hyderabad Downing College (Cambridge) Assit Profesor of English and History, 1918 27 an Principal, Pachaiappa's College, 1921 27 Principal, Law College (Madras), 1928 30 Councillor, Corporation of Madras, 1921 23 Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1921-26 Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1922-26 Member, Madras Public Service Commitsion, 1930 42 Publications The Political Theory of the Government of India (1928), The Maling of the State (1933) Some Influences that made the British Administrative System in India (1939) Clubs Presidenty Club, Madras Address Annamalaingar, South India

SABNIS, RAO BAHADUR SIR RAGHURATURAL V, Kt (1925), BA, CIE b 1 April 1857 Educ Rajaram HS, Kolhapur, Elphinstone Coll, Bembay Ent Educ Dept, held offices of Huzur Chitais and Ch Rev Officer Kolhapur, Diwan, Kolhapur State, 1898 19 5 retired (19 6) Hon Judge of the Supreme Courted Judicatore Folhapur 1931 (41 Fellow of Royal Society of Art and 1 fait Sout N Homb y Ir will 1947 11 of the Haban Pa haya (10) trick Lee 1 Haban Pa haya (10) trick Lee 1 Haban Pa haya (10) trick Lee 1 Haban Pa H

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 SAKSLNA, Mohan Lai, M.A. (Centrel), B.S., LLB Advocate b 25th October 1826, I due Church Mission High School Luchnow, Canning College, Lucknow, University School of Law, Allahabid Joined V.C. in 1920 member, Municipal Board Tucknow 192, 25, member V.P. Leg. Council and Chief Whip, Swaraj Party, 1924, 26, General Secretary, U.P. Fromeial Congress Committee, 1928, 35, member, Indian Legislitive Assembly, 1935, President U.P. Provincial Congress Committee, 1938-30 m. Srimati Shakuntala Devi Sakcena, R.A. (Cal.) Head Mistress Arva Kanya Maha Vidvalay, Calcutta Manusing Director the National Herald 1979, 40 Member, All-India Congress Committee Has undergone imprisonment several times since 1921 for National Cause Offered individual Civil disobedience and was sentenced Was arrested on 12th Sept. 1942, and detained under Defence of India Ruli Seev., All India Political Prisoners' Relief Cittee Lucknow. He is actively interested in village industries. Address. Aminuddaula Park Lucknow.

SAKSENA, RAMH RAM, B Sc, M A, LL B, Imperial Customs Service, Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Australia and New Zealand since February 1911 b June 15 1897, Sultanpur, U P Lduc Allahabad University Professor of L c o n o m ics, Allahabad University, 1920 21, joined Income fax Department, 1922, Imperial Customs Service, 1923, First Secretary, Central Board of Revenue and Under-Secretary to the Government of India, I innace Department, 1931, Officer on Special Duty, Finance Department, Government of India, for the revision of the official publication "Handbook of Commercial Information for India, Third Edition," 1936, Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Japan from Apial 1937 to September 1940 Recreations Tennis, bridge Clubs Royal Automobile Club and Millions Club, Sydney, Royal Empire Society Address Prudential Buildings, Martin Place, Sydney, Australia

Address
Lecturer in Physics at the Maharaja's College, Vizianagaram, 1909 Practised Law from 1911 to 1920 and enjoyed a lucrative practice, gave up practice to join NCO Movement (1921) disbarred 1923, Gen Seev, Reception Committee, I N Congress, 1923, President, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, 1926 General Secretary, Andhra PCC, 1935, '36 and '37 Secretary, Madras Presidency Composite Parliamentary Committee, 1936, Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly, Madras, 1937-42, organised Volunteer training camps, Pres of the Hindustan Seva Dal Pres, Bengal Volunteer Conference, Member, Congress Working Committee (1929), was convicted and imprisoned several times in connection with his political activities Elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly (1937) Pres Andhra Provincial Kasturba Memorial Fund Address Mylapore, Madras

SAMIULLAH KHAN, M, BA, LLB, Advocate Vice-President, Government, Press Employees' Union (1929-1930) b 1889 m Miss Irasunnisa A Jalil Educ MAO College, Aligarh Worked on many war com-

mittees during the war, Secy, Prov Khilafat Committee, CP, 1920 24, Secy, Anjuman High School, Nagpur, 1923 and 1931-32 and its General-Secretary, 1932 33. Vice President, Nagpur Municipal Committee, 1921-28. One of the secretaries of the Silver Wedding I und at its start, was Member, All India Congress Committee and the Central Khilafat Committee from 1921 23, non cooperated from practice from 1921 23 a member of Swaraj party. Member, Legislative Assembly, 1924 26, Whip of the Swaraj Party in the Legislative Assembly, 1925, and a Member of the Executive Committee of the Anjuman High School Institute, since 1915 Hon Secretary, District Bar Association, Nagpur, 1027-32. President, Railway Mail Service Association (Branch), Nagpur (1920) to 1938, Member, Provincial War and Publicity Committee, since 1940, Vice President, Municipal Committee since 1943 (Adress Sardar Bazar, Nagpur, CP)

Sampurnanan, CP
Sampurnanan, Bsc (Alld), LT (Alld),
Laminister of Education of the UP
Government, 1938 1939 b 1 Jan 1891, m
Savitri Devi (deceased), Educ
College, Benares, Training College, Allahs
bad After graduating worked as a teacher
in the Prem Mahavidvalaya, Brindaban and
the Harishchandra High School, Benares,
worked at the Daly (Rajkumar) College,
Indore 1915 18, Headmaster, Dungar
College, Bikaner, 1918 21, Editor To dav
(Eng Daily now defunct) and Maryada (Hindi
monthily), Professor, Kashi Vidvapith, since
1922, Member, A I C C, since 1922 with one
break, 3 times Secy, UP Provincial
Congress Committee, President, second
All India Socialist Conference, Bombay
President, 29th Hindi Sahitya Sammelan
Poona Session, 1940 Publications
Fifteer
books in Hindi on political, historica
and philosophical subjects, and one in English
on Political Philosophy Received Managa
Prasad prize of Rs 1,200 for his book 'Samaja
vata' (Socialism) Hobby
Address Jalipa Devi, Benares

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SANDUR RAJA SHRIMANT YESHWANTPAO
HINDURAO GHORPADE, RULER OF (See
Indian Princes' Section)

Indian Princes' Section)
SANGII CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS, RAJA OF
(See Indian Princes Section)

SANGLI HER HIGHNESS SHRIMANT SOUBHA
GYAVATI LADY SARASWATIBAI PATWARDHAN,
RANI SAHEB OF b 1891 She is the daughter
of Sir M V Joshi, K C I E, B A, LL B, of
Amraoti, Ex Home Member of the C P
Govt m 1910 Was awarded in 1929 the

Govt m 1910 Wis Art Kaiser 1-Hind Gold Medal of the First Class in recognition of her public services in the cause of the woman hood of India Accompanied His Highness to England and the Continent on the occasion of the First Round Table Conference in the year 1930, and again in 1937 Was President of the Seva Sadan Society.

Poona, from 1924 upto 1938 Has been working as President, Girl Guides,

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SHAII, CHANDULAR T. D. Manager for India, Crown Life Insurance Company (of Canada) b in Wadhwan, Jan 20, 1906. After completing his education contered insurance business.



is independent Chof Agent
for several British and
American Lite Insurance
Companie, Joined Crown
Life in Auant 1944,
appointed their Chief Agent
for Bombay Presidence In
1932, admitted into
partnership in the Chief
Agency for the all India
Organisation of the
Company in Jan 194

Deputy Manner for India, 1915. Takes keen interest in social activities and contributes generou by to decrying causes his total charities so for amounting to over Rs 2,00,000. Rotarian, Member, Fellow hip etice and Vocational Cities. I recent on Member of Managing (tree of various social charitable and educational Institution such as Vile Parlo Kelavni Handal, Bull and H Burl. Hindu Deen Dava Sangha. Mahavir Jahn Vidyalave, Shal untala Kantilal Cit. High School etc. Clubs. Rotary Club. C.T. Krishna. Hindu. Merchants. A. Bombay. Lodge. Address. (Resultner). "Kum Kum. Opp. Verodrome, Vile Parlo. Lombay. 25. (Office). Pazalbhoy. Bidg., Mahatina. Gandhi. Road, Fort, Bombay. 1

SHAII, Lt Col Jelle Moccitore, O'l' I MRCS (Eng.), LRCP (Lond.), I (PS (Bom.), IMS, MRC (Lond.), I (PS (Bom.), IMS, MRC (Mile Den.), OB I. (Civil Den.), Hon Press Mgste., J.P. Principal, Grant Medical College and Supdt., J. J. group of Hospitals, Bombay, since 1941 b. Jany 17, 1886. m. Shaharshah Begum Educ. St. Mary's High School, Bombay, St. Vincent's High School, Poona, Decean Coll Poona, Grant Medical Coll., Bombay, St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School, London, Commissioned to the Indian Medical Service, 17, Dec. 1915. Surgical Specialist No. 5. Indian General Hospital, Lysptinn Expeditionary Force 1916.17. Venered Specialist, No. 5. I G.H., L.D.L., 1917-19, G.S.O. III, British Military Mission, North East Persian Force & Russia, 1920.21, D.A.D.G., I.M.S., Simla, 1922-24, P.A. to Surgeon-General with Bombay Govt., 1931-39. Supdt., Mahableshwar, 1939.41. Publications. Treatment of Venereal Diseases, several articles in medical journals on venereal diseases. Address. 147/O, Cumballa Hill, Bombay 26.

SHAH, THE HON'BLE SIR SHANTIDAS ASKURAN, Kt (1942), JP, Millowner, Landlord, Member, Council of State Sheriff of Bombay (1944) b 1882, m Mannbai Iduc at Cutch Dir, Seindia Steam Nav Co, Ltd, and several Textile Mills, Chairman, Manhar Mills, Ploneer in Art Silk Industry and is Dir and Vice-Pres of Silk and Art Silk Mills Association, keenly interested in education and has made substantial contributions to the Benares Hindu University, has taken leading part in famine relief in Ahmednagar and

Bisapur and sed several labbs of samine stricten people, incoder, Bombay Presidency Lamino Relief Lund for 20 years, until recently. Precident Committee for seeding poor on occasion of the visit of H R H the Prince of Vales. How Secretary, H L The Governor's Sind Pelus Lund Vice Chairman, Alma Distribution Sub-Committee in connection with their Majertles' Silver Jubilee Celebrations in 1936 Chairman, Pice Distribution Committee act up in connection with the Coronition of H M king George VI in 1937. Member, Mayor's Hood Relief Committee Contrains Citizens Emergency Relief Citize charted in aid of destitutes of the great fire which broke out in Bombay in April 1944 from explosions in the dockwas Chairman, Begola Seels Ltd Has vilted Lurope several times elected to Council of State in 1935 Recrections Reeing, Carda and Billiards Clubs R W I T C, Williardon Club Orient Club, Cricket Club of India, Ltd., Bombay Hying Club, Roshanara Club and Chelmsford Club, Delhi, etc. Iddress Mahendra Bhuyan, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay 6

SHAHAB UD DIN, THE HON'RIE KHAN BUHADLE SIE CHAUDHARI, Kt (1930), BA, LL B, Advocate, High Court Speaker, Punjab Legislative Assembly, I ounder and Proprietor, "Indian Cases," and "Criminal Law Journal", Member, Lezislative Assembly, for 3 years President, Municipal Committee, Lahore, for 1 years and elected President, Punjab Legislative Council, re elected President, Punjab Legislative Council in January 1927 Educ Government College and Law College, Lahore Started Criminal I aw Journal of India in 1904 and Indian Cases in 1909 Was first elected member, Lahore Municipal Committee in 1913, its President in 1922 Elected member, Punjab Legislative Council, re elected President, Lahore Municipal Committee, 1921 Publications The Criminal Law Journal of India Indian Case, and two Punjab poems Address Legislative Assembly, Lahore

SHAHPURA, RAJA DHIRAJ UMAID SINGHJI, RAJA SAHIB of b 7th March 1876 Succeeded to gad: in 1932 Permanent salute 9 guns He is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right iddress Shahpura (Rajputana)

KHAN SAHLB MAHOMADMIYAN SHRIF SHAIKH
AMINUDDIN MIYAN, Deputy Karbhari, Manavadar State at Bintwi b May 15 1893
Comes from the ruling family of Mangrol
State, Kathawar and is
related to their Khan r

Comes from the ruling fa Stite, Kathrawar and is related to their Lhan Saheb, the ruler of Manavadar State rendered valuable and useful service while in the service of Mangrol and Manavadar States Educational Secy Private Secy, and Supdt of Police, Mangrol, representrative of Manavadar State in Bantwa for the last 18 years, an efficient administrator and largely respon-

sible for the increase in State Revenues,

awarded Gold Medal in 1937 by this then Political Agn it Western K thinwar States on behalf of the Anjumane-Tam States on behalf of the Anjumane-Tam George W r Fund Cities since the Gold of the War Collect Indone Medical Collection of the War Collection of the War Collection of the War Collection of the Western State of th

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SHARMA DIWAN CHARD M.A. & Masch. 1898.

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Proprietor, Sharma Trading
b 1st March 1900 Son
of Pandit Balak Ram
Sharma of Ludhiana
(Punjab) m Miss Purandevi, d of Pandit Nandlal
of Raikote 3 sons and 3
daughters Educ. at the
Govt High School,
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Lahore and the Sydenham
College of Commerce,
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business at an early age,

Dusiness at an early age, Founded the Sharma Trading Co in 1923, President, Electrical Merchants Association and Secretary, The Punjab and Frontier Association, Bombay Ex-Hony Joint Secretary, All-India Manufacturers' Organisation, Bombay and Member, Indian Merchants Chamber Office 159/163, Lohar Street Residence Anand Bhayan, 14th Road, Khar, Bombay

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Service, Secy, Madanpur, Thana Muslim League, Apollo Artists' Union, Anjuman Tanzim-ul-musalmeen, Urdu Academy, Patron, Urdu Daily, Takes active interest in Politics, Social and Educational reform, Also interested in Chemical Industry Hobbies Drama and Scenario writing in Urdu for the

writing in Urdu for the Radio, Nature Cure, Fine Art and Photography Publications Articles on History of Indian Nationality, Pakistan Constitution, Medium of Instruction in our Universities, The word "Hindu or Hindustan"

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SHERH DIN MOHAMED, KHAN BAHADUR (1981), M.A., LLB, Hon LLD (Punjab) 1944, High Court, Lahore b December, 1886 Lduc mostly at Lahore Started as a Lawyer in 1910, Vice-President and President of the Municipal Committee, Gujranwala, 1916-1933, Assistant Legal Remembrancer, 1933; Additional Judge, High Court, 1934, Member, Delimitation Committee, 1935, Special Officer to Government, Punjab, 1936, Additional Judge, High Court, May 1936, Puisne Judge, 30th March, 1937 Address High Court,

SHEPPARD, SAMUEL TOWNSEND, London Correspondent of The Times of India b Bath, Jan. 1880. Educ Bradfield and Trinity Coll. Oxford m 1921, Anne. d. of the late J H, Carpenter (died 1934) Joined the staff of The Times (London) as Secretary to the Editor in 1902 Assistant Editor, The Times of India, 1907-1923, Editor, 1923-1932, Temporary Capt in the Army, 1917-18, employed on the staff of Bombay Brigade, Corresponding Member, Indian Historical Records Commission Publications Contributed to The Times History of the War in South Africa, "The Byculla Club a history", "Bombay Place names and Street-names," "A History of the Bombay Rifles" and "Bombay." Edited, "Bombay in the days of Queen Anne" for the Halluyt Society Address The Times of India, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London, EC4

SHERIFF, O S NASURULLA, Non-Official Minister (Law, Labour and Civil Supplies), Mysore State Cabinet, belongs to the Sir Khazi Family of Bangalore, noted for its scholars in Islamic law [7]

scholars in Islamic law and theology Educ Central Coll, Bangalore, and Bombay Started life as advocate, appointed Official Liquidator of the Bangalore Bank Ltd 1939, takes interest in the academic life of the State and local self government institutions, was a member of the Bangalore City Municipality for nearly 14

Municipality for nearly 14 years, served on the University Senate, the Central Advisory C'ttee of the Mysore National War Front and the Mysore Political Affairs C'ttee which was constituted to advise the Government on political matters Member of most of the Scholarship, College and Executive C'ttees of all the principal Muslim Assens Address Bangalore



chand Laxmichand & Co He is an Barod etc I resident of the elected I derati n of Baroda State Mills t Industries Barods

since 3 9-41 nd a member All India Textile Control Board Industry Cttee Te til Control Board lotWa Reconstruction ion Cities T Tille Control
H i Snatal (Graduate) of th Control Board, etc Oujarat Midvapith and takes keen interest in social welfare and industrial de clopm at activities in the Stat He is also a memb r of the B roda St t Legislati e Council State Post-War Reconstructi n Cttee Ad 1 sory Bo rd of the Comm ree Colle e B rods
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SHETHIA DEVCHAND DHARAUSI JP Se lor Partner of Mes rs S D Sh this & Co Bombay b 18 6 at Auj (C t h) m 1901 Devk bal d of Tlaka Jivral h ly all Anjar One adopted son Mr Madhu dultr

J mab ! Started bu ! es career at the go of 17 in Bombay tien C leutta finally settling down t Bombay-e ti ly a s !f m de man Cha it. bly dis posed ha d nated se ral institute includin G kilbai

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SHIRLAW JOHN FENTON MRCVS (19 3) Veterina y Res reh Office in ch rg of Path logy Imp rial Let rin y Rec reh I stitut M kie w UP & Aug Slat 1896 m to Lesii Hamilton (n e Wik s) Educ at G orge H riots School Edi burgh Equal (b) (b) (b) in ry Coll ge U versity of Edinburgh Assitant to Professo of Pathology Royal (Di k) Veteri ry Coll ge 19 2 27 Pr isso of Pathology Pu jab Veterinary Coll ge 19 7 1936 Officer in charge I athology 1936 Contributions on num rous veterinary accentific ambjects Addres Impert 1 Veterinary Research

ameria Charterium de Chimanial (Taver chart Laurenchand) o March 18 1994 Director and lattice of Manueria Archis fine in Shree laumen Mills Ld Barods. The Barods Spr & Wug Co.

Laurenchand of March 18 1994 Director and laurenchand of March 1994 Director and laurenchand of March 1994 Director and laurenchand of March 1994 Director and laurenchand of March 1994 Director and laurenchand of March 1994 Director and laurenchand of March 1994 Director 1995 Director 1 to t of indi since cept 1945 b Novem ber 1 1899 Lduc at Foon Abery twith (Wales) and Lond n D monstrator and Lecturer in Agricultural konomics Agri tural Coll Poon (19.5 0) sent ustudy 1 ve by Govt to F 1 nd (10 0 3) atta had to work with Indi n Tr de Cumman. London (193) Profe or of Agricultural London (193) Profe or of Agricultural London (193) on do pital n to Govt of India as Mark ting Officer 1931 89 from July 1939 (11ef Mark in Officer Homby Province Homb by from J n 194 Cont oller of Prices Bombay Additt and Diector of Civil

Bombay Additt nat Di ector or Civil Supplies Bombay Mar h 1934—Augu t 1935 t ll d widel; In L rope and ll Provinces and States in Indi Burma and Baluchi tan Correspo de 1 fr I di Inte national Conference f Agricultural Leonomista (193 the control of the main society of a print translations and the first Serviny (1939) and Vice-Iresident (1944) Ser tary pomby irule and Vegetable Marketine Committee (1984) Orn made Dombus Herit and Vegetable Marketine Committee (1984) Orn made Dombusher for J. M. g. B. (Agri) and M. Com. Serve in Deer n. M. ratha Advantion A so 1 tion 1000x1 (1973) Chairman Shirt Sil all Silvanos (1974) Chairman Shirt Sil all Silvanos (1974) Chairman Communer Advisory Committee Membe G 11 Riy Advisory Committee (1974) Chairman Communer Advisory Committee (1974) Chairman Communer Advisory Committee (1974) Chairman Communer Advisory Committee (1974) Chairman Communer Advisory Committee (1974) Chairman Communer Advisory Committee (1974) Chairman Communer (1974) Committee (1974) Chairman Communer (1974) Committee (1974) Chairman (1974) Ch 31) org nised the Indian Society of Agricul

SHRI SEI NIWAS PRASAD SINGE JU DEO I raj of h tit Bij ipur Raj h ir nd th only s of R. j. V i M diav I rasad Sinch S lil the head I Oah rwar clan of Rajput climigdi tdes t from

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London L Indi n Merchants Chamber 1936 Trustee of the Port of Bombay, 1933-37, Member of Cotton Textile Board, 1932, Income-tax Advisory Cttee, 1936, and Morrison Stock Exchange Enquiry Cttee, 1936, An expert witness before the Select Cttee of Central Leg Assembly on the Reserve Bank Bill 1934 Secy, Currency League, 1933-34, Director Tata Oil Mills Co, Ltd, Director-in-Charge, Investment Corporation of India, Ltd, Non-official Indian Delegate to the World Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods, USA, 1944 One of the authors of the Bombay 15-Year Plan Address "Eddie House", Pedder Road, Bombay
SHROFF, KAIKHUSHRU RUTTONJI P, JP,

SHROFF, KAIKHUSHRU RUTTONJI P, JP, President, Stock Exchange, Bombay, and Director of several Joint Stock Companies b July 27, 1878, m Aimai, d of Rustomji Panday Educ Bharda New High School and Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce Author of works on Mathematics Recipient of Silver Jubilce and Coronation Medals Publications "Elementary Arithmetics and Algebra for P E Students" Address Sunshine, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay

Bombay
SHUJAUDDIN, KHALIFA, MA (Punjab),
BA, LL B (Cambridge), LL D (Dublin),
Barrister-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn) b 27 Sept
1887. Hon Prof, English Literature, Islamia Coll, Lahore, 1906-1908, Lecturer, University Law Coll, Lahore, 1917-1919,
Fellow, Punjab Univ, since 1917, Member of the Syndicate of the Univ since 1921,
Hon Secretary, Islamia College, Lahore,
Founder and Hon Secy Punjab Muslim
Educational Conference, Lahore, since 1922,
Member of Council, All-India Muslim League,
Municipal Commissioner, Lahore, 1927-1930,
Member, Bar Council, High Court, Lahore,
Member of the Court of Muslim Univ, Aligarh,
Chairman, Reception Committee of the
All-India Muslim Educational Conference,
1933, appeared before the Parliamentary
Joint Select Committee in London on behalf
of the All-India Muslim Conference, 1933,
awarded Jubilee Medal, 1935, Chairman,
Reception Committee, All India Muslim
History Conference, 1942, Member, Council
of Law Reporting and President, Bar
Association, High Court, Lahore Publications Published a Commentary on the
Punjab Relief of Indebtedness Act, 1934
Address 3, Begum Road, Lahore
SHUKLA, Pandit Bayishankar, B. A. Ll, R.

SHUKLA, PANDIT RAVISHANKAR, BA, LLB, MLA, Ex-Prime Minister, CP Government b 1876 m to Shrimati Bhawani Bai Educ at Nagpur Hislop College and Jubbulpore Law School Head Master, Khairagarh High School for 3 years Joined Bar in 1908 Was arrested as a non-co operator in 1921 but released due to popular upheaval Sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment in 1930, to 2 years' imprisonment and fine Rs 500 in 1932 Practice licence cancelled by Government in 1932 but restored in 1935 Entered Legislative Council, 1923 as member, Swaraj Party Chairman, District Council, Raipur, from 1926 Minister for Education, July 1937 and spon sored Vidya Mandir scheme Prime Minister from August 1938 10th Novemember 1939, I ounder of The Nagpur Times, Nagpur Arrested in August 1912 under the Defence of

India Rules Released on 15th June 1945
Address Budhapara Road, Raipur CP
SHUKLA, Shri Ratna, Mla, b March,
1904, graduated from Benares Hindu Univ

and took M A and Law Degrees from Allahabad Univ , was President, Allahabad Univ Union , President, City Congress C'ttee, 1934-35 Mgr , Kanya Kubja High School, Cawnpore , Member, Cawnpore Municipal and District Boards, and Chairman of their Education Committees, Mgr , Jaunpur Ry, and Member of the UP Advisory Committee of the E I Rly, at present Member, Allahabad Univ Court, Board of Examiners Calciutta Univ. and UP Leg-

bad Univ Court, Board of Examiners, Calcutta Univ, and UP Leg-Assembly, connected with J K Industries as Administrator of Kamla Town Trust Hobby Poetry Address Civil Line Campore FULTILEWORTH GRAHM DERNISON

SHUTTLEWORTH, GRAHAM DENNISON,
JP Senior Partner, Croft & Forbes, Exchang
Brokers, Bombay b 17 June 1889 m
Margaret Ellen Anderson (15 March 1917)
Educ St Lawrence College, Ramsgate
and Royal Military College, Sandhurst
Commissioned Address 113-115, Esplanade
Road, Fort, Bombay

SIDDAPPA, L, BA, LLB, Non-Officia Minister, Government of Mysore, b 1901 Graduated in Mysore University and studied Law in Poona Is a member of the Represen tative Assembly, served as President, Shimoga District

President, Shimoga District
Board, for 4 years, for
some time President of the
Shimoga District Advisory
Committee for Education
and District Organizer and
Chairman of the District
Advisory
National War Front,
Shimoga, deeply interested
in Kannada literature,
served as a member of

the Mysore University Senate, was a Member of the Stinding Committee of the All India Veerisaiva Conference, elected as President of the Mysore State Veersaiva Association Address Bangalore

SIDHWA, R. K., En-Mayor of Karachi, Member, All-India Congress Committee, President, Karachi District Congress Committee Municipal Councillor, Karachi, Member, N. W. Railway Advisory Board, En-Trustee, Karachi Port Trust, President, Sind & Baluchistan Postman's and Lower Grade Staff Union, Federation of Telegraph men of India, and Burma, Currency Association and Municipal Sub Inspectors and Lower Grade Staff Union, Secretary, Passengers' & Traffic Relief Association, Chairman, Railway Roads Committee, President, Clearing Agents' & Muccadams Association, Member Executive Committee & Council of various institutions Leader of the Congress Party in the Sind Legislative Association, Member Lacentic Road, Karachi

SIKKIM, MAHARAJA 01. H H MAHAPAJA SIR TASHI NAMOYAL, KUSI (1939), KUIL. (1923) b 26 Oct 1893, s of late Maharaja Sir Thutob Nameyal 1 Cl1 of Sikkim en splagiff. Kalvare Mantarevaper 1 prand-daughter of Lo der Si hila u (I gent 1 Zand dar b 1018 en Strandt Ciri of Tibet) II i hyo Coli ge Agner St. Dealt of M. j. Cl la Pras da Sin h. Else Pauls 8 hool D Jeelin i did est. Tie j. spl. Cl1 til u (Ol Alfahebad and Allah

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SINGH, THE HON SARDAR BALDEV, Development Minister, Punjab, Previously Director of Murlidhar Singhama of Cawnpore b 1906, Messrs Indra Singh & Sons Ltd Address. Educ in Calcutta and entered business, 1 Bromhead Road, Lahore

SINGH, SARDAR RANBIR, BA, LLB, Judicial & Political Minister, Dholpur State, belongs to a respectable Sikh family of Rawalpindi, Punjab b in 1904, joined Dholpur State Service in 1930, was appointed Judge of the High Court in 1937 and later on as Judicial and Political Minister Elected as General Secretary of the Central India and other States Group in 1944 Publications, "Indian States under the Government of India Act, 1935" and "Legal Problems in Indian States" Address Dholpur (Raj)

SINGH, S AJIT, M A (Punj), LL B (Punj), M L A, N W F P, b May 19, 1905, m Miss Sarla Bagai, Educ Govt High School, Rohat, D A V High School, Rawalpindi, Forman Xian College, Lahore, University Law College, Lahore, Called to the Bar, 1929, Elected M L A 1936 on Independent ticket, joined Hindu Sikh Nationalist Party and elected Secretary Minister, P W D, May 1943 March 1945, Leader of Sikhs in N W F P, Permanent Address Sadder Road, Kohat

SINGH, ST NIHAL, Author and Journalist b June 2, 1884 Educ Punjab University m. to Cathleyne Kinsey Brook, 1907, First m. to Catneyne Kinsey Brook, 1907, First contribution to an English newspaper in 1898 Since 1902 has regularly written for reviews, quarterlies, magazines, weekly and daily newspapers all over the world Has thrice girdled the globe and while living on four continents has been commissioned by the governments of various countries, notably Canada, Belgium, Ceylon and India, to write books and booklets, some of which have run through enormous editions Writes in several languages Among best-known works are India's Fighters, India's Fighting Troops, The King's Indian Allies, The Rajas and Their India, Progressive British India, Iapan's Modernization, The Nizam and the British Empire, Bhagvat Sinhjee, The Maker of Modern Gondal, Messages of Uplift for India, Urge Divine, Making Bad Children Good, Dry America, &c Address "Suryasthan," 16, Nem Road, Dehra Dun, U P

SINGHANIA, LALA PURSHOTTAM DAS, industrialist and businessman of Cawnpore b

1898 Educ at Mirzapore, joined Shri Gangaji Cotton
Mills Co, Ltd, as Director
in 1918, joined the J K
Group in 1934 as Manager
of J K Jute Mills Co Ltd,
and became Director of the
Company Company in 1942 At present a Director of J K Jute Mills Co Ltd, J K Commercial Corporation Corporation Ltd, J ĸ Investment other

Trust Ltd and ounci companies Address pore

took up manufacturing line by joining

a cotton mill at Mirzapur and later joined Messrs Juggilal Kamlaput Cotton Spg & Wvg Mills Co, Ltd, Cawnpore, as a departmental Cawnpore, as a departmental head and rose to the position of General Manager and Director, taken on the Board of Directors of the J K Industries in 1942, at present a Director of J K Cotton Spg & Wig Mills Co. Ltd. J K Food at present a Director of J K Cotton Spg & Wyg
Mills Co, Ltd, J K Food
Products Ltd, Standard Chemicals Ltd, ar
Commercial Corporation Ltd Is Rotarian and Freemason of the Scottis Constitution Address Kamla Cawnpore

SINHA, LORD, 2ND BARON OF RAIPUR, cr 1919 INHA, LORD, 2ND BARON OF RAIPUR, cr 1916
AROON KUMAR SINHA, Barrister-at-Law, b 2
Aug 1887, es of 1st Baron, Educ St Xavi
er's and Presidency Colleges, Calcutta Thre
years in Cadet Corps, 3rd C V R Graduate
in Law, Worcester College, Oxford, calle
from Lincoln's Inn to the Bar in May 1911
m 1st, 1916, Pryatama (Decd 1919), ed o
Rai Bahadur Laht Mohan Chatterjee, two d
2nd 1919, Nirpuama, y d of Rai Bahadu
Laht Mohan Chatterjee, two s Heir s
Hon Sudhindro Prosanno Sinha, b 29tl
October 1920 Chairman, Bengal Provincial Re October 1920 Chairman, Bengal Provincial Re cruiting (Advisory) Board, President, Calcutte Civic Guards, Civil Recruitment Committee and of the All India Light House for the Blind Was a Director of the Central Provincia Co-operative Bank, 1925-26 Address 7 Lord Sinha Road, Calcutta

Tone

SINHA, ALARH KUMAR, CIE 1941, OBE 1926, MA, Indian Police, (Retd), b June 29, 1884, s of late Hon Rai Gajadhar Prasad 29, 1884, s of late Hon Rai Gajadhar Prasad Bahadur, m 1913, Rajeshwari Devi, four s two d, Educ Patna and Calcutta, St Xavier and Scottish Churches, Calcutta Univ Joined the Police in 1908, one of the first 9 Indians to enter the Indian (Imperial) Police as an Asst Supdt of Police, first Indian to be placed in charge of the Special Branch of the Bihar C I D, first Indian to be confirmed as Dy Inspector General of Police, first Indian to be confirmed as Dy Inspectorfirst Indian to be confirmed as Dy Inspector-General of Police CID, and the only Indian to get the position of Inspector-General of Police in British India, King's Police Medal 1937 Publications Mr O'Donnel's "False Star" 1997 1937 Publications Step, 1907 Club Step," 1907 Club B riding, golf Address Dinapur, Cantt Bihar Bankipur Recreations Polo Square, 11

NARAYAN, MA, BL ANUGRAH (Honours in English in B A 1912), ex-Minister, Bihar Government in charge of Finance, L S G and P W D b July 1889, Educ Patna College and University Law College (Colorita) Professor of Victory College (Calcutta) Professor of History, T N J College, Bhagalpur (1915-10), College, enrolled vakil, Patna High Court and practised till 1921, non-co operated after Nagpur Dongress, worked with Mr Gandhi in his

f mous Champaran agra ian enquiry in 1917 was elected Asst Secretary nd then Genl Secretary of the Bihar Irovincial Convess Committee for several years ele ted Vice Chairman Patna City Municipality 19 1 nd Chairman Dt Loard elected President Bihar I ro incl. 1 Conference 19.3 elected Working Gener 1 Sect tary Bil at Central Horizing Gener I Secretary Bifar Central Belief Fund (in connection with Bihar earthqu ke) 1934 le ted member of the Council of State (19 6 9) elected member le ted member of the council of State (19 6 9) elected member of the Central As embly (1935 37) elected to the Provi cl 1 Assembly Bihar 1937 W rki g General Secretary Bihar Central Reli (Committee 1934 35 General Secreta y Bihar Pr vincial Congress C mmitt e 1934 Bihar Pr vincial Congress C mmitt e 1935

Blocted member of Bihar Legislati e Assembly Finance MI ister Bihar Government 1937 July) to 1939 (rd November)

General Secretar; Reception Committe of the 53rd Session of the Indian N tion I Congress J lied for 9 months in h Individual Civil Dis bedience movement in 1947-41 nd was detained for month Add . Patna

SINHA BHUPPUDRA NARAYAYA RAJA BAHADUR (1918) B.A (Coleutta) of N shipur and Zami dar b 15th Nov 1888 m first Rani Prem Kuma 1 and on demiss R ni Surya I un a Presidency Coli and University Law Coll Calcutta 1st Chass Hon. Magte Trusse s Indian Museum, Pre ident Indian Art School nd re-elected in 19 9 elected to th Beng I Council in 19 6 elected as a co-opted member Council in 19 6 elected as a co-opted member of the Royal State tory Commission Member E B Railway Loc 1 Ad 1 ory Citice a d Minister to the Govt of Bengal Leader Land h id na p rty in the C uncil Vie President Bengal Olympic Associ Calcutta of Cal tta Deal and Dumb S hoo! Mindu Mission Bengal and C lcutta Orph mage Dire tor f sev ral Joint Stock Companie P tron f the Brata and the fetth of the had been a feet at Joint Stock Companie P from I the Bratachart mov m nt Le der of the Fr greesie party of the Uppe Hou e Li ted Pr sident All India Vaish Confe nee tallg rbi 1933 nd at Sitappur in 1941 nd Iso of the Agars 1 Mahasahh at Benares in 19 S and t All h Mahasabh, at Benares in 19 8 and * All h
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19 6 35 President of the Bihar Provincial Hindu Sabha for several ye rs elected Vice I resident of All India Hindu Mahasabha (194) Vilted Europe 1930 31 Elected (194) Vilted Europe 1930 31 Effected
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SINHA Lt Col Sacucutpanada Barrister First bleted Dy Preddent Indian Leg A sembly first J dian Finance Member Ex Member Ex Stember Ex Gentler Liected Dy President Indian Leg A sembly s lengthy memorandum on the White Paper from the standpoint of constitutional nationalist Convocation Lecturer t the nationalist Convention Lecturer 4 the Luckus Will entity 193 and the N gour Uni entity 193 and the N gour Uni entity 193 and the Utkal Univ (Cuttack) 194 tee tred from Allahab d University degree of Doctor of Letters 197 and 197 a

SINHA SHIVA PRASAD BA LLB Pulsne Judge High Court of Judicature Allahabad b leb 6 1894 m Mst Lrishna Kuma I Debl (de d 1943) Educ Kajastha Patl shala and the Muir Ce tral Coll ge Allahabad Joined the b r in 1916 rais d t the Bench 4dd e s 39 in 1944 Georg

SISTA, VINKATRAO, MSMA (Lond) Mannging Director, Adarts Ltd b 2nd Sept 1902, Matriculated 1921, Commercial training at Davar's Lollege, specialised study of Salesman-

ship and Advertising, passed Incorporated Salesmanagers' Exam with distinction, first Indian to be elected a member of Incorporated Salesmanagers' Association Started Sista's Sales and Publicity Service in 1934, converted in 1939 into a hmited company in the name of Adarts Ltd Direc

tor, Adsites, Ltd, Bombay, Jupiter General Insurance Co, Ltd, Bombay, Adarts (Calcutta) Ltd, Calcutta and The Meclee Nutriments and Pharmaceuticals, Ltd, Madras Member of the Indian Example of the Selegman Meclec Anum Merchants' Chamber, Examiner in Salesman ship and Advertising for D Com (IMC) Examination Chairman (1940 43), Press and Art Club of India, President (1936 37 and 1940 41), Bombay Andhra Mahasabha, President, Andhra Co operative Credit Socie ty Ltd (1943 45), President, Association of Indian Advertising Agencies, Chairman, Circle Committee, F Ward Civil Defence Committee, Member, F Ward Rationing (1915), C S I Committee, Committee Member, Vikramaditya LL D, Madras All-India Music Conference (1944) and All India Dance Festival (1945) Freemason, English, Scottish and Irish Constitutions Club Cricket Club of India Recreations Billiards, Swimming, Motoring Address Arunodaya, Nappoo Park, Matunga, Bombay

SITAL PRASAD, LALA, B Sc b May 7, 1892 After a distinguished academic career, joined the Provincial Civil Service in 1915, becoming Income-tax Officer of Campore five years later, promoted Assit

later, promoted Commsnr of Income-tax in 1932 and placed on special duty in the office of the Central Board of 1940, Revenue in ın 1941, appointed Director of Inspection (Income-tax), a post newly created under the Central Board Revenue, Retired in February 1943 and joined the firm of Messrs Juggilal Kamlapat as Director of Messrs J K Jute Mills Co Ltd., promoted J K Investment Trust Ltd and Retired



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riding, motoring and music Address Kamla Tower, Cawnpore

SITARAM, THE HOY SIP, MA, LLB, D Litt, Rai Saheb (1919), Rai Bahadur (1923), Knight Bachelor (1931), President of the UP Leg Council b 12th Jan 1885, m Srimati Basudevi, sister of Lal Jagan Nath Aggarwal, MA, LLB, Advocate, High Court, Lahore Member, Municipal Board (1910 20), Chairman, Education Com, and Vice-Chairman, Hon Secretary, Meerut College and Trustee

for life, Hon Sec, Devanagri High Sche (1913 37), Hon Sec, Lyall Library, Meert since 1011, elected member, UP Le Council (1921-37), President, UP Le Council (1925 37), member, Executive Coucil, Allahabad University, for several year member, Executive Council, Hindu University, founder of Depressed Class school and Secret Mandal at Moorut member. sity, founder of Depressed Class sender and Sevak Mandal at Meerut, member Indian National Congress (1905-19), E.-Predent, Sri Badrianth Temple Committee President, Raghunath Girls' Inter-College 1937. President-Patron of the control of the contr Meerut, since 1937, President-Patron of tl U P Sports Control Board, Lucknow President, Upper House, U P Legislatur since 1937 Address Meerut, Lucknow

SITAMAU, H H RAJA SIR RAM SINGH, RAJ or, KCIE b 1880, descended from Rathor House of Kachhi-Buroda m thrice Lduc Daly Coll, Indore, Hindi and Sanskrit poe and keen student of science and ancient an modern philosophy, is entitled to a salute c 11 guns s by selection by Govt of Indi in default of direct issue, 1900. Address Ramnivas Palace, Sitamau, C I

IVASWAMI AYYAR, SIR P S., KC S1 (1915), C S I (1912), C I E (1908) LL D, Madras University, 1932, LL D Benares Hindu University, 1933, Retd Member, Executive Council, Madras b Feb 1864 Educ S P G College, Tanjore Government College, Kumbakonam, Presidency College, Madras, High Court Vakil 1885, Asstt Professor, Law College, Madras 1893-99, Joint Editor, Madras Law Journal 1893-1907, first Indian Representative of the University of Madras in the Madras Legisla tive Council, 1904-07, Advocate-General University of Madras in the Madras Legisla tive Council, 1904-07, Advocate-General 1907, Member of Executive Council, Madras 1912-17, Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, 1916-18, Vice-Chancellor of Benares Hindu University, 1918-19, Elected to the Indian Legislative Assembly by the districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly, 1920, President of the Second and Ninth Sessions of the National Liberal Federation at Calcutta, 1919, and Akola, 1926 Member of the Indian Delegation at the Third Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, 1922, Nominated Member of the Indian Legislative Nominated Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1924 Publications Indian Constitutional Problems (1928), Evolution of Hindu Moral Ideals (1935) Address Mylapore, Madras

J K Commercial Corporation Ltd in 1944
Director, The UP Industrial Financing
Corporation Ltd Has made a special study
of Vedantic Philosophy Recreations Tennis,
24th January 1894 Educ Ilminster January 1894 School, Somerset, and University College, London Articled 1911 and qualified as a School, Somerset, and University College, London Articled 1911 and qualified as a solicitor, 1921 Military Service, 1914-1923 (Captain, Indian Army), Appointed to I C S, 1923, and posted to Burma, Collector of Customs successively at Calcutta, Rangoon, and Bombay, 1930 36 Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, June 1936 and Officiating Secretary, April-Oct 1938, Member, Central Board of Revenue, October 1938 Address Central Board of Revenue, Simla SMITH ALBERT General Manager The British India General Insurance to Ltd nd Director Th Zen th Lift 45% oc Co Ltd b 7th Oct 190 m 19th Sept 193 Oneson a d one daughter Joi d Head Offi staff of London

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SMITH NORMAN PERGINAL ARTHUR C.I.E. (1944) O.B.E. (1941) A.P.M. (1957) J.P. Blir ctor. int fluence B: reas Go t of India and the fluence B: reas Go t of India and the fluence B: reas Go t of India and India

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tion in India", "Indians Abroad", etc., etc. | SOMANI, G. D., Merchant & Millov ner Addresses 16 McLeod Road, Lahore and 1998 Son of Seth Hazarimalji Soma

SOHAN LAL, LATA RAT BAHART, MLA (Punjab) Proprietor R S M Gul*b Sinch & Sons, Lahore b 15th September, 1997, S/o late Raf Bahadur Mohan Lat, Chairman, The Lahore Licetric Supply



Co, Ltd, Lahore, The Perhawar I lectric Supply Co, Ltd, The Siali of I lectric Supply Co, Ltd, The New Indian Industries, Ltd, The Lastern Woollen Mills Itd and The Oriental Bank of Commerce Ltd, Lahore Director, The Sri Krishna Trading Corporation Ltd and Noon Larm Products Ltd, Member, Lahore

Ltd , Member, Lahore Municipal Citee from Aug 1933 to March 1937, Pres, Sanatan Dharam High School, Lahore Vice Pres, Punjab Provincial Hindu Sabha Address 3, Danepur Road, Lahore

SOLA, THE REV. MARCIAL, S J, Ph D, M A, I ormer Principal of the Ateneo de Manila Institution from 1916-1920 Professor of Logic and Philosophy at St Xavier's College, Bombay b Nov 7, 1872 in the province of Barcelona, North of Spain Ordained at St Louis, Mo, U S A in 1906 Educ. Vich Spain and at St Louis University, Mo, U S A Went to the Philippines On the staff of the Manila Observatory under the Spanish and the American Governments from 1897 to 1903 A Delegate to the World's Fair held in St Louis, U.S A. in 1904 Prof for several years at the Ateneo de Manila, Philippines, and Principal of that Institution from 1916 to 1920 On the Staff of St Xavier's College, Bombay, since 1922 Publications Author of "The Meteorological Service of the Philippine Islands" "A Study of Seismic Waves" Contributor to the monthly review "Razon y Fe" edited at Madrid Author of "A Compendium of the Science of Logic" Address St Xavier's College, Cruickshank Road, Fort, Bombay

SOMAN, BAMCHANDRA GANESH, District Pleader, Deputy President, Bombay Leg Council, b 24th November 1876, m Mrs Sitabai Soman Educ Satara Started practice at Satara (1900), edited a Weekly named Prakash for 15 years, was member of Bombay Leg Council for Satara Dist, 1924-26 and 1934-36, was a follower of Lok Tilak, Member of the Congress for more than 30 years, elected member and Deputy President in 1937 on Congress ticket to the Bombay Leg Council, elected President of Satara Municipality in 1938 for trennal period, appointed Chairman of Directorate Board, W I Ins Co for third time in 1942 and on the Board of Directorate of United Western Bank, Satara, convicted under Cri Law Amend Act in 1930 but acquitted in H C, confined in jail as detenu in 1932 and in Jan 1941 and again in Sept 1942 under Defence of India Rules, released on health grounds Dec 1943 Address Shanwar Peth, Satara City

Son of Seth Mazarimalli Somani 865 Y & Vidralaya, Calcutta tor, Shree Nives Cotton Mills, Ltd., Bombey, Shree Digillay Coment Co Jumnagar, Shree i Laxmi Agenta, Itd., Jamna Par. All India Gent Ins Co. Itd. Bombay, Hindustan Mercantile Bink Ltd (Bombay Board), Jodhpur Commercial Bank, Ltd. Jodhpur, Partner in the Managing Agency, Shree Vijay Laxmi Cotton Mills. Ltd , Cambay and Shree Ramesh Cotton Mills. Ltd , Morvi , Member, Lecutive Committee, Millowners' Assen, Bombay, Co opt Member, Industries & Transport Sub Committee, Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay, Managing Trustee, Shree Venktesh Temple Trust, Bombay, and Member, Representative Advisory Assembly, Jodhpur Address

SONALKAR, V R, BA (Bom), CAIB (London), Deputy General Manager, The United Commercial Bank Ltd, Bombay b 2nd Feb 1900 Ldue at Decean College, Poona and

The Shree Niwas Cotton Mills, Ltd., DeLisle



Road, Bombay No 13

Wilson College, Bombay Banking Took иг as a career Joined the Central Bank of India Ltd in 1922 Worked in connection with the amalgamation of the Tata Industrial Bank with the Central Visited Central Bank's Branches Hyderabad (Deccan), \mathfrak{at} Madras, Rangoon, Calcutta,

Was Agent of the Central etc , as Inspector Bank at Rangoon Karachi and Amritsar Was specially deputed to organise, manage and control the Bank's large investments against agricultural produce in the big grain markets (Mundis) of the Punjab Joined the Bank of Baroda Ltd , as the Chief Accountant Was a co opted at Head Office in 1937 Member of the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, appointed to deal with the proposed Banking Legislation Associate of the Institute of Bankers, (1940)Author of an instructive and London interesting Book "Banking Frauds in India" A Rotarian Was Treasurer of the Rotary C/o The United Club at Baroda Address Commercial Bank Ltd, Petit Bldg, Hornb-Road, Bombay

SONI HONY CAPT RAI BAHADUR SETH SIR BRAGGHARD KE, (1944) O BE MLA (Central) since 1934 a leading Hanker and Merchant Prince of Halputana comes of a noble family renowned for its charities o

of its members the great grandfath r of the Rai Bahadur built the magnin ce t red stone Jain Templ at Ajmer 1 ropetics of the firm of Seth Joharmal Sime between 1 tumbified 1 for 1 tild 1 to 1 tild 1

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D in d Krishn nagar r idential subu b for Bh vnag r a d Mithap r I du trial Suburb fo Tata Chemicals Membe Rent I quiry Citee 193 39 Addes Vibar Khar

SORLEY HERDERT TOWER, M.A. D Litt CII (1939) ICS Chif Secrit ry to the Govt of Bombay I ollitic in desrice Dept b I th April 189 m to Marjorie David on d of the late Georg M en S recon West Didsbury Man hester Two descriptions d of the late users as real problems and the late users as real problems. The late users are real problems and christ Church Orio d Ente ed 10 S in 1914 India 1915 ser ed in nume ous official cap cities in Bombas Pre id y not been MLA Ce tri Les A mbly Collect of the lumbs of the late users and commission of the late users are real problems. The late users are real problems of the late users and commission of the late users are real problems. Northern Division Ahm dab d R r rted to the Govt of India in 194 (with Rao Bahad r Maneki I Lallubhai O B E) on the possibility of developing the use of Co try Craft on the of developing the use of Go try Craft on the Western Coast of Ind in order to relieve the r llway syst m P dicat ons 1 (with A II. Dracup) The G use of ms f 1933 relating to Bomb y Presidency | 1d g S d _ The Bomb y Presidency | 1d g S d _ The Harts of Bomb y P dency (1938) S H is Fishers of Bomb y P dency (1938) The Becetiait 1 Bombsy 1 Bombs (1940) Add cs

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SPENS SIR WITTIM PATRICK OBL (1918)
MA (Oxon) Lt (1943) S O (19 5) Chief
Justic India & August 9 1855 m Hilda
Mary Mard of Lt C 1 and Mrs Wentwo th
Orenvillo Dowyer Ed c Rugby and New
College, Barrieter Llaw I ner Temple College, Barrister t-Law I ner Temple 1910 Mast r of the Bench Ince Temple 1935, Served European War 1914-18 Capt and Adjt 5th Battn the Quens Lucknow 1014-15, Mesopotamia 1015 18, D.A.A.G., Meerut, 1010, Commissioner, Imperial War Graves Commission 1031-1043, Co. opted member of Bacon Marketing Board, 1031-43, M. P. (Cons.), Ashford Division of Kent, 1033-43, Director, Southern Railway, 1041-43, Chairman, National Vegetable Marketing Board, 1041-42 Address Chief Justices Lodgings, 10, Akbar Road, New Delhi

Sitel, Nivasaa, Marinister for Agriculture, Mysoro State, b Sept 28, 1897 Pdue Hindu High School, Madras, and Central Coll, Bancalore secured first rank in the Mysore Civil Service Competitive I amination in 1917, and appointed Probationary Asset Commissioner in 1918 served in various departments, deputed to Purope and America in connection with the Mysore Sandal Oil business in London and New York, and the establishment of a Trade Commissioner's Office in London, was later deputed to study and report on the economic and social conditions of labour in the Kolar Gold Lields, General Manager of Sri Krishmarajendra Mills, Mysore, 1931 13, Deputy Commissioner and President, City Municipal Council, and Chairman, City Improvement Trust Board, Mysore, 1935 39 Was appointed Government Director and Chairman of important industrial concerns of the State Services were lent to the Govt of India as Controller of Supplies, South India, May 1940, Controller of Purchase, New Delhi, 1943 Recalled in April, 1943 for appointment to the Council of Ministers of H H the Maharaja of Mysore Address Bangalore

SRI Prakasa, M L A (Central), B A (Allahabad 1911), B A, LL B (Cantral), and Barristerat-Law (1914), e s of Dr Bhrgavan Das, M A, D Litt, b August 3 1890, m Anasuya Devl, d of Shri Govind Prasad, landlord of Sasaram (Bihar) who died in 1926 2 s 2 d Educationist, Journalist and Politician, connected with the Benares Hindu Univ (1914-17), Leader, Allahabad (1917-18), Independent, Allahabad (1919), Aj, Benares (1920-43), member, A I C C from 1918 Foundation Member, Kashi Vidyapith (1921), B e n a r e s Municipal Board 1921-25 General Secy, United Provinces Provincial Congress Citee (1928-34), and Indian National Congress (1929-31), Pres, U P Political Conference (1934) Member, Legislative Assembly (Central) from 1935, Chairman, Reception Citee, Indian National Congress 1936, imprisoned for Congress activities in 1930, 1932, 1941 and 1942 Publications Annie Besant, as Woman and as Leader (in English) and Grihasta Gita, Sphut Vichar and Nagarik Shastra (in Hindi) besides a large number of articles in current periodicals on social, educational and political subjects Recreations Formerly riding, hockey and Indian exercises, and now walking Club Kashi Club, Benares Address Sevashrama, Benares

SRINIVASA MURTI, CAPTAIN G, BA, BL MB, CM Vaidya Ratna b 1887 m Srimati Sringarammal Educ Madras University, awarded the Johnstone and many other medals and prizes Served as Lecturer.

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Surgeon, and Superintendent in Madras Medical Schools and College and in Civilien and War hospitals, Secretary, Committee on Indigenous Medicine Llected President, Ayurveda Mahamandal, Nasik Session, 1920, one of the founders of the Madras Medical Association, Past Secretary of the Association and Lditor, Madras Medical Journal, Principal, Government Indian Medical School 1921 12, Awarded "Valdya Ratna" Birth day Honours, 1932, Treasurer and Past Recording Secretary, Theorophical Society, Adyar, Director, Adver Library and General Editor, Advar Library Series, Lounder and Pirst President, Academy of Indian Medicine, Madras Tounder and Director, Ashtanga Polyclinic, Madras Lounder and first President Practitioners' Co operative Pharmacy and Stores Ltd., 1ddress Adyar, Madras

SRINIVASAN, KASTUPI, BA, Managing Editor, The Hindu, Madras, President, All-India Newspaper Lditors' Conference (1940 1944), Chairman, Indian Section of the Lmpire Press Union, eldest son of the late S Kasturi Ranga Lyengar. Pro and Editor of The Hindu b Aug 1887, graduated from the Madras Presidency Coll, joined The Hindu as Manager and assumed Editorship in February, 1934 Address Sabarmata Mowbrays Road, PO Tevnampet, Madras

SRIVASTAVA, BALISHWAR PPASAD, Rai Bahadur, s of late Munchi Janki Prasad Srivustava, Rais and Landlord, Bansi, Dt, Basti b July 5, 1893, m Feb 27, 1917 Sushila, d of the late Rai

Sushila, d of the late Rai Bahadur Rajjan Lal, 3 s, 3 d Educ Muir Central Coll, Allahabad and Christ Church Coll, Cawnpore Dreing & Cloth Printing Co, Ltd, Northern India Oil Industries Ltd., Pioneer Consolidated Co of India Ltd, Chairman, Municipal Board, Cawnpore, 1936 42, Member, Board of High

School & Intermediate Education since 1931
Address River View, Cawinpore

SRIVASTAVA, MRS SUSHILA, d of the late Rai Bahadur Rajjan Lai, Superintending Engineer, P W D, Punjab b Jan 28, 1900, Educ Queen Mary s Coll, Lahore, m Rai Bahadur Baleshwar Prasad Srivastava on Feb 27, 1917, Has travelled extensively

Buladur Baleshwar Prusad Srivustavion Feb 27, 1917, Has travelled extensively in Europe and takes a keen interest in social work and in girls' education, Member of the Cawinpore Municipal Board since 1932 and was in charge of girls' education within the Municipality until 1944 Member of the Senate of the Agri Univ from 1936 39, one of the



founders of the Cawnpore Women's Assen and its President for a number of years Address River View, Cawnpore 1 IV ASTAVA THE HOY (IF Dr Sir J1 | Lt (1934) 1 It 1 (194) M 5 Tech (VI L) (ALIA) D Litt (Lucknow) Member for



D Litt (Lucknow) Member for liverov I sectific Cour II Son of I t Munst I J ki 7 I r 1 Sriv t II I d Lardford Land ID title I stl b 1 Ct 1 K t 1 S J m K II 1 Stl tav nd I I 100 Ta 5 n nd I 1 100 Ta nifie dialtr Chit Crich fw per Mil 11

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STONES, SIR FREDERICK, KT (1941), OBE, JP, M.LC, Director, E D Sassoon & Co, Ltd, Bombay b October 4, 1886, m Sarah Danson Educ at Culcheth, Central Secondary School, College of Technology, Manchester Served apprenticeship with J Howarth & Sons, Manufacturers, Meadow Mills, Failsworth, 1903-04, Manager's Assistant at Wilton Mfg Co, Middleton, England, 1904-08, Weaving Master, Bengal Cotton Mills, Calcutta, 1908-09, Weaving Master, Swan Mills, Ltd, Bombay, 1909-10, Mills Superintendent, Bombay Dyeing & Mfg Co, Bombay, 1910-20, Director, E D Sassoon & Co Ltd, Bombay, since 1920 Address E D Sassoon & Co, Ltd, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay

STRATHIE, SIR DAVID NORMAN, Kt, MA (Hons) CIE (1939), KCIE (1944), Adviser to H E the Governor, Madras b Oct 31, 1886 m Williamina Sadler Bain Educ Glas gow Academy, Glasgow University & Balliol College, Oxford ICS 1911, was Sub-Collector & Secretary to Board of Revenue, Income Tax Commissioner, Collector, Registrar of Coop Societies, Commissioner of Labour, Excise Commissioner, Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Chief Secretary Publications Excise in India, and Principles of Salt administration Address Madras Club, Madras

STUDDERT, MAJ-GEN ROBERT HALLAM, MC (1915), DSO (1917), ADC to the King from April 1944 b Nov 21, 1890, m Maud Lettice Mary, yr d of Lord and Lady John Joicey-Cecil of Highfield, Andover, Hampshire, England, 1s, 1d, Educ Mostyn House, Park-gate, Clifton Coll, RMA, Woolwich, 2/Lt RA, 1910, Capt, 1916, Brevet Major, 1917, Major, 1928, Brevet Lt-Col, 1932, Lt-Col 1937, Brigadier, 1939, Acting Major-General, 1942, Temp Major-General, 1943 Clubs Army & Navy, London Address General Headquarters, New Delhi, Wynsford, Seven-oaks, Kent, England

SUBBARAYA AIYAR, M, BA, BL (1909)

Educ Madras Christian College, joined the
Madras Bar, 1910, studied in the Chambers
of Sir C P Ramaswamy Alyar, KOSI,
Advocate, Federal Court
and the Madras, Mysore
and Cochin High Courts,
here wide wreeting of Precome.



Advocate, CFederal Court and the Madras, Mysore and Cochin High Courts, has wide practice of Incometax, Civil and commercial cases, has travelled extensively in India, the Far East and Europe, interested in the promotion of rural industries and industrial concerns, is on the Board of Directors of covernal electrical charges!

several electrical, chemical and manufacturing concerns Publications Contribution to legal journals, Editor—the Indian Incometax Act in Butterworth & Company's Encyclopaedia of the Acts and Codes of India Clubs London—National Liberal and Madras—Cosmopolitan Address Mylapore, Madras

SUBBARAYAN, THE HON DR PARAMASIVA, M.A., B.C. I. (Oxon), LL. D. (Dublin), Zemindar of Kumaramangalam, b. 11th Sept. 1889 m.

Radhabai Kudmal, d of Rai Sahib K Rangarao of Mangalore Three s one d Educ. Newington School, Madras, the Presidency and Madras Christian Colleges and Wadham College, Oxford Was Council Secretary for a few months in the first reformed Legislative Council, has been a Member of Madras Legislative Council representing South Central Landholders from 1920 Was a Meniver of All-India Congress Committee in 1920 Was Chief Minister, Government of Madras, 1926-30 Elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly unopposed for Tiruchengodu rural, Member, All-India Congress Committee, 1937-Minister for Law, Madras, President, ras Olympic Association, Board of Madras Control for Cricket in India, and Madras Hockey Association Address "Turuchen-Hockey Association Address' godu," Salem District

SUBEDAR, MANU, BA, BSc (Eco), London, Barrister at-Law, Lecturer in Economics, Bombay University, Professor of Economics, Calcutta University, Examiner for MA, Bombay and Calcutta Partner, Lalji Naranji & Co, gave evidence on behalf of the Indian Commercial Community before the Babington-Smith Committee, witte separate dissenting report on Back Bay Reclamation Scheme and also on Housing Scheme, Member, Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee, Official Adviser on matters of technical finance to various Indian States, Nominated Member, Muncipal Corporation, Bombay (1930), Wrote separate Minority Report on the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee, 1931, Vice-President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1932, and 1934, President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1935, Financial Adviser to the Chamber of Princes, 1936-1939, Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1937 Address Kodak House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

SUBRAMANYAM, PALGHAT RAMAKRISHNA, MA, Stock, Share and Finance Broker b on 5th June 1909 in Palghat Ed in Mysore In 1929 obtained first rank in BA Degree

Examination held by the Mysore University with Mathematics, Economics and Statistics as optional subjects Was the recipient of four gold medals Was a merit scholarship holder in the BA as well as MA classes Passed MA Degree with distinction with advanced Mathematics, Statistics and Mathematical Econo-

and Mathematical Economics as his special subjects m Miss Ambujam Harihara Iyer in 1930 2 sons and 1
daughter Joined Messrs Bathiyala and
Karani, as Statistician, Investment Consultant and Sub-broker, 1933 After serving
them for a period of eight years and three
months, was elected a member of the Bombay
Stock Exchange on October 7, 1941 and
started independent business as a Stock.
Share and Finance Broker on November 28
1941 Address 61, Stock Exchange Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

SUHRAWARD) SIR HASAN K. (102)
H. Colo I ITF O H. (10) J. Mai'ari Hlud Medai Jist Ci se (1930) L.M.S. W.D.
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SWAMI RAYOAMATIANAWA President Rama kil ah tha Missio L rehi ahe Agust 194 b Ja 77 1900 A Sa ya In of th In m krishin O d rof M inks Joined the Pama kri hma Mission My in 10 6 took orders in 1933 left Mysore in 1944 ad 0 k d in the li ng ince Branch of the Mi slow till 1938

served as Secretary and Librarian of the Raina- | SYED, Thi. Hon Sir Muhammad Sa'adulla, Kt. kiishna Mission Society Free Library and Reading Room, Rangoon, July 1939 to Feb. 1942, organised the Ramakrishna Mission Distress Relief Fund in 1943 and collected about Rs 11 laklis, out of which help was sent to Bengal to the tune of about 13,000 bags of rice and about Rs 20,000 in cash, and about Rs 25,000 in cash to Malabar, at present engaged in extending the Mission activities in Kaiachi by opening an Indoor
Eye Hospital for 50 beds, a Student's Home,
a Vivekananda Free Library and Reading Room a Vivekaninda Lecture Hall and a Gymnasium, an appeal for Rs 51 lakhs for the above purposes issued in November 1944, has met with a generous response from the public, about 3½ lakhs have already been collected and the rest is expected to be collected during 1945, holds regular discourses on the Gita (in English) at the Math on Sundays attended by between 1,000 and 1,500 people, Address Ramakrishna Mission, Garden Quarter, Karachi (Sind)

SWAYNE, LILUT-GINERAL SIR JOHN GIORGE DES RLAUX, BA (Ovon), KCB 1944, CBE
1940 Chief of the General Staff, India
b July 3, 1890 m Edna Wimfied, d of
late Lt -Col E H Swayne, Somerset Light
Infantry Educ Charterhouse, Trinity College, Oxford Served in France and Belgium, 1914-18, Adjutant, Somerset Light Infantry, 1924, Brigade Major, 7th Infantry Brigade, 1929-30, Military Asst to the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, 1931-33, Chief of Staff of International Force for Saar Plebiscite 1934-1935, commanded 1st Bn Northumberland Fusiliers, 1935-37, Instructor, Staff College, Camberlev Minley, 1937-39 Address. C/o I Bank, New Delhi Chief and Lloy ds

SYED AMJAD ALI, BA (Hons), CIE (1944), OBE (1936), MLA (Punjab) b July 5, 1908 Educ at Government College, Lahore, and the Middle Temple, London Graduated, 1927 Went to England



in 1931 and worked as Hon Joint Secretary of Muslim Delegation and Hon Publicity Officer of the Round Table Conference, elected Secretary, All-India Muslim Youth League Went to England again and worked as Hon Secretary of the Muslim Delegation to the Round Table Conference Secretary of the and Hon British India Delegation to

the Joint Select Committee Was Hon Private Secretary to H H the Aga Khan during his three successive visits to India in 1934, 1935 and 1936 Was Resident Secretary of the Unionist Party from its inception and relinquished it on becoming the Parlia-mentary Private Secretary of the Premier Went to Sydney for the Second British Commonwealth Relations Conference, 1938, as Delegate and Secretary of the Indian Group Official Whip of the Govt, since Nov 1940 Address "Ashiana," Lahore

YED, THLHON SIRMUHAMMAD SA'ADULLA, Kt. (1928), MA (Chemistry), 1906, BL, 1907, Chief Minister, Assam b May 1886, Educ. Cotton College, Gauhrti, Assam (FA), Presidency College, Calcutta (MA), Ripon College Calcutta (BL) Asst Lecturer in Chemistry, Cotton College, Gruhrti, 1908, Practised as a Lawyer in Gauhati Courts, 1909-19, in the Calcutta High Court, 1920 24, Member, Assam Legislative Council, 1913-20, again since 1923. Minister, Assam Government in since 1923, Minister, Assim Government in charge of Education and Agriculture, 1924-29, Member, Executive Council, Assam Government in charge of Law and Order and P W D, 1929 30 Member in charge of Finance and Law and Order from Nov 1930 to April 1934, Premier of Assam, April 1937 to Sept 1938, and again from November 1939 June '42 Address Gauhati, Assam

SYKES, PAUL, B COM, Canadian Govt Trade Commissioner for India, Burma and Ceylon b Dec 22, 1897 m to Jean Campbell, d of late Lt-Col H R Duff, R C A M C, Educ at Queen's University, Kingston, (Ont) Served with Canadian Expeditionary Force, 1916-1919, in business, 1919-21, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, 1922-26, has served in present capacity in New Zealand, Honglong, Munchuria, North China, Germany and in Calcutta Address Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Bombay

RAJA BAHADUR K C B HARI Ruler of (See Indian Princes' TALCHER CHANDAN, Section)

AMBE, SHRIPAD BALWANT, BA, LLB b 8 Dec 1875 Educ Japalpur (Hitka-TAMBE, SHRIPAD o 8 Dec 1875 Eauc Japaipur (Histarini School), Amraoti, Anglo-Vernacular and High School and Bombay Elphinstone College and Govt Law School Pleader at Amraoti, Member and Vice-President of Amraoti Town Municipal Committee, President Of Amraoti Town Municipal Committee, Memdent, Provincial Congress Committee, Member, CP Legis Council, 1917, 1920 and 1924, President, C P Legis Council, March 1925 Home Member, Central Provinces Government, Ag Governor, Central Provinces, 1929 Delegate to the 1st and 2nd Round Table Member, Indian Franchise Com-Conferences Dhantoli, Nagpur, mittee, 1932 Address

TANDON, PURSHOTTAMDAS BABU, Speaker, Legislative Assembly, United Provinces, Practising lawyer in Allahabad till 1921, when gave up practice owing to Non-Co operation Movement President, UP Pro vincial Congress Committee, 1921, took part in Non-Co operation movement and was jailed for one very real and the company of t in Non Co operation movement and was juiled for one year and a half, worked for some time as Secretary, Punjab National Bank, Lahore, Joined Servants of People Society, founded by Lala Lajpat Rai in 1924 and later elected its President, Ex-Chairman, Allahabad Municipality, for several years, for his services to the city, a park in the City has been called after him by the Municipality took prominent part in Civil Disobedience Movements, 1930 and 1932, and was juiled several times, Organised no rent campaign in UP, 1932, Took active part in Rowlatt aguation and



THAKER, 5 HAKER, S. H., A prominent Insurance Executive and Banker b. 4th October 1904 Took up to Insurance at an early see and after distinguishing himself in the varied Capacities. of an Agent, Organiser and Secretary in Lead



ing Insurince Companies, started the Warden Insur started the Warden Insurance Co, Ltd, in 1933 of which he is the Managing Director He is also the Managing Director of the Shroff's Bank of India Ltd, and Anand Insurance Co, Ltd, which is a big Composite Insurance Company Besides, puny ho Director of a good many business concerns Clubs

Orient, Ahmedabad and Cricket Club of India, Bombay Address Warden House, Sir Phirozshah Mehin Road, Fort, Bombay Residence 21, Warden Road, Mahalami, Bombay

THAKERSEY, DEVIDAS MADHOWJI, JP, and Honorary Presidency Magistrate, inerchant, b 1873, an under-graduate, joined his father's business at the age of 20 and since the death

of his father and uncle, is in sole charge of the import His firm, business Madhowji Thakersey, Sons & Co, was one of the pro moters of the Indian Mer-chants' Chamber and the Indian Mercantile Insurance Company, Ltd Was Vico-Chairman in 1922 and Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1923, was the



first elected member on the Bombay Port Trust representing the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Piecegoods Merchants' Association from 1922 to 1932 Was a member of the Local Board of the Reserve Bank of India for the first term of 3 years and still holds that office Chairman of Mercantile Insurance Com the Bombay Piece goods Mer-Indian pany and the Bombay Piece goods Merchants' Association for the last 8 years Chairman of the Trustees Board of the extensive properties belonging to the Halai Bhatia Community, and the Bombay Branch of the Akhil Hind Varnashram Swaraj Sangh and President at the All India Gathering of the Sangh held at Madras in 1937 He is on several Committees of Textile Control Board He was appointed by the Bonbay High Court as Receiver of all the properties of Nathdwara-Shrine in British India in the year 1934 and still continues in the office. He is on the Committees appointed by the Udaipur Darbar and the Baroda Government for the Important shrines situated in their territories Has built dharamshalas at many places in India and founded other charitable institutions like Sanskrit Pathshala, Annakshetia and Avurved dispensaries in native place Address 29C, Doongarsi Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

THAKKAR, AMRITLAL V, LCE, Vice-President, Servants of India Society, b 1869, Bhavnagar EducMatriculation. 1886, LCE, Poona Engineering College, 1890 Worked as Civil Engineer, 1890-1914, East

Africa, Uganda Railway, 1899 1902, State Ingineer, Sangli, 1904-5, Bombay Munici pulity, 1905 14, resigned, to join Servants of India Society, has been striving strenuously to eradicate illiteracy and vices from among State the backward classes, settled in Panch Mahals among the aboriginal Hill tribes, I hown as Bhills (started the 'Bhil Seva Mandal'), 1922 '12, he is affectionately, called "Thakkar Bapa", joined Maintina Gandhi in the Crusade against untouchability, and has been working as General Secretary, All India Harijan Sevak Singh, since its inception in 1932 organised labour welfare work, Jamshedpur, 1920, toured Khandesh, Orissa, Assam, ctc to study the life of the aboriginals, 1926 Organised famine relief—Cutch, 1916, Orissa, 1920, Panchmahals, 1922, I lood relief work—Gujarat and Sind, 1927, Assam 1929 and 1938, interested in co operative movement among bickward tribes, and states' peoples' conf., 1926, officiated Churman, Patiala Inquiry Committee, and presided Punjab States peoples' conf., 1928 In the three years, 1933-81-35, toured extensively in all parts of the country to organise branches of the Sangh and to inspect work in progress, toured also as the

to inspect work in progress, toured also as the Secretary to Maharma Gandhi s Hanjan tour party from Nov '33 to July '34 Add Hanjan Sevak Sangh, Kingsway, Delhi THAKKAR, NAROTTAMDAS TRIBHUVANDAS, Managing Director, The New Metro Insurance Co, Itd b July 7th, 1911 Son of Tribhuvandas Mavji Thakker of Rajkot m Miss Tarulatta, daughter of Dhanji Kalidas Dalal F

Dhanji Kalidas Dalal of Jamnagar, 2 daughters e Alfred High School, Rajkot Lditor, Lohana Samaj (Weekly), Bombay, 1938 Entered Insurance business in 1929 as an agent of Prudential Insurance Co, London Inspector



of agencies, the Warden
Insurance Co, Ltd, 1940

41 Founded the New
Metro Insurance Co, Ltd, in 1941 of which
he is the Managing Director Partner, New Era
Pictures, Bombay, International Traders,
Bombay Founded Metro Industries Ltd, of which he is the director Recreations Scouting, Hockey, Cricket, Swimming, etc. Address Jan Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

THAKUR DATTA SHAPVA VAIDYA (PANDIT), KV, V Bh An Avurvedic physician of Lahore, inventor of puncea for everyday ailments, 11z, "Amritdhaia," author of several medical books Vice-



President of the All-India Ayurvedic & Unani Conference, presided over the first Sind Ayurvedic Conference and 3rd Punjab Ayurvedic Conference health lecturer on hygiene, social and reli President worker, gious of the Arya Sama, Lahore, founded a chair for vedic research in the Gurukula

Kangii, Hardwar donating Rs 30,000

is of philanthropic disposition and has recently; created a Trust for m dical relief and indus tries amounting to Rs 4 lacs He is the Governing Dir ctor of a big Pharmacy known as Amritdhara Pharmacy Ltd for the preparation of Amritdh ra and the r Ayurvedic medicines Add a Amritdhara Lahore

THAKURDAS SIR PUR. HOTAMDAS Kt CIT M.B.F (See und r Purshotamdas)

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THOMAS THE HONBLE MR ROGER CIE (194) JP 18 C F R G S b 1886 Clynder wen P mbrokeshire Educ, Narberth Narberth. County School & Ab rystwyth Univ Wales ist Class Hons Agricult re Sp rts Colours Rugger Rowing & Field Sports Joi ed Indi n Agricult rai Service 1913 as Dy Jol ed as Dy Director f Agriculture Madras Lxpert Mesopotamia 1917 Cotton Director f Agriculture Madras Cotton Lxpert Mesopotamia 1917 Director of Agricultur Mesopotamia 19 7 Retle et p emats by from Govt servic 10 7 Man ger British Cotton Growing Ascen Punj b 19.3 Managing Di ctor Sind Land Dev lopment Ltd 193 Minister of Retl ed Agriculture and I ost war developme t 51 d Member P construct! n (Agriculture Fo estry & Fish ries) India Indian Ce trai Cotton Cttee Govt of Imperial Co neil of Agricultur I Resca ch and Textile Control Board Add c Secretariat Rs achi

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the Maharaja of Mysore Ince 1st March 1942 the Manaraja of styling of Gertrude d of Mr S b 18th Aug 1877 m Gertrude d of Mr S r i rathn m Chetty of Madras Ed c St R. j rathn m Chetty of Madras Ed e St Joseph & Coll Central Coll Bang love Joined Joseph a Coll Central Coll Bang love Joined Mysore State Ser ice 1904 as Asst Communar Appt Asst Secy to H H the Mabaraja in 1914 was Deputy Communar in 19 1 nd Huzur S cy to H H 1919 Given th stats of a m mber of Coun il in 19 9 Publ tons Articl on St Philomena and othe subjects to Catholic j rnal Add ess lark Hous to Catholic | rnal Add ess la Mysore and Ballab cole Ban alore

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National Ho se Is eading a d Sh w Society of India possesses let class magniturial power India possesses let class magniturial power disturbances and secur d the N W F 1930-31 la P A form Vice Chairm n of the Shadyan Dide Moure, was p send to London was a vicel it Shiver Jubi e nd that Commu-tion Medal Minister of Public Work Tumb 19374 Add as Secretari Lahore

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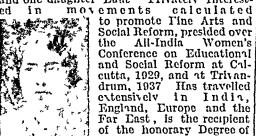
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TOTTLNHAM, SIP ATTX-SOFT ROBUST LOFTES, M. (Oxfon.). (FIL. (1925). Kt. (1931). Dewan, Pudul Potal State & 1573. Laksum Bay Laire Clifton and Queen's College, Oxford Intered ICS, 1897, assistant and Special Assistant Collector, 1894-1906, Secretary to Commissioners of Land Revenue 1996. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, 1995-1911. Raja of Tray Collector and District Mayistrate, 1911-1922. Additional Member. Imperial Legislative Council, 1915-19. Commissioner of Incometax 1922, Member, Central Pourd of Revenue, and Joint Secretary. Impace Department Govt of India, 1923-1931. Retired 1933. Administrator of Pudul-Potal State, South India, from 1944 iddress Administrators Bungalov, Pudduk Kottai (South India)

TOTTENHAM, SII RICHAPD, ICS, BA
(1913), CIL (1970), CSI (1936), Knight
(1937) Addi Secs, Home Dept, Gost
of India & Nos 18, 1870, m Hazel Josee,
d of the late Mijor Grynne, R W Lushra
I due Harron and New College, Oxford
Joined Madras Civil Service, 1914 and served
as Asste & Sub Collector and as Under Secs,
Public Dept, till 1924, In Arms
(now War) Dept of Gost of India on
special duts, as Deputs Secretars & Secretars
from 1924 to 1937, (with one year as
Retrenchment Secretars, Madras, 1931-32),
President, Council of State and Dewan,
Bharatpur, 1938 to 1940 Address New
Delhi, also c/o Messes Grindlay & Co,
London

TRAVANCORL His Highness the Maharaja of (See Indian Princes' Section)

TRAVANCORE H H MAHAPAN SETU PARVATI BAYI b November 1896 Grand nicce of the late Maharaja and Mother of H H Sir Bala Rama Varma Sri Chitra Tirunal, Maharaja of Travancore m 1907 Ravi Varma, Kochu Koil Tampuran, B A, F M U, two sons and one daughter Educ Privately Interested in movements calculated



"Doctor of Literature" from the Andhra University and "Doctor of Letters" from the Benares Hindu University and the Annamalai University Pro-Chancellor, Travancore University At the end of November 1940, Her Highness presided over the 7th Biennial Conference of the National Council of Women in India at Delhi Her Highness is the President of the Council and one of its patrons Her Highness's contribution for the promotion of Fine Arts and Social Reform has been suitably recognised in a magnificent marble statue of Her Highness, erected at Trivandrum by public subscription Recreation Music Address Kaudiar Palace, Trivandrum

TRAVANCORE KAPTIKA TIPUNAL, RAVI LARSHMI BAYI, Her Highness the First Princess of Travancore b on 17th September 1916 Is the only daughter of Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi and the only elster of Their Highneses

the Maharaja and the Llava Haja of Travancore Her Highness received her early education in Malayalam and Sanskrit and later in Luglish the Princess in company with Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayl visited Lurope for the first time in 1932 and again accompanied His Highness the



Maharaja in the following year. She is the Chief Gulde of the Travancore Girl Gulde organisation, plays tennis, is a gifted singer and plays on the Veena. In January 1934, she married Lieutenant-Colonel Goda Varma Raja, a scion of one of the ancient Ruling Tamulies which existed in Travancore before the 18th Century Has 1 daughter, Princess Pooyam Tirunal born on the 7th Sept. 1942. Address. Kaudiar Palace, Trivandrum

TRAVANCORE MARTANDA VAPMA, HIS HIGHNISS, THE ELAVA RAJA (Heir apparent of Travancore) His Highness is the younger brother of His Highness the Maharaja and



second son of Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati
Bayl Born 22nd March
1922 The prince has
passed the BA Degree
examination of the Travancore University securing a
1st class in Economics and
History and the first rank
in the first class in Sanskrit
m Radha Devi, d of LtCol K G Pandala of
The is also the recipient

Madras, Sept 1945 He is also the recipient of a Gold Medal having secured the highest number of marks in Sanskrit The Tirumadampu or Upanavana, which is one of the Sastraicrites prescribed for a Kshatriva Prince, was performed in Januari 1939 The Prince is a lover of horses, a keen and smart rider and competed in the open sports of the State Forces carrying off a prize for tent-pegging He is also an excellent photo grapher, sharing this hobby with His Highness the Maharaja and is now developing interest in tennis and similar open air games His Highness is Honorary Lleutenant Colonel of His Highness the Maharaja's Bodyguard and Honorary Colonel of the Travancore University Labour Corps He is the Chief Scout of the Travancore Boy Scouts' Association Address Trivandrum, Travancore

TRIPURA, MATOR H H THE MAHARAJA OF (See Indian Princes' Section)

TRIVEDI, SIR CHANDULAL MADHAVLAL, Kt, (1945), ICS, BA (Bom.), OBE (1931), CIE (1935), CSI (1941) Secretary, War Dept, Govt of India Governor Designate, Orissa b 2nd July 1893, m Kusum Trivedi Educ Elphinstone College,

Bombay and St John's College Oxford E tered ICS 1917 and served a As tt Commissioner Central Pro in es till Nov Exercial 1.5 death and the companies of

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Cambridge Service 100 partly in R yal Fasiliers and partly in
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TYABJI HUSAIN BADRUDDIN MA (Hon) LLM (Hons) Cant b 1896 JP Brat-LLM (Hone) Cant b 1800. TP B ratLaw Se end Judg Freidency Court of Sm II
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TABII MES KHADIIA SHUFFI M.I.A. J. P. Hooy P. Ide oy Magistrate & 1885 has Shuff Tyadii Sh. is a weleted me and the Tyadii Sh. is a weleted me and the first elected M silm I dy Memb r (the Shool Committe & Am mber of the

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Reception C mmittee of
the Bombay Constit t C niere ce f All
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was Vice Chairman A tion i Council of
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TIMMS, Sir I i i det leek, Kt (1941), & Wales, 4th August 1850, & William Henry Tymms I due Tendy and King & College, London Director of Civil Aviation in India, 1931, MC, 1916, Chevaller de Lordre de la Courronne, Releiment and Edware, 1917 CII, 1915, I'R AcS, War service, South Lancashire Regiment and Royal I lying Corps, British Aviation Mission to USA, 1915, Civil Aviation Department, Air Ministry from 1919, Inte Air Ministry Superintendent, Calro Karachi Air Houte and Chief Technical Assistant, Air Ministry, Representative of Govt of India with Rritich Purchasing Commission to USA, 1940 Publications Part author "Commercial Air Transport", 1926; "Flying for Air Survey Photography", Belentific papers on Air Navication and Air Routes for Royal Aeronautical Society Address New Delhi/Simla

TYNDALE-BISCOE, RIV CICIL EAPLE, MA. Principal of C M S Schools, Kashmir, N India, Hon Canon, Lahort Cathedral of, 1932, Canon Limeritus 1944 b Holton, Oxon, 9th February 1863, s of William Earle Biscoe, J P, D L, of Holton Park, Oxon, 1901, Blanche Violet, d of Rev Richard Burges, three s one d Educ Park, Hall, nr Evesham, Bradfield College, Jesus College, Cambridge Coved the Cambridge boat 1884, defeated Oxford, and the Jesus College boat, head of the river for there years and won the Grand Challenge at Henlev 1886, deacon, 1887, priest, 1890, curate at Bradfield, Berks, 1887, at St Mary's Whitechapel, 1888 90, arrived Kashmir N. India, Church Missionary Society, 1890, Kaiser-i Hind Gold Medal 1st Class, 1912 and Bar, 1929, Canon Emerities, 1942 Publications "Character Building", "Kashmir in Sunlight and Shade" Recreations Boating, swimming Address Srinagar, Kashmir, N India

TYSON, GEOFFREY WILLIAM, CIE (1941), Editor of "Capital," Calcutta b 14th June, 1898 m Kathleen Corbett (nee Allen), one s Educ Lancaster Royal Grammar School, London School of Economics (University of London) Royal Naval Reserve (affoat), 1914-18, Editorial Staffs, Northern Whig, News Agencies, Editor, India Monthly Magazine, Assistant Editor, Capital Chairman, Public Relations Committee, Bengal, since 1941, Hon Publicity Adviser to Bengal Govt since 1942, Bengal

Board of Censors 1942, 1943, Member, Pengal Fost war Reconstruction Committee Publications: Dinger in India, (1930) India Arm for Victory (1942); Torgotten I consum (1913), Contributions on India and I conomic topics to Pe iews, etc., Short Stories occasional Magazira articles under prendonsin of Geoffres Irvin Address I, Lyons Range, Calcutta, India

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UDAIPUR, HIS HIGHNESS THE RULER OF (See Indian Princes' Section)

UDAY SHANKAR, A R CA (London), b Dec 8, 1900, at Udaipur Educ Benares and Bombay, and finally at the Royal College of Arts, London, where he was the first Indian to top the list, besides winning the Spencer and George Clausen prizes m Amala Nandi, an artist of his group, in 1942 One son Had experience of the stage when helping his father to produce plays in London, and in 1923 joined Paylova and toured with her as her partner for the India ballets which

producing, its ri the film I frans I be found from IIs contricted artiles on art to all imports to measures of the world. Holdy Ci mt raply and Mecha I Add ess C/ Messas Grindla d. Co. Ltt. 1 cst Box 49 Madras.

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the Madras U is reit; sin 10 1 Conneillo f the Mudras U iv reity sin 10 1 Vice Presid at and Chairman 1 ed Cross Soci ty M dras Bran h 1941 43 Chairman of Committee on Indienous Systems of Medical Inc. 19 1 3 President Muthialpet M lim Anj man Madras Elected Member M dras Le is Council 19 1 3 Sheriff of Madras (194) I resident of the Corporation of Madras 194 5 I resid nt Mai om d n Fducational A ocia result Matom of I docational A oca th not southen India 19 35 Ch irman of the Ors Lesse Mata Branch I han Sahib 19 0 Kh n Bah dr 19 1 Khai et i'lli de de Liss 19.2 Khai et ed. 19 8 KCI I (1933) 4dd New Delhi and Teynampet & rdens Teynampet Madras

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Shell since 1930 Member Inst of Engineers (India), Chairman, Bombry Centre Inst of Engineers (India), Chairman, Bombry Centre Inst of Engrs (India), 1943 44, Member of Council, Inst of Engrs (India), Convenor, Bulleck Cart Cttee, Indian Roads Congress, Delegate International Roads Congress, Holland, 1938 Member Manging Committee Housing Society, 1928-31, Member, Board of Trustees for temples etc GSB Community, 1927-42, Chairman 1942 to date, Chairman, Saraswat Co-Op Bank 1933 and 1934. Vice President and Trustee, the Khar Model Education Society since 1911 Hon Asst Technical Recruiting Officer, Bombay, since 1943 Address "Prabhat", Khar, Bombay 21

VAIDYANATHAN, LALGUDY SWAMINATH, WA, FIA, Superintendent of Insurance, Commerce Dept, Govt of India \(\bar{I}\) duc at Madras Univ , passed M A securing the Stuart Prize, Associateship of the Institute, selected by Govt of Bombay as Govt Scholar for further Actuarial studies in England On return apptd part-time Prof of Actuarial Science in Sydenham Coll of Commerce & Economics, Bombay and simultaneously apptd in the Oriental Life Insce Co, First Indian to become Fellow of Institute of Actuaries During 1931 census was entrusted by Govt of India with actuarial work representing the compilation of mortality tables for various provinces and whole of India Actuary of the Oriental Govt Security & Life Assurance Co, Ltd, for ten years Publications Co, Ltd, for ten years Publications
Two papers submitted to the Institute
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Enamel Works Ltd (since
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Fretory, 1920 22, Secy,
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& C P Trading Company and Row & Vandya, Bombay, 1922-1925, Asstt Manager, Scindia Steam Navigation Co Ltd, 1925-30, Calcutta, Rangoon & Bombay, and

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tion, Gwalior State, Member, Industrial Research
Council, Government of India and Advisor
to the Employers' Delegation to the 14th
Session of International Labour Conference,
Geneva, 1930, Member of Majalis a Am and

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AKHARIA DWARKAPAS HARIDA JP Merchant Sole Proprietor Poratial Gled bhat & Co Bombay & 195 at Port ndar (Kathiawar) s of the int Hiddas Girdhardas m Min Ja lodabal d of



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cal Lid Ioon hew Metro Insuran Co Lid Bombay Vice Ci Irms & Trustee Gh thorar Hindu W has bh Tre surer Chattopar Hindu W has bh Tre surer Chattopar Hindu W has bh The Name Lank I Lid Bomb y The Larmi Lank I Lid Lida . Insuran or the \ ti n ibavings Hank Lid. Homb y The Larmi Lank Lid, Akola Mahara itra Lid stria! westm Lio ona Shee I m Win lid stria! westm Lio ona Shee I m Win like 1 Mill Ald Jarid \ hit e Namyan Sug r katory Lid G nethw di (Dece n) The Sursatza Bank Lid I jkot i ther The Indo-Te tile Akeney Bomb y Member, Lanji A. Fillen's Noel O rakulligah See ool and Dhanji Dev i Ita it iyashala Tru tee of v rious Ch ritable and I ducatio at I titu tions in Bomb y and Kathiawar Has visited J p twice Office Add e 104 Ch kl Street B mbay

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> VARDE VAMAY PUYDLIK B CON Proprietor of R P Nabar t Co Bombay b in 1803 Ei at Rainagi I III h School and Sidenham College of Commerce Bombay Passed B Com in 1918

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Law College, 1912-1920, joined Patna High Court Bar on its establishment in 1916, Assistant Government Advocate, 1924, Government Advocate, Patna High Court, 1932 Recreations Tennis, chess, gardening and music Clubs New Patna Club, Bihar Flying Club and Victoria Jubilec Club Address Fraser Cross Road, Patna

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MBBS, FCPS (Bom), Daughter of Khan
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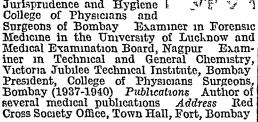


of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay Educated at the Grant Medical College, gaining several medals and scholarships After her graduation she worked as

Resident Accoucheuse at Nowroji Wadla Maternity Hospital, afterwards appointed Honorary Assistant Surgeon at the Cama and Albiess Hospitals She was then appointed as Honorary Obstetric Physician at the same Hospital and was also appointed Assistant Medical Officer in addition appointed Assistant Medical Officer in addition to her duties Superintendent, Red Cross Blood Bank Address New Hospital for Women, New Ouecn's Road, Bombay

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Government of Bomb vy and Professor of Forensic Medi-cine, Grant Medical College, Bombay, Fellow of the Indian Chemical Society Examiner in Chemistry, in Physiology, in Medical Jurisprudence and Mental Diseases in the University of Bombay. Examiner in Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene



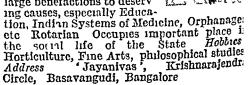
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VENKATA PAO MA C neral Secretary and Director Th A sociate I Fi ance and Inve t ment Corp tin Ltd Ba aloe b i Bangalore on J 25 1900 Ed c t



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VPNKATAPATHY NAIDU GETTU RAO BAHA DUR 119 3) Educ Christian Colle Tra velled in Great B itain Fra ce Germany Italy et P ssesses good knowled e of M nicipal a dotter og nisations in Western Countries
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Wa th Vice President of Temper nce Association N id S ngh m Dep essed Clas Miss n Soc ety Th is a A so istion and S th me Disp nsa y and Trustee of the Victo i Pub Ic Hall H s wo Led on the

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VEVI ATASWAMI NAIDU K BA BL ML C Ad oc te D puty F esid t Madras Legt C uncil b J Uly 1896 m K Varaiak shmi Amma Ed c Fa h iyappa s College and L w College Enr lied a Ad ocat in 194 Co College Co po ti n of Madras 194 Co College Care high yp s Trust Board Mayor of the Care 1998 59 Freddent Madras Ce tra I Industri J listeem Datrict

Scout Commissioner, Madras North, Member, Senate, Madras University and Annamalai University, President Purushawalkam Anna Dana Samajam, Vice President, Chanapuri Anna Dana Samajam, Scout Commissioner, Corporation Scout Association Vice President, Provincial Scout Council Executive Cittee, SPCA Address Appah Gardens Taylor's Road, Kilpauk, Madras

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b 1884, m Shreemathy Meenatshi Ammal
Lduc S P G Coll, Trichinopoly & Presy
Coll, Madras Apptd to India Sugarcane
Expert, 1919-1942, was deputed by Govt
to represent India at (1) The International
Sugarcane conference in Lava, 1929, (2)
similar conference in Australia, 1935, and (3)
the International Genetical Congress at
Edinburgh, 1939, Pres, Agii section of
Indian Science Congress in 1927 and 1938,
Genl Pres of the whole Indian Science
Congress, 1937, Delivered Madras Univ
Subramania lectures 1930, Travancore Curson
Prize lectures, 1936, and the Baroda Golden
Jubilee lectures 1936 Publications Various
publications in the Imperial Dept of Agricul
ture Bulletins, Memoirs and articles in publications issued by the Imp Council of Agri
Research (India), the two most important
being those on the intergeneric hybrids
between the sugarcane and (1) The Soighum
plant and (2) the Bamboo plant Address
56, Thyagaroya Road, Thyagaroyanagar,
Madras

VICCATEE, VICTOR FRAUJFE, B 1, F S A A, A C I S, R A, Senior Pattner, S R & Co, of Calcutta b 20th January 1903 s of the late Mr Fraujec Viceage of Shanghai Ed Thomas



of Shanghai Ed Thomas Hanbury School, Shanghai, and Lugard Hall, University of Hong Kong Awarded the H O White Bursary Served articles of clerkship under Mr Fred Percy Barnes, FSAA of London m Jer, d of the late Jehangir Neemuch wala, Solicitor, Bombay Has acted as lecturer to the B Com and MA classes University Member of the

of the Calcutta University Member of the Committee, Incorporated Accountants, Bengal and District Society Local Examination Representative of the Institute of Book-Keepers, London Playing member (amitteu) of the Calcutta Symphony Orchestra Original delegate to the Paisee Chief Matrimonial Court of Calcutta Hon Treasurer, the Alhance Francaise of Calcutta Past Master of Lodge "St Mary," No 3331 E C Address IB, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta

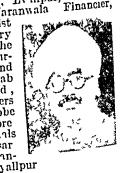
VICKERS, HAROLD JAMES, IP, CBE (1936),
Dy Inspector General of Police, NWFP
since 1940, b 1895, m Mabel Mary Langley
Lduc The Liverpool Institute Joined

Indian Police in 1914. Served in 9th Royal Scots, 26th (K G O) Light Cavalry & Royal Air Force, Dv Director, Intelligence, Govt of India, Peshawar 1933-40 Awarded Kings Police Medal, 1926 and Indian Police Medal, 1944 Address Peshawar

VIJAYARAGHAVACHARYA, DIWAN BAHADUI SIP T, K BL (1926), Prime Minister, Udaipur State, since 1939 Vice Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research from 1929 to 1935 b August 1875 I duc Presidency College, Madras Joined Provincial Service, 1898, Revenue Officer, Madras Corporation, from 1912 to 1917, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 1917-18, Director of Land Records 1918, Deputy Director of Industries, 1918 19, Diwan of Cochin, 1919 32, Collector and District Macte, 1920, Commissioner for India, British Lmpire Lahibition, 1922-25, Member, Lucil-lative Assembly, 1925 26, Director of Industries, 1926, also Director of Exhibition, 1926, opened Canadian National Exhibition, August, 1926, Member, Public Service Commission, 1926 29 Chairman, Madras Government Committee on Co operation, 1939 Address Udaipur

VIRMANI, RAM NARAIN, proprietor, Seth Dhappatmal Jawaladas, Lvallpur, and The Narain Flour Mills, Jaranwala Financier,

Narain Flour Mills, Iaranwala Banker and Industrialist of the Punjab b January 1, 1900 Director, The Sunlight of India Insurance Co ,Ltd , Lahore, and Charman of the Punjab Commerce Bank Ltd , The Shyam Chambers Ltd , Lyallpur, the Globe Industries Ltd , Lahore and the S P Chemicals Works Ltd , Amritsar Adlress Seth Dhanpatmal Jawaladas, Lyallpur



VISSANJI, SIR MATHURADAS, KT, JP, EN Sheriff of Bombry Entered business at the early age of 18 and was trained under the guidance of his father, the late Rao Bahadur Vissanji Khimji The Brokerage and Mucca Co, and the management of Wallace Flour Mils form the centre of his business activities He is the chairman and director of various the interest of the late Rao Bahadur Mils form the centre of his business activities. He is the chairman and director of various commercial and industrial concerns and is the director-founder and the first President of the East India Cotton Association He is an expession of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and President of many educational and charitable institutions and trustee in numero of others. For some verification and representing the Indian Merchants' Chamber ing the Indian Merchants' Chamber has travelled extensively A leading the has travelled extensively A leading the husinessman and acknowledged leader of the businessman and acknowledged leader of the amongst all sections of the public of November 4, 1881 Knighthood confered on November 4, 1881 Knighthood confered fort, Bombay

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to his efforts, has started Sind Anti-Detiteti (Anti-Dowry) Assen of which he is the President, has brought about many reforms in the Public Health, Medical and Industries Depts of Sind while Minister, The Dow Medical College, Sind, was started by him Address Strachan Road, Karachi

WADIA, ARDESHIR RUTTONJI RAJASEVASAKTA, BA, BAR-AT-LAW, Director of Public Instruction, Mysore (Retd) b 4 June 1888 Educ St Xavier's High School and Wilson College, Bombay, Middle Temple, London, for Bar, St Catherine's, Oxford, for Diploma in Economics and Political Science, Fitzwilliam Hall, Cambridge, for Moral Science Tripos Prof of English and Philosophy, Wilson College, Bombay, 1914, Lecturer in Psychology, University of Bombay, 1914-16 Professor of Philosophy, Mysore University, 1917-1942 Secretary, Inter-University Board, 1932-37 President, All-India Federation of Teachers' Associations, Patna, 1926, and Indian Philosophical Congress, Dacca, 1930 Delegate, Congress of the Universities of the British Empire, London and Edinburgh, 1931 President, Fourth All-Karnataka Hindi Prachar Conference, 1933 President, Executive Committee, Indian Philosophical Congress, and Mysore State Education League, 1933-41 Pub The Ethics of Feminism, Civilisation as a Co-operative Adventure, "Pragmatic Idealism" in "Contemporary Indian Philosophy" "Zoroaster" Address 6, Infantry Road, Bangalore

WADIA, SIR BOMANJI JAMSETJI, Kt, MA, LL B, (Univ of Bombay), Bar-at-Law b 4 Aug 1881 m Rattanbai Hormusji Wadia and subsequently to Perin Nowroji Chinoy of Secunderabad Educ St Xavier's College, Bombay, and at the Inner Temple, London, for the Bar, 1904-6, was Principal, Govt Law College, Bombay, 1919-1925 Acting Puisne Judge of the High Court of Bombay for two months from 5th June 1928, and again from January to October 1929, and from 1st Feb to October 1930 Additional Judge, 1930 31, Puisne Judge, High Court, 1931-41 Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay since June 1942 Address 162, Queen's Road, Bombay

WADIA, Sir Cusrow, N, Kt (1932), CIE (1919) b 1869, Educ King's Coll, London Joined Nowrojee Wadia & Sons in 1888, Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association (1918) Retired from Business, 1933 Address Matatlal Park, Warden Road, Bombay

WADIA, DARASHAW NOSHERWAN, MA, FGS, FRGS, FRASB, Mineral Adviser, Govt of India b October 1883 m Meher G Medivala Educ Baroda College, Bombay University, Prof of Geology, Prince of Wales College, Jammu (Kashmir), 1907-1920, Geological Survey of India, 1921-1939, Carried out the Geological Survey of N W Punjab, Hazara and Kashmir as part of official duties, Mineral Adviser, Ceylon Government since 1938 President, Indian Science Congress, XXIX Session, 1942 "Back Award" Royal Geographical Society,

London, 1934, "Lyell Medal" awarded by Geological Society, London, 1943 Publica tions Geology of India (Macmillan, London, 1919, 1926, 1938), Syntaxis of N W Himalayas (1931), Geology of Nanga Parbat and Gilgit District (1932), Structure of the Himalayas (1938) Address Secretariat, New Delin

WADIA, SIR NUSSERWANJI NOWROSJEE, KBE, CIE, MIME, MISTE, JP, FCPS (Ind), (Hon), Millowner b 30th May 1873 m Evylene Clara Powell Educ St Xavier's College Chairman of the Bombay Mill owners' Association, 1911 and 1925 Address "Bella Vista," Pedder Road, Bombay

WADIA, PESTONJI ARDESHIR, MA, Professor of Philosophy and History, Wilson College, Bombay b 16th Dec 1878 Educ Elphin stone College, Bombay Publications The Philosophers and the French Revolution, Zoroastrianism and our Spiritual Heritage, Inquiry into the Principles of Theosophy, The Wealth of India, Money and the Money Market in India, An Introduction to Ivanhoe and History of India Mahatma Gandhi, a dialogue in understanding A Missionary and His Pledge Our Economic Problem Address Hormard Villa, Cumballa Hill, Bombay

WAGSTAFF, COLONEL HENRY WYNTER, M Inst T, M C, C S I (1945) Member, Staff, Railway Board, Govt of India, b July 19, 1890, m Jean Everil Mathieson, Educ Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, 2/Lt R E, 23 12-1910, came to India 1913, N W Frontier and Meso potamia, 1914 15 seconded to Indian State Railways, 1921, promoted Colonel 1940, Member, Railway Board, 1942, Address New Delhi & C/o Lloyds Bank, Bombay

WAJID KHAN, SAHIBZADA DR ABDUL, MA. Ph D (Econ), London, Special Officer (DIG) Civic Guards, Bengal b May 1902 s of the

Civic Guards, Bengal b late Salubzada Abdur Rashid Khan of U P Civil Service m 1926, Anjum Zamani Begam (deceased) Remarried 1937—Kaniz Sakina Begam, sister of Raja Salub of Kutwara (Oudh) Has 2s and 3d Educ Muslim University, Aligarh and London School of Economics, University of London Assisted in preparation of Indian States case for Butler Committee in



School of Economics,
University of London
Assisted in preparation
of Indian States case
for Butler Committee in 1928, acted as
Secretary to H H the Chancellor, Chamber of
Princes, 1931, Personal Secretary to H H
Nawab of Bhopal, 1931-33, Secretary to H H
Nawab of Bhopal, 1931-33, Secretary to H H
Maharaja of Patiala, 193-36 Secretary to
H H Chancellor, Chamber of Princes, 1937-38
H H Chancellor, Chamber of Princes, 1937-38
Elected Member of the Ministers' Committee
of the Chamber of Princes, from Malwa States,
1940 Chief Minister and I G Police, Jaora
1940 Chief Minister and I G Police, Jaora
State, C I , 1938-41 On military duty (GHQ),
1942-44 Is a writer on Indian States' affairs
Publication "Financial Problems of Indian
States under Federation," 1938 Address
13-A, Palit Street, Calcutte

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WAUGH ARTHUP LLEN CIP 1937 1943 Indi n Ci il Servic Se y Dept G vt of I di New Delhi 6 CSI 1891 Educ George Watson's College, Edinburgh, Edinburgh University, MA, entered Indian Civil Service, 1914 Address.

1, Bhagwandas Road, New Delhi

WAVELL, HIS EXCELLENCY FIELD-MARSHAL THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE VISCOUNT WAVELL, of Cyrenaica and Winchester, G C B, G M S I, G M I E, O M G, M C, Viceroy and Governor-General of

roy and Governor-General of India. 1st Viscount (created 1948), Archibald Percival, PC, GMSI G MIE created 1943, GCB created 1941, KCB created 1939, CB 1935, CMG 1919, M.C, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, 20th Oct 1943, b May 1883, s of late Major-Gen A G Wavell, CB, m 1915, Eugenie Marie CI, 1943, only child of late Colonel

Marie C I, 1943, only child of late Colonel Owen Quirk, C B, D S O, one son, three daughters Educ Winchester Coll., R M C Sandhurst, Staff Coll Appointed The Black Watch, 1901, served S African War (medal with 4 clasps), Indian Frontier, 1908 (medal with 4 clasps), European War, 1914-18, served in France, 1914-16 (wounded, M C), as Military Attache with Russian Army in Caucasus, Oct 1916-June 1917 (Orders of St Vladimir and St Stanislas), and with Egyptian Expeditionary Force, 1917-20, B G G S XX Corps, 1918-19, B G G S, E E F, 1919-20, Brevet Lieut-Colonel 1917, Colonel, 1921, Maj-Gen, 1933, Lt-Gen 1938, General, 1940, Field-Marshal, 1942 (Commander, 6th Infantry Brigade, Aldershot, 1930-34, A D C to the King, 1932-33, Commander, 2nd Division, Aldershot, 1935-37, Commanded Troops in Palestine and Trans-Jordan, 1937-38, G O C-in-C, Southern Command, 1938-39, Commander-in-Chief, Middle East, 1939 41, A D C General to H M the King, 1941, Commander-in-Chief in India, 1941-43 Knight of the Order of St John of Jerusalem, also as Commander Legion of Honour, Order of the Nile Order of El Nahda, Order of George (Greece), Virtuti Militari (Poland), Greek Military Cross, Seal of Solomon (Ethiopia), Order of Orange of Nassau, Czech War Cross Publications, The Palestine Campaigns, 1928, Allenby, 1940 Generals and Generalship, 1941, Allenby in Egypt 1943 Recreations hunting, golf, shooting, ski-ing Clubs Athenaeum, United Service Address Viceroy's Camp, India

WEBB-JOHNSON, STANLEY, LLB (1st Class Honours), OBC (1930), ED (1935), CIE (1941) b 1st March 1888 m Beryl Buchanan Binny of Hurstpierpoint, Grand of the founder of Binny & Co, Madras Educ Rossall School and Victoria University, Partner in Hasties, Solicitors, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, 1911-14, served throughout War of 1914-19 with the 6th Bn East Surrey Regiment and on the Staff, since then Controller of Enemy Property and Legal Adviser to the Government of India, Colonel, Simla Rifles, Hon ADC to HE

the Viceroy, President, Simla YMCA, Vice-President, Masonic Fraternity of Delhi, Delhi Olympic Association Exservices Association of India Publications A Digest of Indian Law Cases Address Imperial Delhi Gyinkhana Club, New Delhi, United Services Club, Simla; East India United Services Club, London

WEST, STEWART ELLES LAWRENCE, CIE. (1944), OBE (Military) 1918, M Inst T, Member, Transportation Railway Dept, b March, 2, 1890, m Vera Musriel Van Ryneveld, Educ Berkhamsted School, Joined N W Railway, March 1909, Military Service E Africa 4 years, Principal, Railway Staff College, 1931, Director, Traffic Railway Board, 1938, Address C/o Railway Board, N Delhi

WESTON, THE HON MR JUSTICE ERIC, BA (Cantab), Judge, High Court, Bombay, since Dec 1942 b 8th Dec, 1892 m Georgina Frances, d W J Cork of Hampstead, London Lduc St John's Coll, Cambridge Served in various dists in Bom Presy and Sind as Asstt Col & Migte from 1916-1921 and Asstt and Dist Judge, 1921-1931, Dist Judge Aden, 1931-1934, Judicial Comm, WISA, Rajkot and Ajmer, 1934-35 and 1937-38, Judge, Chief Court of Sind, 1938 42 Address High Court, Bombay

WHEELER, SIR E OLIVER, KT (1943), Brigadier (Late Royal Engineers), Cross of Legion of Honour 5th Class, 1915, M C, 1916, Surveyor General of India b 18th April, 1890 (Canada), m Dorothea Sophie Danielsen Educ Trinity College, School, Port Hope, Canada Royal, Military, College, Kingston, Canada, Commissioned Royal Engineers 1910, M E S India 1912-14, I E F "A" France, 1914-15, I E F "D" Mesopotamia, 1916-18, Kurdish Operations near Sulaimaniyah, 1919, Joined Survey of India on 9th December, 1919, Mount Everest Expedition, 1921 Surveyor General of India, 1941 Address Temporary Secretariat Buildings, Civil Lines, Delhi

WIJEYEWARDENE, THE HON'BLE MR
EDWIN ARTHUR LEWIS, King's Connsel, 1937,
Puisne Judge, Supreme Court, Ceylon b
21st March 1887, m Lillian Beatrice Pèrera,
One son Educ Ananda College and St
Thomas' College, Colombo Ceylon Mathematical Prize-man, 1904; English University
Scholar, 1906, Advocate, Supreme Court,
1911, Ag District Judge, Colombo, 1932,
Deputy Public Trustee, 1932, Public Trustee,
1935, Solicitor-General, 1936, Acting
Attorney-General, 1938, Puisne Justice,
Supreme Court, 1938 Address Anandagiri,
Rosmead Place, Colombo

WILES, SIR GILBERT, MA (Cantab), KCIE (1938), CSI (1931), CIE (1926) Adviser to the Secretary of State for India, June 1941 b 25th March 1880 m Winifred Mary Pryor Educ Perse School and S Cath College, Cambridge Joined ICS in India

1904 Asst. Collector Supdt. Land R cords and Collector 1904 1 C7 irman Cotton Contracta Board 1918 19.0 Deputy Contracta Doard 1918-19.0 Deputy Secretary Riom Dep trimes 19 1 Sery General Dep trimes 19 3 Sery Finat of Department from 19 3 Meriber Indian Department from 19 3 Meriber Indian Tariff Roard Sept Imber 1934 Chairman Dombay Port Traut 1953 37 Command order of St John and Assit Commissioner 1940 Department of Sept Indianation of Contract Of Sept Indianation of Contract Of Sept Indianation of Contract Of Sept Indianation of Contract Of Sept Indianation of Contract Of Sept Indianation of Contract Of Contract

WILLIAMS ARTHUR DE COPTLOGO' DA JI Coll. Clos. I C.S. Advisor to the Governor of Ben I since Aug. 104 b Sept. 7 1890 m Bethe II len Fild 1910 Ed. C. Winchester M. riboro: h and Balliol Coll. Oxford John 11 C.S. 23 15 Sep. Windester M riboro b and Halliot
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WYLLE SIR FRANCIS (VFRNER) KCSI CIL ICS Iolitical Al ise to the Cr wn CIL ICS I clutteral At the "to the Cr was Represent tity sin Au to 1943 b 9th A g 1991 m h thi en Day 193 5 g 15 d at the control of the cont Ad iser to H L. th Crown R p es at tive 1943 Gov rn r Designate United Provinces Add es Allahabad and Lucknow

YAMI'N KITAN MORAMATO SIB B A Lt. (1339) CIL (1931) MILA Barrit rate. (1439) CIL (1931) MILA Barrit rate. (1439) Li Da 1888 La t. M. ant. College MAO College Alfe h and Logia de Petins generale Alfe teins De ember 1944 S nio Ad cate led rad to t. t. fadis ince 1958 accede Secretary of U. 15 Mr. and 18 B gum i dist distribute of the Deceli Wa Tund 1 M C 1 Francis De Deceli Wa Tund 1 M C 1 Francis De Deceli Wa Tund 1 M C 1 Francis De Deceli Wa Tund 1 M C 1 Francis De Deceli Wa Tund 1 M C 1 Francis De Deceli Wa Tund 1 M C 1 Francis Deceli Wa Tund 1 M C 1 Francis Deceli Wa Tund 1 M C 1 Francis Deceli Wa Tund 1 M C 1 Francis Deceli Wa Tund 1 M C 1 Francis Deceli Wa Tund 1 M C 1 Francis Deceli Wa Tund 1 M C 1 Francis Deceli Wa Tund 1 M C 1 Francis Deceli Wa Tund 1 M C 1 Francis Deceli Wa Tund 1 M C 1 Francis Deceli Wa Tund 1 M C 1 Francis Deceli Wa Tund 1 M C 1 Francis Deceli Wa Tund 1 M C 1 Francis Deceli Wa Tund 1 M C 1 Francis Deceli M C 1 M C

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1926-35, Delegate, Indian Round Table ZAIDI, SYD BASHIR HUSAIN, CIE Conferences, 1930, 1931 and 1932, Delegate to the Joint Select Committee of Parliament on the Saadat Bareha family of Muza Indian Reforms, 1933, President, All-India Muslim League, 1931, Member of the Governor General's Executive Council, 1935-41, Agent-General to the Govt of India, 1942 Publications Indian Cases, The Criminal Law Journal of India, Reprints of Punjab Criminal Rulings, Vol IV and Fifteen Years' Digest Address New Delhi

ZAHID HUSAIN, CIE, Finance Member, HE
H the Nizam's Govt b Jan 6, 1895,
educ at the old MAO College, Aligarh (now the Muslim University), joined the Indian Audit & Accounts Service in March 1918 as a result of a competitive examination, after serving in various branches of the Accounts organisation of the Government of India, became Additional Financial Adviser, Supply Department, in March, 1940, Financial Commissioner of Railways, Oct 1943-45 Address Hyderabad, Deccan

Chief Minister of Rampur State Belongs to the Sandat Bareha family of Muzaffarnagar District b 1898 Married Educ Took his degree in 1919 from St

Stephen's College, Delhi, Honours Degree in History from Cambridge in 1922, Member of the Hon Society of Lincoln's Inn, called to the Bur in 1923, joined State Service, 1930 Attended the Third Indian Round Table Conference in 1932 pointed Chief Mi Ap-Minister, 1st December 1936 Ex-



officio Director of Raza
Sugar Co, Ltd, Buland Sugar Co, Ltd
Rampur Maize Products, Ltd, Rampi
Distillery & Chemicals Ltd, Raza Textiles Ltd
Rampur Industries, Ltd, Dawn Match Co
Ltd, Rampur Machine Tool & Engineerir
Co, Ltd Raza Textiles Distributing Co, Ltd
Naheed Cinema Co, Ltd, Rampur Tent an
Clothing Co, Ltd Address Rampur, U P



WHO'S WHO

1

GOVERNORS, INDIAN PRINCES AND RULING CHIEFS

II

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1945-46

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NAWAB SALAR JUNG	Bah	adur o	f Hyd	eraba	ad		• •	• •
NAWAB SIR LIAQAT	HYA	т Кн	AN		•	•	•	• •
NAWAB ZAHIR YAR	Jung	Вана	DUR C	r Hy	DERAB	AD	• •	
NAWABZADA Rashid						• •	• •	• •
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VAKIL, Seth Kakall			*				•	
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TNDIA HIS EXCELLENCY
FIELD WARSHAIL THE
VISCOUNT WAVELL OF CYPER
ARCA and Winchester G.C.B
GMSIGMIECMG MC
Viceroy and Governor-General
of India

Born May 1883 Married 1915 Eugenie

Marie I s & 3 d

Educ Winchester Coll

RMC Sandhurst Staff Coll
Appointed the Black Watch
1901 served S African War
(medal with 4 clasps) Indian
Frontier 1908 (medal with
clasp) European War 1914 16
(wounded WC) Military
Attache with Russian Army in
Caucasus Oct 1916—June 1917.



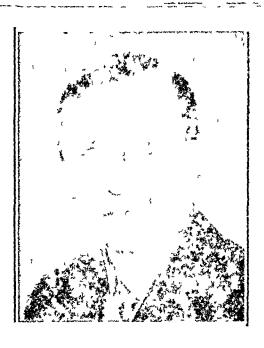
Ordens of St Vladimir and St Stanslas) and 4th Egyptian Expeditionary Force 1917 o BGGS XX.Corp 1918 19 BGGS EF F 1919 o Brevet Lieut Colonel 1917 Colonel 19 1 Maj Gen 1933 Lt Gen 1938 General 1940 Field Marshal 194 Commander 1933 Lt Gen 1938 General 1940 Field Marshal 194 Commander 1935 34 ADC to the Ling 1932 33 Commander and Division Aldershot 1935 37 Commander 1939 38 GOC in C Southern Command 1938 39 C in Chief Middle East 1939 41 ADC General to HM the King 1941 C in-Chief in India 1941 43 Kinght of the Order of St John of Jerusalem Commander Legion of Honour Order of the Nile Order of El Naha Order of George (Greece) Virtuit Militari (Foland) Greek Military Cross Seal of Solomon (Ethiopia) Order of Orange of Nassau Czech War Cross Publica thats The Palestine Campaigns 1928 Allenby 1940 Generals and Generalsin 1941 Allenby 1947 1840 yn 1941

Assumed charge as Viceroy and Governor General of India oth October 1043

Secretary (Personal) and Private Secretary Sir Evan M Jenkins Ecie CSI Military Secretary Col D H Currie CBE MC DCM

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

CHI E Gen Fal Sit Clar & Alculu ECK OCIR C JDS BE ADC CONTROL OF THE MAN AND THE HARD STREET MIDDER KEY OF HE HAD CONTROL OF THE MAN AND THE HAD CONTROL OF THE MAN AND THE HAD CONTROL OF THE MAN AND THE HAD CONTROL OF THE MAN AND THE HAD CONTROL OF THE MAN AND THE HAD CONTROL OF THE MAN AND THE HAD CONTROL OF THE MAN AND THE HAD CONTROL OF THE MAN AND THE HAD CONTROL OF THE MAN AND THE HAD CONTROL OF THE MAN AND THE HAD CONTROL OF THE MAN AND THE HAD CONTROL OF THE MAN AND THE HAD CONTROL OF THE MAN AND THE HAD CONTROL OF THE MAN AND THE HAD CONTROL OF THE MAN AND THE MAN AN



A SSAM. HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ANDREW GOUPLAY Crow, KCSI, C.I.E, I.C.S, Governor of Assam.

Born 29th April, 1890.

Educated Merchiston, St John's College, Cambridge.

Married Ariadne Mavis Dunderdale, 1925

Served in UP as Assistant Collector, Assistant Settlement Officer and Settlement Officer, 1014-20, Controller, Labour Bureau, Government of India, 1920-23, Adviser and Delegate, International Labour Conferences, Geneva, 1921, 1923, 1929, 1931 and 1934, Dy Secretary to Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, 1924-27, Joint Secre-

tary (ditto), 1931-35, Secretary (ditto), 1936-38, Member, Legislative Assembly, 1923, 1925-27, 1932-35, Member, Council of State, 1928-29, 1932-33 and 1936-38, Member, Royal Commission on Labour in India, 1929-31, Communications Member, Government of India, 1939-42

Assumed charge as Governor of Assam, 4th May, 1942.

Address Government House, Shillong.

Secretary to the Governor P. F. Adams, M.B.E., I.C.S.

Military Secretary Major T. B. Alder

MINISIERS:

The Hon'ble Maulavi Saiyi DSir Muhammad Saadulla, Ministerin-Charge of the Home Department, of Supplies and of Publicity, The Hon'ble Maulavi Munawwar Ali, Minister-in-Chaige of the Forest Dept and the General Dept, The Hon'ble Khan Sahib Maulavi Mudabbir Hussain Chaudhuri, Minister-in-Charge of Civil Defence, Medical and Public Health Depts, The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulavi Sayidur Rahman, Minister-in-Charge of the Education Dept and of Jails, The Hon'ble Maulavi Abdul Matin Chaudhuri, Minister-in-Charge of the Public Works Dept and of Post-War Reconstruction, The Hon'ble Srijut Rupnath Brahma, Minister-in-Charge of the Agriculture and Veterinary Depts, The Hon'ble Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri, Minister-in-Charge of the Revenue, Judicial and Legislative Depts; The Hon'ble Babu Akshay Kumar Das, Minister-in-Charge of the Industries and Co-operative Depts, The Hon'ble Mr Baidyanath Mookerjee, Minister-in-Charge of the Finance Dept, of Registration and of Mechanically Propelled Vehicles, The Hon'ble Srijut Surendra Nath Buragohain, Minister-in-Charge of the Excise and Local Self-Government Depts and of Labour

TENGAL HIS EXCELLENCY Rт THE HON BLE RICHARD GARDINER CH DSO Governor of Bengal

Born Brisbane Aug 29 1890 Thuc Melbourne Grammar School Melbourne Dair 0 8001 Cam (Engineering) bridge 1910 13 (Mechanical Science) Subsequently MA

Married Ethel Marion Sum ner Ryan June 1026

Served Great War Egypt Gallipoli and France 1914 18 Visited the USA twice on business for several months during 1010- 4 and subsequently posted to London as Liaison Officer between the British and



the Australian Governments on Foreign Affairs and Imperial Defence Adviser to Mr Scullin at the Imperial Conference in London 1930 contested and won the Corio seat in th Federal Parliament 1931 Asst Federal Treasurer Commonwealth Govt 1933 Federal Treasurer 1935 Australian delegate to the Imperial Conference m London 1937 Australian representative at a conference in London on the conduct of the war 1939 First Australian Minister to the USA 1940 went to London and afterwards Cairo as member of the British War Cabinet and Minister of State in the Middle East 1942 visited London to attend War Cabinet meetings and to consult in Middle East affairs 194 Assumed office as Governor of Bengal and January 1944

Address Government House Calcutta

Secretary L G PINNELL CIE ICS

Military Secretary LT COL W R B PEEL OBE

Deputy Secretarye H P GOODWYN ICS

Private Secretary CAPTAIN J T HUGHES Assit Private Secretary MISS P JARRETT

Assit Secretary Governor's Secretarial RAI B L SARKAR BAHADUR

ADVISERS

H S E STEVENS ICS A DE C WILLIAMS I CS

L R FAWCUS ICS

O M MARTIN TCS

R L WALKER ICS



trict Magistrate, Madras, 192

HIAR HIS EXCL LENCY SIR THOW GLORGE RUTHE HORD, KCSI, CIE, IC: Governor of Bihar

Born 25th Sept 1886

Lducated Edinburg University and Universit College, London

Married 1926, Audic Dickenson

Entered Indian CiviService, 1910 and served 1 Army, 1917-1919 Persia), Collector and Dis 1-28, Special Commissioner various administrative post

Agency, Operations, 1925, held our and Inspector-General o such as Commissioner of Lab Prisons, Madias and officiated HE the Governor, Madras

Madras, 1928-38, Secretary to Governor of Madras, 1939-43 1938-39, Adviser to HE the Acting Governor of Bihar, 194

Assumed charge as Governot of Bihai on 9th March 1943 cting Governor of Report 1043-44 Acting Governor of Bengal, 19

Address Bihar Governor's Camp

IBE,ICS Secretary D. H Crofton, 1

R A de Salis, I A C Military Secretary . Lt -Col

ADV ISERS.

E C Ansorge, CSI, CI (Agriculture and Price Control, Development and Employment and Veterinary only Development and Employment and but excluding Post War Scheme), including Grow More Food Campa Petrol and Tyre Rationing only) and Political (Motor Vehicles and Company)

and Political (Motor Vehicles and CS, Revenue, Labour, Education, J W Houlton, CIE, I (excluding Agriculture, Veterinary Development and Employment but including Post War Scheme), and Grow More Food Campaign Public Health, Excise, Public Works Local Self-Government, Medical,

R E RUSSELL, CSI, C Petrol and Tyre Rationing), Finance (excluding Motor Vehicles ar and Legislative and Legislative

BOMBAY HIS EXCEL LEVEY COL THE RT HON SIR (DAVID) JOHN COLVILLE PC (1936) GCI E Cr 1943 TD Kinght of the Order of St John (1945) JP D L Lanarkshure Governor of Bombay

Born 1894 Only son of late John Colville MP of Cleland Lanarkshure

Married 1915 Agnes Anne Commander (Sister) of the Order of St John er d of Sir William Bilsland Bart LLD One son and two daughters



Educated Charter house Trinity College Cambridge M A Member of Royal Company of Archers (King's Bodyguard for Scotland) Served European War with 6th Bn Cameronians (wounded) member of Lanark County Council 1010 26 formerly Director of David Colville & Sons Ltd and other steel and engineering companies also of Glasgow Chamber of Commerce the West of Scotland Iron and Steel Institute and Hon Vice President of Association of British Chambers of Commerce Contested Motherwell and Wishaw Division 192, and North Midlothian Jan 19 9 MP North Midlothian 1929 1943 Secretary Department of Overseas Trade 1931 35 Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Scotland 1935 36 Financial Secretary to the Treasury 1936 38 Secretary of State for Scotland 1938 40 Temp Col Staff 1940 Held the office of Viceroy and Acting Governor General of India 21st March to 4th June 1945 and again from 26th August to 15th Sept 1945 during the absence of Lord Wavell

Assumed charge as Governor of Bombay 25th March 1943
Address Government House Bombay Secretary to the Governor
D Symington CIE ICS Mulitary Secretary Lt Col L C.
Palk P S C

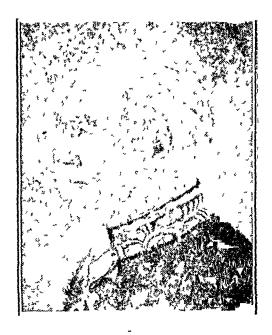
ADVISERS

Sir Henry F KNIGHT KCSI CIE ICS Finance Service Civil Supplies Rural Development (On leave)

Sir Charles H Bristow CIE ICS Home Department Civil Defence Labour and Legal Department

SIE GODFREY COLLING K.C.I.E. C.S.I. O.B.E. I.C.S. Revenue Excise Public Works Department

I H Taunton CIE ICS Education Local Self Government Medical & Public Health Industries



CENTRAL PROVINCES

AND BERAR. HIS
EXCELLENCY SIR
HENRY JOSEPH TWYNAM,
KCSI, CIE, Governor
of the Central Provinces
and Berar

Born: 24th April 1887.

Married Muriel Hearson, 1915

Educated Ratcliffe College, Rouen, Universities of Manchester (BA Hons), London, Lausanne

Entered I C S, 1909, Asst Magistrate, East Bengal and Assam, 1910, Political Dept, Government of Bengal, 1914, I A R O, 1915-18 (Captain and Adjutant 2/123rd Outram's Rifles); Vice-President, Cooch Behar State Council, 1920-24, District Magistrate, Mymensingh, 1925-27, Revenue and Irrigation Secretary, Government of Bengal, 1929-31; Additional Secretary, Political Dept and Officiating Chief Secretary, 1932, 1936-40, Commissioner, Presidency and Chittagong Divisions of Bengal, 1933-34, Acting Governor of Assam, 1939; Acting Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar, 1940 Assumed charge as Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar, October 2nd, 1940

Address Governor's Camp, CP & Berar Secretary to the Governor G Burgess, OBE, ICS. Military Secretary. Major G H Gartly. Aide-de-Camp Lieut-Col C W. Tandy Green, G.C.,

R.E (Retd).

ADVISERS.

Financial Adviser SIR GEOFFREY P BURTON, K.C I E, I C S (Retd).

Revenue Adviser SIR HENRY C GREENFIELD, KT, CSI, CIE, ICS.

Development Adviser: A. L. BINNEY, CSI, CIE., ICS (On leave) G. C. F. RAMSDEN, C.I. E., ICS. (Acting)

M ADRAS HIS EXCELLENCY
CAPTAIN THE HON SIP
ARTHUR OSWALD JAMES
HOPE G C I E cr 1939

M C Governor of Madras

Born. 7th May 1807 eldest
son of Baron Rankeillour q v

son of Baron Kankeillour qv

Married 1919 Grizel
youngest daughter of Brig
Gen Sir R Gordon Gilmour
ist Bt CB CVO DSO

four daughters

Educated Oratory School Sandhurst

Joined Coldstream Guards 1914 served in France 1915 19 (MC Croix de Guerre des patches severely wounded) served in Turkey 19 23 MP (C) Nuneaton Division of Warwickshire 19 4 29 MP



(U) Aston Division Birmingham 1931 39 Parliamentary Private Secretary to Col G R Lane Fox Secretary of Mines 1924 6 Assist ant Whip (unpaid) 1935 a Lord of the Treasury (unpaid) 1935 37 Vice Chamberlain of H M Household May October 1937 Treasurer of H M Household 1937 39

Assumed charge as Governor of Madras 12th March 1940

Address Governor s Camp Madras

Military Secretary COLONEL G B HOWELL MVO MC Private Secretary A J PLATT ICS (on lease)

Assistant Private Secretary

E C ALLARDICE I CS (acting)
C P Scott I CS

ADVISERS

SIR NORMAN STRATHIE A.C.I.E. I.C.S. in charge of Public Depart ment—excluding Fire Services Finance Department Revenue Department—Excise Registration Commercial Taxes and Taxes on agricultural income

Sir Thomas Austin K CIE ICS in charge of Education and Public Health Department Logal Department Logal Administration Department and Public Works Department excluding Irrigation Industrial and Labour disputes Labour and Communities eligible for help by the Labour Department and Factories and Trade Umons

SIR SONTI V RAMAMURTY K CIE ICS in charge of Development Department and Public Works Department—Irrigation

Department and rande works Department—integration

E M GAWNE C SI C IE I C S in charge of Revenue Department

excluding Evoise Registration Commercial Taxes and Taxes on

agnicultural income Public Department—The Services Home

Department Public Works Department—Industrial and Labour

disputes Labour and Communities eligible for help by the Labour

Department and Factories and Trade Unions



W. FRONTIER PROVINCE. HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE CUNNINGHAM, KCS.I, K.C.I.E., OB.E., I.C.S., Governor of the N.W. F. Province.

Born: 23rd March, 1888

Educated: Fettes College, Edinburgh, Magdalen College, Oxford. I C.S., 1911.

Married. K. M Adair.

Political Department, Government of India, since 1914. Served on N. W. Frontier, 1914-25; Counsellor, British Legation, Kabul, 1925-26, Private Secretary to H. E the Viceroy, 1926-31; Home Member, Executive Council, N. W. Frontier Province, 1932-36.

Assumed charge as Góvernor of N. W. Frontier Province, 2nd March 1937.

Address: Government House, Peshawar Secretary to Governor O. C B St John, IPS

Chief Minister

Hon'ble Doctor Khan Sahib.

Minister for Finance

Hon'ble Lala Bhanju Ram Gandhi

Minister for Education

Hon'ble Qasi Attaullah Khan

Minister for Industries

HON'BLE KHAN MUHAMMAD ABBAS KHAN.

ORISSA HIS
CNCELLENCY SIR
(WILLIAM) HAWTHORN'
LEWIS, KCSI KCIE
ICS GOVERNOT OF OFFISSA

Born Kasauli India 21th Iune 1888

Married Alice
Wargaret Rose Hewitt
widow of Lieut Ronald
Erskine Hewitt R N and
daughter of the late George
Edward Woodhouse



Educated Oundle School
and Caus College Cambridge Arrived in India
December 1912 served in Bihar and Orissa as Assistant
Magistrate and Collector Censor Duty Bombay 1915 16
Under Secretary to Government of Bihar and Orissa 1918
Deputy Commissioner 1923 Revenue Secretary Govern
ment of Bihar and Orissa 1925 on special reforms duty
Home Dept Government of India 1927 Joint Secretary
Government of India Reforms Office 1930 on deputation
to the Indian Round Table Conference in London 1930 and
1931 Reforms Commissioner to Government of India
1932 35 and 1936 to 1941 Assumed charge as Governor of
Orissa on April 181 1941

Address Government House Cuttack

Secretary R S SWANN ICS

Aide de Camp CAPT R B RICHARBY RA

Hony Indian Aide de Camp Subadar Major & Hony Lieut Bhim Singh Thapa Sardar Bahadur obi 1/3rd Q A O Gurkha Rifles

ADVISERS

S L MARWOOD CIE ICS (On leave)

B K GOKHALE CIE ICS



UNJAB BERTRAND JAMES SIR E, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., GLANCYNOF of the Punjab, ICS, Gove st December 1882.

Born: 31 Clifton, Mon-Educated ter College, Oxford. mouth, Exe Grace Stock,

Married

1914 Idian Civil Service,

Entered I in the Punjab as 1905, servedommissioner and Assistant Cistant, temporary Political Assary to Government Under-Secretreign Department, of India, Fo November 1913; March to Resident, March 1914, I Governor-General Agent to the, March 1915; 1st in Rajputana Deputy Secretary

Assistant to Resident in Kashmir, December 1918, er 1921, and again to Government of India, Political Department, Octob November 1921; April 1927, employed under Kashmir Durbar fron india, June 1928; Officiating Political Secretary to Government of lates, April 1929, Officiating Agent to Governor-General, Punjab Stur, October 1929; in foreign service as President, Council of State, Jail 1932; Officiating Officiating Resident and AGG, Punjab States, Aprilin and Political Political Secretary to Government of India, Forefitmed November Department, July 1932, and again July 1933, core 1933; Member, 1933, Resident and AGG in Central India, Juntary, Chamber of Council of State, variously from July 1933, Secrethe Crown Representations, October 1934, Political Advisor to H. E

sentative, 1938 - Assumed charge as Governor of the Punjab on

Address Punjab Governor's Camp Secretary. G M Brander, I C S

Military Secretary Major L M Barlow, O.

7th April 1941.

B.E., M.C.

MINISTERS:

TIWANA, O.B.E.,

1 (Public Works).

THE HON MALIK MAJOR KHIZAR HYAT KHAN Premier (Home Department)

THE HON SIR MANOHAR LAL (Finance)

THE HON MIAN ABDUL HAYE (Education).

THE HON SARDAR BALDEV SINGH (Development).

THE HON NAWAB SIR MAHOMED JAMAL KHAN LEGHAN

THE HON CAPT. ASHAQ HUSSAIN (War Planning)

THE HON CHAUDHRI TIKKA RAM (Revenue)

SIND HIS EXCELLENCY SIL HUGH DOW K CSI, CIE ICS Governor of

Sind
Born 8th May 1886
Educated Aske's Hat
chain School University
College London

Married Ann daughter of J Sheffield one son and

one daughter

Entered Indian Civil
Service 1993 and served as
Assistant Collector in Sind
Municipal Commissioner
for Surat 1916 18 Assit
Commr in Sind for Civil
Supplies and Recruiting



Typics and Deputy Controller of Prices
Finance Department Bombay 1921 Acting Secretary
Finance Department 1923 Financial Adviser to P W D
1926 Revenue Officer Lloyd (Sukkur) Barrage 1927 33
Churman Sind Administrative Committee 1933 34 J
Secretary Commerce Dept Government of Indra 1934 36
Secretary Commerce Dept Government of Indra 1934 36
Secretary Commerce Dept 1936 39 Director General of
Supplies and President War Supply Board 1939 46
Assumed charge as Governor of Sind 1st April 1941

Address Government House Karachi Secretary Mr D C. Barty I C S Military Secretary Major D M Smyth

MINISTERS :

THE HONOURABLE SIR GIULAM HLSSAIN HIDASATULLAH IA C S I
Departments The Honourable Nieuland Food and Cuil Supplies
Departments The Honourable Pir Illahibanis Nathana
Department The Honourable Pir Illahibanish Nawazali
Education Forests Exess Rural Reconstruction Labour and Local
Stlf Government The Honourable Khan Bahadur Mir Giulam
Ali Talpur Home Legal Political and Miscellaneous and General
Departments The Honourable Murin Gobindram Pritamda
Medical Public Health Lettinary Industries Fisheries Agriculture
and Cuvil Defence Departments The Honourable Sayed Murammad
Ali Shah Allahando Shahi Public Works Department and Co operative
Societies



UNITED PRO-VINCES HIS EXCELLENCY SIR MAURICE GARNIER HAL-LETT, GCIE, KCSI, I.C.S, Governor of the United Provinces.

Born: 28th October 1883

Educated: Winchester College and New College, Oxford

Married: G. C. M Veasey

Appointed to ICS, 1907; Under-Secretary, Bihar and Orissa, 1913-15, Magistrate and Collector, 1915-20, Secretary, Local Self-Government Department, Bihar and Orissa, 1919-24, Magistrate-Collector, 1925-29; Commissioner, 1929-30; Chief Secretary to Government of Bihar and Orissa, 1930-32, Home Secretary, Government of India, 1932-36, Governor of Bihar, 1937-39

Assumed charge as Governor of the U.P on Dec. 6, 1939

Address Governor's Camp, U.P.

Secretary I.W. Lewys Lloyd, O.B.E., I.C.S.

Military Secretary Lt-Col J. Smyth.

ADVISERS.

SIR WILLIAM IBBOTSON, CIE, MBE, MC, ICS, Supply (Civil Supplies and Rationing)

T B W BISHOP, ICS, Development (Public Works, Medical, Public Health, Agriculture and Rural Development)

J L SATHE, CIE, ICS, Revenue (Revenue, Finance, Education, Municipal and Local Self-Government)

G L VIVIAN, ICS, Home (Home Affairs, Justice, Jails, Industries and Excise).

A KALKOT RAJA SHRI
MANT VIJAYSINH
FATTESINH BHOSLE

RAJASAHEB Akalkot

Born 13th December 1915
Education Studued at
Bishop's High School Poona
Passed the Diploma Examination Rajkumar College
Rajkot with distinction in
English and Science Attended
the Deccan College
Took administrative
in Bangalor, for a year and a
balf

Recreation Shooting riding tennis cricket motoring and racing Clubs Vice Patron Cricket Club of India WIAA and RWITC Willingdon

Club Bombay

Married in 1934 Princess
Kamala Devi of Gwalior who unfortunately expired in 1934 Married
in April 1942 Shrimant Maharaj Kumari Nirmala Devi grand daughter
of His late Highness Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda

Is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right and is

elected on the Standing Committee of Princes

Area of State 498 sq miles Population 103 903

Revenue Rs 679 910

The State Rayat Assembly which has a non official majority can move resolutions ask questions and discuss bills of administrative and public importance. Social legislation has been introduced the chief of which is the Akakot Harijan Act. Rs. 3½ lakhs have been advanced in loans to the agriculturists and large sums are set apart for village uplite every year. Frimary education in villages is free and to girls both primary and secondary education are free. There is a fully equipped Hospital at the Capital. The Akaklot Water Works constructed at a cost of 12 lakhs and the Power House have stimulated growth of industries such as the Match Factory the Oil Mills. the Soap Factory Cotton Ginning and Hossery industries etc. There is a Municipality and a Talluka Local Board.

Immediately after the war broke out Shrimant Rajasaheb made an announcement placing all resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty's Government. He donated Rs 6 000 towards H E The Viceroy's War Purposes Fund and presented an armoured carrier costing Rs 11 000 Rs 500 and 300 were donated to the China Day Fund and the Silver Trinket Fund respectively. The State is contributions to the Red Cross Fund amount to Rs 500 Saf about Rs 4000 and Rs 20 000 have been invested in the Defence Loans and the Small Savings Scheme respectively. The State has organised the Civic Guards the National War Front and the Grow More Food Campaign. The Durbar have so far sent in 648 recruits

Dewan ST RAJA BA LLB Bar at Law



LWAR CAPTAIN HIS
HIGHNESS SHRI SEWAI
MAHARAJ SIR TEJ SINGHJI
BAHADUR, KCSI, MAHARAJA
of Alwar State, Rajputana

Born 19th March 1911 at Srichandpura in Alwar

Educated · Privately.

Highness Married: His married a daughter of Maharaj Akhey Singhli of Raoti in Jodhpur. a member of the Ruling family of Jodhpur, and has two sons and two daughters, Pratap Maharai Kumar Heir-apparent, the and Maharaj Kumar Yashwant Singhji, born on the 17th June 1938 and 12th Sept 1939, respectively

Succeeded to-the gadi 22nd July 1937

Family History The Ruling family of Alwar belongs to the Naruka clan of Kushwaha Rajputs who claim descent from Kush, the eldest son of Shri Ramchandra, the hero of Ramayan The State was founded in 1775 A D by Maharao Raja Shri Pratap Singhji, a descendant of Raja Udai Karanji, Ruler of Jaipur, in the 14th century The then Moghul Emperor, Shah Alam, conferred upon him the title of "Rao Raja" and "Panch Hazari Mansab" (Leader of Five thousand) and presented him with the much coveted emblem of "Mahi-Muratab" (the Fish) Maharao Raja Shri Sewai Bakhtawar Singhji (1791-1815), the second Ruler, who rendered valuable aid to Lord Lake at Laswari during the latter's campaign against the Mahrattas, was the first Prince in India to enter into a Treaty of "Offensive and Defensive Alliance" with the British Government in 1803 A D and received the Sanads of "Sewai" and "Bahadur" Maharao Raja Shri Sewai Viney Singhji (1815-1857) rendered help to the British Govt during the Mutiny of 1857 Maharao Raja Shri Sewai Sheodan Singhji Bahadur (1857-1874), the fourth Ruler, was granted a permanent salute of 15 guns

In 1889 the title of 'Maharaja' was conferred upon Lt-Col Maharaja Shri Sewai Sir Mangal Singhji Bahadur, GCIE, as a hereditary distinction and his son, Col H H Bharat Dharma Prabhakar Raj Rishi Shri Sewai Maharaj Sir Jey Singhji Bahadur, GCSI, GCIE (1882-1937), who was a great orator and scholar, a brilliant shot and an excellent Polo, Cricket, Racquet and Tennis player, represented the Indian Princes at the Imperial Conference held in London in 1923 and was a prominent figure and speaker in the Chamber of Princes and at the First Round Table Conference During his rule the permanent local salute of the Ruler of Alwar was raised to 17 guns in 1921 and a personal salute of 17 guns was also granted to him

The state has on different occasions placed its forces at the disposal of the British Government In August 1900 a detachment of Infantry 700 strong was sent to China on active service During the Great War the Jey Paltan (Alwar Imperial Service Infantry) and one Squadron of the Manual Lancers proceeded on active service Similarly in May 1919 the Alwar State Forces went to the N WFP on hostilities breaking out with Afghanistan When the present war broke out H H placed the resources of his State and the State Forces at the disposal of His Majesty and has supplied a full Infantry Battalion (The Alwar Tey Paltan 1200 strong) with rein forcements for service overseas where it is still serving The state also provided one section complete with 30 vehicles costing Rs 1 76 990 and personnel for the 59 Raputana G P T Coy raised in Alwar with the R I A S C as an Indian Army Unit The state also raised the 52 Alwar Garrison Coy of 241 men and the 73 G P T Coy RIASC which was trained in the Alwar Mangal Lancers lines till it left for service in the Far East A Labour Corps of 140 was despatched to Assam to work on the Burma Road The State has also supplied more than 12 000 recruits to the Indian Army and stands first in recruitment in Raiputana just as it did in the last war of 1914

To intensify its war effort for the successful prosecution of the war Alwar State established a Central War Purposes Committee with various Sub Committees in July 1940 His Highness is the President of the Central War Purposes Committee which has so far collected Rs 6 43 941 for the Alwar State War Purposes Fund The State has invested Rs 45 05 800 in various Defence Bonds and Certificates and National Defence Certificates for more than Rs 12 lakhs have been purchased

The State presented two Fighter planes named Alwar I and Alwar II to His Majesty's Air Force at a cost of Rs 140 000 Other contributions of the State consist of Rs 15 000 to the Lord Mayor of London's Air Relief Fund Rs 10 000 to St Dunstan's Fund for those blinded in the war donations to King George's Sailors Fund and the Greek Relief Fund Rs 40 000 earmarked for disabled Indian Soldiers Rs 30 000 for relief of the dependents of those killed in action and Rs 30 000 for Indian Forces Medical Ambulance Fund latest contribution was Rs 60 000 collected during the Indian Red Cross Week in March 1943

The State also maintains two Polish refugee children

A large number of knitted garments and comforts and materials stitched for the Red Cross and several hundred tolas of silver trinkets were sent by the Women's War Aid Association

The State has been very successfully carrying on war propaganda

and publicity and has issued from time to time news bulletins pamphlets leaflets and other literature to disseminate correct infor mation check false rumours allay panic counteract enemy fifth column activities and encourage thrift and saving Civic Guards and A R P Services have been organised and trained and the Grow More Food Campaign and National War Front activities are in full swing

State Administration His Highness is assisted in the admini stration of the State by an Executive Council The High Court is the highest judicial tribunal in the State

Education The State has 200 Schools for boys and 21 Schools for garls out of which there are 3 High Schools for boys and one High

(Alwar-Contd)

School for girls The Raj Rishi College, which imparts education in intermediate Arts, Science and Commerce, has been raised to the degree standard in Arts and Commerce. The State has also one Sanskrit College at Alwar with Pathshalas in districts. A nursery school run on the Montessorie method has been established at Alwar and there are separate schools for Harijans, who can go for higher education in any of the schools of the State. Primary education is free all over the State

schools of the State Primary education is free all over the State

Medical Service There are three large and thoroughly wellequipped hospitals, one for men, one for women and one for the
military and police, at Alwar proper with 18 dispensaries in the
districts and mofussil There is a veterinary hospital at Alwar with

a net work of 14 dispensaries all over the State

Municipality Alwar City has a Municipal Board consisting of 24 members, of which 20 are elected on a joint electorate system by the residents of nine wards. The elected majority elects its own. Vice-President

The B B & C I Ry traverses the State north and south, dividing it into two more or less equal parts. The branch line of the same railway from Bandikui to Agra passes through the south-east borders of the State. The State has 12 railway stations Alwar, the Capital, is on the main metre gauge line of B B & C I Ry from Delhi to Bombay. A network of 177 miles of metalled and 325 miles of non-metalled roads is maintained by the State, the longest being the 57 mile stretch on the Delhi-Ajmer road.

His Highness takes a keen personal interest in the administration of the State and in the well-being of his subjects, for whose happiness

and prosperity he has been making untiring efforts

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Prime Minister and Vice-President of Executive Council Wazir-Ud-Dowla Rai Bahadur Sir Seraymal Bapna, Kt, CIE, BA, BSc, LLB

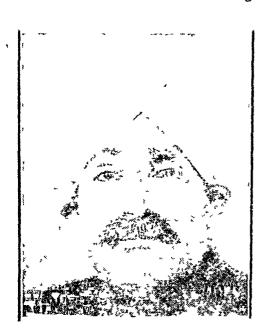
Minister-in-Waiting and Senior Member of Executive Council Rao Bahadur Th Chain Singh, MA, LLB

Army Minister Brigadier Abdul Rehman Khan, MBE, OBI

Home Minister Kr Raghubir Singhji, B A Revenue Minister Rai Bahadur Mian Lal Singhji

Salute 15 Guns (local

Area · 3,127 sq miles
Population 823,055 according to the Census of 1941



Wazir-Ud-Dowla Rai Bahadur Sir Seraymal Bapna, Kt, CIE, the present Prime Minister of Alwar

A THMALLIK R A J A
SHRI KISHORE CHANDRA
DEO Ruler of Athmallik

State Orissa

Born November 10 1904 Succeeded to the Gadi Of the 3rd November 1918 Wa

invested with ruling powers on the 24th December 19 5

Educated At the Rajkumar College Raipur (CP)

Married Srimati Srimanta Manjori Devi a princess belong

Manjori Devi a princess belong ing to the illustrious Bhanja House of Mayurbhanj (Orissa) WAR EFFORTS

Since the outbreak of War the Ruler has unreservedly offered his personal services and the resources of the State

to His Majesty the King Emperor and a monthly contri-



button of Rs yo is donated to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Pur poses Fund out of the personal allowances of the Ruler and Ran Saheba The Darbar have taken vigorous measures for successful prosecution of the War and have made magnificent donations for the purpose The total contribution comes to Rs '95 322 14 o inclinding a free gift of timber worth Rs 35 000 apart from regular supply of tumber to the Defence Department The small savings scheme has been adopted in the State and both Official and non official agencies have been set up which are working very successfully

Area of the State 711 square miles Population 72 755 Recenue Rs 2 61 601

THIFF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Deuan and Sessions Judge Durga Charan Roy BA

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Second Officer and Superintendent of Eveise K C Misra B 4
Third Officer G C Mullich M A B L

Additional Officer S C Mohapatra BA BL

Honorary Ma istrate human Suraimoni Deo Partayet

Honorary Ma istrate Kumar Surajmoni Deo Pattaye Retenue and Customs Officer B Sevapaty Tahsildar B Misra

Inspector of Police B MOHAPATRA

Fore t Officer B PANDA

Chief Medical Officer and Superintendent of Jail DR S P Verma MBBS

Deputy Inspector of School P PRADHAN OLERSEER P.W.D M DEHURY

Oterseer PWD M DEHUR



AHAWALPUR LT -COL HIS HIGHNESS RUKN-UD-DAULA, Nusrat-I-JANG, SAIF-UD-DAULA, HAFIZ-UL-MULK, MUKHLIS-UD-DAULA waMoin-ud-Daula, Nawab Al-HAJ Dr SIR SADIQ MOHAMMED KHAN V ABBASI BAHADUR, GCSI, GCIE. LL D., KCSI, KCVO, Nawab of Bahawalpur

Born 1904, os of His Highness the late Nawab (Al-Haj Muhammad Bahawal Khan V Abbasi Bahadur)

Succeeded father 1907,

Married 1921, d of Sahibzada Faiz Muhammad Khan, a direct descendant of Abbaside Caliphs of Baghdad and Cairo

Aitchison Chiefs College, Lahore, conversant with English, Arabic and Persian, Hon LL D, Punjab & Aligarh Muslim Universities, Colonel-in-Chief of his State Forces, and Hon. Lieut -Colonel in the 21st King George's Own Central India Horse, has been a Member of Standing Committee of Indian Princes' Chamber (Narendra Mandal), since 1933 A D C to Prince of Wales during his Indian tour, 1921-22, present at Delhi Darbar 1911 and at Coronation, London, 1937, first visited England 1913, and on several occasions since, received by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor on all occasions, visited Hedjaz 1931, and then performed pilgrimage (Haj) during 1935, celebrated his 25th year of rule, 1932-33, and Centenary of the Alliance of his State with British Crown, 1933, twice visited Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Palestine and Egypt on special duty in 1941, same year His Highness inspected his forces at Malaya, again at Imphal in 1943 Visited the Italian Front to meet the Indian Troops and was at awarded Delhi Darbar Gold Medal, the firing line 1944, Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935, Coronation Medal, 1937, Africa Star, 1944, cr KCVO, 1922, KCSI, 1929, GCIE, 1931, GCSI, 1940, Grand Cordon of the Order of Al-Rafidain Iraq, 1941, largest Muhammadan State in Northern India with an area of about 20,000 square miles, population 1,500,000, revenue about Rs 3½ crores. Salute 17 guns

Heir: Captain Sahibzada Muhammad Abbas Abbasi, b 22nd March, 1924

Recreations Shooting, Tennis, Polo, Motoring, Philately. Capital, Baghdad-ul-Jadid

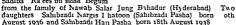
Address Sadıq-Garh-Palace, Bahawalpur State, Punjab, India

BANGANAPALLE
NAWAE MIR FAZLE ALI
KHAN BAHADUR OF
BANGANAPALLE IS the only
Muslim Ruler in South India

Born 9th November 1901 Succeeded on 6th July 19 Education St George

Grammar School Hyderabad (Deccan) Newington Institute Madras Mayo College Ajmer

Marriages (1) In 19 4 the only daughter of his paternal uncle (died in 1928) Two children Heir Apparent Nawab Mir Ghulam Ali Nhan Bahadur born 17th October 1925 and Sahebradi Sultam Begum born 31st August 19 7 (2) In 1930 the present Begum Sahuba Raees un missa Begum



Recreation Tennis Billiards and Shikar The Nawab Saheb Bahadur has travelled widely in India and has made pilgrimages to the Holy Places in Iran Iraq and Arabia

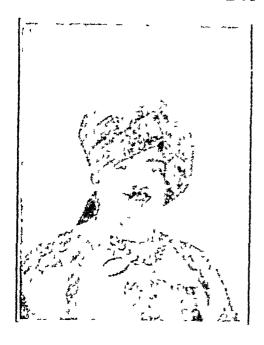
The State pays no tribute to the Crown The Nawab Saheb Bahadur is a member of the Chamber of Princes

Salute 9 guns Area of the State 275 square miles Popula non 44 631 (mostly Hundus) Annual Recense Rs 3 75 545

The State is rich in mineral resources diamond deposits and also copper and calcite mines. Labour is cheap water supply plentful and working conditions ideal—is the view expressed by geologists about the facilities afforded for the working of the diamond mines. The State is also nich in slab deposits. The chief food grain is cholum. There is free medical and and free education up to the Lower Secondary grade.

In addition to placing all its resources at the disposal of the British converiment the Datbar has contributed a sum of Rs 10 000 towards the War Fund and Rs 10 450 11 3 contributed by officials and the public Further efforts are being made to collect contributions from the public In response to Lady Linkthgows appeal 178 trinkets have so far been sent to the Mint Master Bombay

Der Ro Baha un R h. in m. ei r B t. B.A. Chuf Judg. R. Svy ramku innam 1 CS C. evil of S. so Judg. Modiambh Analu. B.A. Bl. M. sif M. et al. hari N t. J. Lópese t. St. P. codor saf Pl. de M. C. Thunka R. y D.A. Atlaw Adviser B g. maphall Stat Pide. hav B h. Med. M. C. Thunka R. y D.A. Atlaw Adviser B g. maphall Stat Pide. hav B h. Med. M. N. U. Sarie M.A. 1 P. Chayl Pide Objecter S. y D. H. San Retimo Objecter Synd Diama Sarie Objecter P. W. D. A. Su ba Ra. Education I Objecter B N. Rashink m. Fermed Objecte G. T. Lan W. Dan M. S. por medicaled Der Objecter B N. Rashink m. Fermed Objecte G. T. Lan W. Dan M. S. por medicaled Der Objecter B N. Rashink m. Fermed Objecte G. T. Lan W. Dan M. S. por medicaled Der Objecter B. N. Rashink m. Fermed Objecter G. T. Lan W. Dan M. S. por medicaled Der Objecter B. N. Rashink m. Fermed Objecter G. T. Lan W. Dan M. S. por medicaled Der Objecter B. N. Rashink m. Fermed Objecter G. T. Lan W. Dan M. S. por medicaled Der Objecter B. N. Rashink m. Fermed Objecter G. T. Lan W. Dan M. S. por medicaled Der Objecter B. N. Rashink m. Fermed Objecter G. T. Lan W. Dan M. S. por medicaled Der Objecter A. Raja R. S. P. Dan Rashink m. Fermed Objecter G. T. Lan W. Dan M. S. por medicaled Der Objecter Synthesis Der Objecter Sy



ANSDA. HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAWALJI SHRI
SIR INDRASINHJI
PRATAPSINHJI, KCIE, Ruler
of Bansda (Gujarat), belongs to
Chalukya Dynasty of Vatapi.

His Highness enjoys full sovereign powers and a here-ditary salute of 9 guns

Born 16th February 1888

Educated At the Raj Kumar
College, Rajkot

Accession to Gadi 11th

Married A S Shrimant Anandkunverba Saheba, daughter of late Raolji Shri of Mansa

H H is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right and is entitled to be received by H E The Viceroy

Clubs Willingdon Club and Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay; Shii Digvir Club, Bansda

Heir-apparent Yuvraj Shri Digvirendrasinhji Saheb Born 1st October 1927, Passed Senior Cambridge Certificate Examination 1943 with distinction. He is now receiving practical training in administration under an able and experienced Guardian and Coach H. P. Buch, B.A., LL.B., (Ex-Dewan of Bansda, Ajaigarh & Mansa States)

Area of State 215 sq miles Population 54,764 Revenue Rs 11,06,154

Important Features Free education, Secondary and Primary Fully equipped Hospitals for Men, Women and Children and Dispensaries giving free medical relief

Administrative Reforms Complete separation of the Judiciary from the Executive Establishment of Raj Hitawardhak Sabha associating the subjects with administration and constituted on a liberal franchise for all interests and communities (Harijans not excepted)

War Services. The sum so far contributed to various War Purposes amounts to over Rs 2,16,000 The Anand Bhuwan Palace at Bombay is given for use of Officers of the three War Services

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Dewan R M Parekh, BA, LL B High Court Judge D D Cooper, BA, LL B, (Retired District and Sessions Judge, Bombay Judicial Service) Director of Supplies & Control Rana D Sisodia District & Sessions Judge A N Vansta, BA, LL B Chief Medical Officer Dr B L Trivfdi, MBBS, DTM Private Secretary G I Purohit Revenue Officer A B Saiyad Electrical & Mechanical Engineer R S Pimple, BSc (Engineering) Forest Officer B M Saher Coul Judge & ist Class Magistrate R M Purohit, BA, LL B Director of Commerce & Industries R N Mukati, MSc Consulting Civil Engineer L V Sathe, AR L, BA, JP Chief Auditor B D Johaler, BCom, GDA, BA Educational Inspector & Head Master, Shri Pratah Fieh School T P Buch, BA Rijasat Officer & Veterinary Surgeon H B Atodaria, GBVC Absuri Inspector B F Jadeja

BANSWARA HIS
HIGHNESS RAYAN RAY
MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHA
RAWALJI SAHIB SHRI CHANDRA
VEER SI GIJI BAHADLR OF

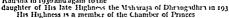
Born 6th Nov 1909

Succeeded ,th August 1944 Installed on the God on the Toth Nov. 1944 Descended from the eldest 1 runch of the premier clain of Shishodia Riputs now ruling Mex ar and its twenty second in descent from Mahariwa'l Jagmal Singhij No founded Bunswara in 15.

I'ducat d at the Mayo College

Ajmer

Married to the daughter of the late Thakur Sahib of hadana in 1930 and again to the



On the auspicious occasion of his Installation II II place I the resources of the State and his own personal services at the disposal of II M the King Emperor in the successful conduct of the War II ealso announced the investment of 6 lacs of rupiecs in the Covernment of India a Nictory Loans a donation of Rs 50 000 to the Victory & War Purposes I und Rs 10 000 to the Indian Red Cros Society and Rs 10 000 for providing immenties and comforts to the Indian Soldiers

and their dependents

The State has a Legislative Assembly consisting of 3 members with a non-official majority. The municipal Board of Banswart town has a majority of non-official elected members. Both primary and secondary education is free in the State. The State maintains a longitude the capital and dispensaries in the rural treas. The judicial and executive branches of the administration have been separated All the main Police Stations are linked with Telephones.

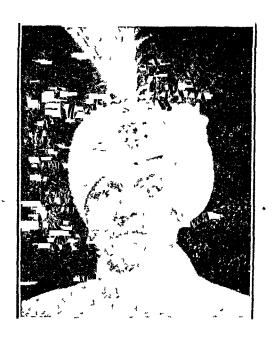
Recreations Shooting Outdoor games etc. Hew appeared Maharaj Raj Kumar Sahib Shri Suryaveerbhupatipratap Singhji

Aria 1946 square miles Fobulation 29993 Revenue Its 10 lacs Hereditary Salute 15 guns, Infantry Prithix Rifles The State is rich in minerals and has been thrice surveyed and settled for purposes of land revenue administration There are many relies of archaeological interest.

Capital Banswara 65 miles from Dohad and 53 miles from Ratlam on B B & C I Ry Regular Motor Services run between

(1) Banswara Dohad and (11) Banswara Ratlam

The Administration of the State is conducted by H H with the assistance of the Chief Minister and a Council Chief Minister DR MOHAN SINHA MEHTA Ph D MA LLB Bar at Law Master of Household Maharaj Chihatra Singh



AONI: His Highness IFTIKHAR-UD-DAULAH, IMAD-UL-MULK, SAHIB-E-JAH, Mihin Sardar, Nawab Mir Mohammad MUSHTAQ-UL-HASAN KHAN SAHEB BAHADUR, SAFDAR JUNG, Ruler of Baoni State The ruling family of Baoni are Siddiquis and come from the famous Asaf Jahi Dynasty of Hyderabad (Deccan)

Born February 7, 1896 Succeeded to the Gadi October 28, 1911 Invested with Ruling Powers on February 7, 1918, and with full Ruling Powers, March 1921 -

Educated At the Mayo College, Ajmer, and the Daly College, Indore

First, in March 1917, the daughter of the Nawab Saheb of Kunjpura (Dist Karnal, Punjab), and after her death in 1930, a daughter of H H the Nawab Saheb of Maler Kotla State, in November 1931 His Highness has two sons and three daughters

Hen-Apparent Col. Nawabzada Mohammad Mumtazul Hasan

Khan Saheb Bahadur. Born on June 4, 1935, at Sımla

Since the creation of the State of Baoni by Nawab Imadul Mulk Mir Ghaziuddin Khan Firoz Jung Bahadur during the 18th century, perfect loyalty and fidelity to the British Crown and staunch devotion to Imperial Throne during the Mutiny of 1857 and the Great War of 1914-18 have been the landmarks of the history of the family Area of State 121 square miles Population (1941 Census)
Revenue (1941-42) Rs 3,22,000. Salute Permanent 11 g Permanent II guns

His Highness is entitled to the return visit of His Excellency the Viceroy

STATE OFFICIALS.

Dist and Sessions Judge Kalka Srivastava, BA, LLB
Civil Judge and District Magistrate. Mond Isarul Heck, BA,
LLB Dewan · SARDAR KHWAJA FEROZ-UD-DIN ANSARI ADC to His Highness Vacant. Medical Officer DR NASIRUL HASAN. Superintendent of Police M. Ahmad Hasan. Tehsildar · Sahibzada Fakhri-i-Alam Forest Officer Sahibzada Badr-i-Alam L Jung-Bahadur Accountant Court Inspector M Bansi Singh, BA, LLB Controller, Household M HAFIZ INAYAT-ULLAH S M RAHAT HUSAIN HASHIM Mir Munshi, His Highness' Court Head Clerk, Durbar Office M Mohammad Khan Ghori

BARAMBA RAJA SREE
NARAYAN CHANDRA
BIRBAR MANGRAJ MAHA
PATRA is a Chandrabansi Ksha
tnya and is a direct descendant
of Hatkishore Rawat who
founded the State in 1305

Born 10th Jan 1914

Succe ded to the Gadi 20th Aug 1922 on the demise of his father the late lamented Raja Biswambhar Birbar Mangraj Mahapatra and was formally invested with full ruling powers on 16th Jan 1935

Educated First at the Rajkumar Coll Raipur where he had a brilliant academic career He was the best all round athlete in the College He passed the Chief's College Diploma in 1931 standing first



in his College and obtained distinctions in various subjects. Later on he studied at the Ewing Christian Coll. Allahabad, where he was the Captain of the College football eleven. He received administrative training at Sambalpur from 1933-34.

Married 24th May 1934 Ranı Sreematı Susıla Kumarı Debi Patt mahı hı ϵ d of Late Raj Kumar Dayanıdhı Deb and g d of Raja Sur Basudeb Sudhal Deb K C I E late Raja of Bamra

Heir Apparent Jubra Sree Krushna Chandra Deb 5 19th April 1935 Second Prince Raj Kumar Sree Brundaban Chandra Deb 5 10th April 1939

Area 14_ sq miles Population 5 924 Average Annual Income Rs 1 12 000

The State maintains different departments such as Police Jail Forest P WD Dispensary Ayurbed Vaccination Veterinary and Education at its own cost. Both constitutional and administrative reforms have been introduced by the present Ruler and a Central Advisory Body on adult franchise set up to promote the well being of the people in general and to bring the subjects into closer contact with the adm in tration of the State Forced Labour has been abolished and the people have been granted numerous concessions. Use of Madat (Opum smoking) and country liquor is prolibited in the State There are two charitable Alopathic and one Ayurbed Dispensaries in the State

The State is famous for its Maniabandhi cloths An industry has been started at village Maniabandh where cloths and saries of various excellent designs and shirtings handkerchiefs bedsheets etc are manufactured



ARIA LIEUT. COLONEL HIS Highness MAHARAOL SHREE SIR RANJITSINHJI,

KCSI, Ruler of Baria Born: 1 10th July 1886

Educated 1 Rajkumar At College, Rajkot, Imperial Cadet Corps College, Dehra Dun,

and in England

Married 1 In 1905 Shrimant Taktakunverba Saheb, daughter of His late Highness Maharaja of Rajpipla In 1918' Shrimant Dilharkunverba Saheb, a niece of His late Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla

Succeeded to the Gadi ! Assumed full February 1908 Ruling Powers in May 1908

Served in France and Flanders during the Great European War

(1914-18) and also during the Third Afghan War (1919) Son 1 CAPTAIN (IIon) MAHARAJ KUMAR SHREE HEERASINHJI MAHARAJ KUMAR JAYADEEPSINHJI (Heir-apparent) AND Grandsons MAHARAJ KUMAR PRADEEP SINHJI

The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or any other State, and receives the Chouth of Dohad, Kalol and Halol Talukas of the Panch Mahals from the British Government

Including attached State of Sanjeli 879 square miles Population 202,055 Salute, Permanent 9; Personal II Recreations

sticking, Polo, Tiger-hunting, etc

His Highness has placed all the resources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty's Government for the prosecution of the War, is making an annual contribution of Rs 1,00,000; Paid Rs 5,000 to the Red Cross Fund, He also subscribed to Defence Bonds and has generously contributed to various other funds connected with the War. Total contribution Rs 10,16,500. The State Troops are serving under the Crown

ADMINISTRATION.

Dewan · DEWAN BAHADUR MOTILAL L PAREKH, M.A., LLB Chief Commandant, Baria State Forces Major Maharaj Kumar HECRASINHJI.

Judge, Huzur Court I N MEHTA, BA', LLB, BAR-AT-LAW, J.P. Raj-Kharcha Officer: Major Saradar Kalliansinh Naib Divan and Sar Nyayadhisha i U J Shah, BA, LLB

Nyayadhisha and First Class Magistrate i M V Sheth Medical Department i DR J H Kumbhani, MBBS, D.TM, FCPS Electrical Department M, L Patel, DFH (London). PW Department: C S MALKAN, B E (Civil), A M I E Education Department. G L PANDYA, M A, B T Banking Department: K G KADAKIA, B A, LL.B Police Supdt M L CHOWHAN Forest Department. S G PITHWA, D.D R., BFS

DARODA Lt Col Hts HIGHNESS FARZANDI KHASIDOWLATI Englishia Maharaja Sir Pratapsinha Gaekwad Sena Khas Khel Samsher Bahadur GCIE LLD Maharata of Born Tune 1908 Ascended the Gads on 7th February 1939 Educated Baroda College Baroda and Deccan College Poona Married In 199 Shrimant Soubhagyavatı Shantadevi Saheba daughter of Shrimant Sardar Mansinhrao Ghorpade Hasurkar of Kolhapur creation Polo tennis cricket and hunting Address Laxmi Vilas Palace Baroda Heir Apparent Shrimant Yuvaraj Fatehsinha Gaekwad (aged 15 years)



EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Dewan and P esident Exec tile Co no! Sir B of ND A LAL MITT R KT KCSI M.A BL. Bar t Law

COURGID : RAJEARY DRURA HARS RIMAN BAGA KWA BALLB (Catb)
Bar tlaw CSI Vee Prish tof the Ecte Counii (Edicat Pottol)
RAJMI R S PARTI (Man) BALLB FRUS FRUS (Re u Section) R J
P Y M. V D sa BA LLB (Legisect) RAJY P Y D H WR TA JID oo B.A (De relovme t Sect o)

SPECIAL OFFICERS FOR ATTACHED AREAS

Special Officer B oda -- RAJYA R T A B K Bh te M A (Ca t b)
Sp :al Offic Am I -- R SAH MAN L L B M HT

WAR CONTRIBUTIONS

Gifts: It members it his add Sq. art | Weitar F | d.R | 73 000 | Xml | d.N | w Year |

15 Baroda W r.G its | d.Lo n Committee b | contribit d.R | And | S | become to the state of the stat



ARWALA: DARBAR
SHREE AMRAWALA, the
present Ruling Chief of
Barwala in the Western Kathiawar Agency (Western India
States) He comes of a wellknown and ancient family and is
a member of the Virani Branch
of the illustrious Kathi clan
from which this province has
taken its name

Born On the 19th January

Educated At Rajkumar College, Rajkot He received administrative training in the Barwani State (CI) under Sir Harilal N Gosalia

Married In 1936, A S Nankunverba, and has one

daughter and three sons Among Kathi Ruling families, the Rani Saheb was the first to get rid of the Purdah

Succeeded To the Gadi on the 27th October 1937 on his father's abdication and assumed the reins of administration on the 15th August 1940

Herr Yuvraj Shree Ranawala aged about 6 years Born on the 21st November 1938 Rule of Primogeniture governs succession

Area 45 square miles

Population 7,000

Revenue Rs 1,50,000

Recreations Riding, Shooting, Outdoor games, Architecture, Photography, etc

Education is imparted free Compulsory primary education is introduced in the State from 1-1-1945 Medicalreli ef is given free to all irrespective of caste and creed Liquor and gambling are strictly prohibited An Agricultural Bank is working for the convenience of farmers

D S Amrawala takes a keen and personal interest in the administration. He is readily accessible to all those who seek redress from him. He has the welfare of his subjects at his heart and his keen devotion to duty has won for him their love and affection. Town planning and removing congestion in the capital town are in progress.

A five year Development Scheme has been undertaken

CHIFF OFFICERS.

Karbhari K S Desawala, Revenue Officer Vithalji Nagji Zada, Nyayadhish Suragbhai K Varu, Medical Officer Dr K A Shukal, LCPS, Private Secretary V L Purohit

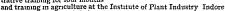
(CI) ARWANI His HIGHNESS RANA SINGHJI DEVI Sahib of Barwani a descendant of the Sisodia clan of Udaipur None of the Rulers of Barwani was ever a tributary of any of the Malwa Chiefs

19th July 19 2 Born ıst Ascended the Gadi

OFOI INTO

At Daly College Educated Indore where he passed the Diploma Examination in 1939 and Indore Christian College While in the Christian College joined the Officers Training Corps at Indore and received military training for six months

Administrative Training Received judicial and adminis trative training for four months



Invested with full Ruling Powers 18th October 104
Married In May 1943 Miharij Kumari Shri Dilhari unverba
Sahiba niece of HH Maharao Sahib of Cutch Heir Apparent Maharajakumar Antruddh Singhji-Born on the 21st May 1944
Recreations Tennis Cycle Polo Squish Hockey and Driving Sagar Villas Palace Salute II guns Area of State Address 1 1/8 sq miles Population 1 76 666 according to Census of 1941 Recenue for 1944 45 Rs 15 00 000

Administration of the State is carried on by H H with the assist ance of a State Council of three members constituted as follows -

HIS HIGHNESS THE RANA SAHIB BAHADUR

Vice President and Deuan RAJ RATNA RAI BAHADUR PANDIT A h Kaul MA (Cantab) Bar at Law Indicial Member RAJ BHUSHAN RAI BAHADUR M S DUTT

CHOWDHARI BA LLB

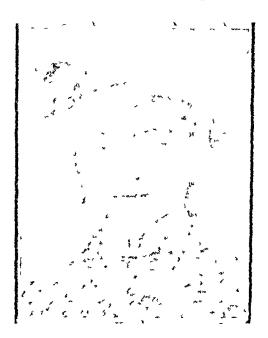
Recense Member RAJ SEWAR HAZARILAL JAIN BA LLB

If ar Efforts Immediately on the outbreak of the War the Barwani Durbar unreservedly placed all its resources at the disposal of His Majesty Since then contributions amounting to Rs 6 50 31' 8 0 have been made to the various War Loan and Funds t: 3 per cent Defence Bonds Rs 3 00 000 Interest Free Defence Bonds Rs 1 50 000 3 per cent War Loan (1949 5) Rs 1 50 31 8-0 3 per cent Victory Loan 1957 Rs 50 000

Donation to Empire's various War Funds Rs 1 70 708 this H H has also invested a sum of Rs 1 00 000 in 3 per cent Victory

Loan 1957 from his Privy Purse

PERSONAL STAFF Siaff Officer and Private Secretary Captain Maharajhuman Umeg Singilji Staff Officer and Huzur Secretary Captain Maharaj Captain Maharajauman KUMAR BANEY SINGHIL Staff Officer and Asst Private Secretary LUNWAR ARJUN SINGHJI



BENARES: H H MAHARAJA VIBHUTI NARAIN
SINGH BAHADUR (MINOR),
the present Ruler of Benares
Born: on 5th November, 1927
Succeeded April 5, 1939

H H the Maharaja being a minor, the administration of the State is carried on by a Council of Administration

The State of Benares under its Hindu Rulers existed from time immemorial and finds mention in Hindu and Buddhist literature. In the 12th century it was conquered by Sahab-uddin Ghori and formed a separate piovince of the Mohammadan Empire. In the 18th century, Raja Mansaram, an enterprising Zemindar of Gangapur, obtained a Sanad from the Emperor

Mohammad Shah of Delhi in the name of his son Raja Balwant Singh in 1738 and founded the Benares State, which comprised the four Sirkars of Benares, Ghazipur, Jaunpur and Chunar Raja Mansaram died in 1740 and his son Balwant Singh became the virtual ruler During the next 30 years attempts were made by Safadar Jung and after him by Shuja-ud-daula of Oudh to destroy the independence of the Raja, but the latter withstood them successfully, strengthened his position and built the fort of Ramnagar on the bank Raja Balwant Singh died in 1770 and was succeeded of the Ganges by his son Chet Singh He was expelled by Warren Hastings and Balwant Singh's daughter's son Mahip Narain Singh' was placed on the Gadi The latter proved an imbecile and there was maladministration, which led to an agreement in 1794 by which the lands held by the Raja in his own right were separated from the rest of the The direct control of the latter province was assumed by the British Government under an arrangement by which the surplus revenue was granted to the Raja while the former constituted the Do-On the 1st of April, 1911, the major portion of these Domains became a State The town of Ramnagar and its neighbouring villages were ceded by the British Government to the Maharaja in 1918 and became part of the State The State now consists of three districts, viz, Bhadohi, Chakia and Ramnagar H H the Maharaja of Benares, though a minor, is very an lous to see the successful end of the present The Council of Administration, war in favour of the British nation Benares State, have invested Rs 49,06,800 in war loans, and have also contributed nearly Rs 99,157 to H E the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, Rs 7,398 to the Lady Linlithgow's Red Cross Fund and Rs 7,318 to Red Cross War Purposes Efforts are in progress for the formation to Red Cross Week Fund; UP The officials of the of Civic Guards in the Districts of Benares State State have also contributed to His Excellency's War Purposes Fund

BHADARW SHPIMANT (NAMBAR) THALORF SAMED SHREE NATURES IST RANAJITSINUJI Ruler of

Bhadarwa (Rewa Kaptha) 10th November 1903 Born Succeeded ofth April 1935 invested with powers on 7th Oct 1935 Fdue At Raikumar College Rajkot Area miles excluding several Wantas in the Baroda State 1350 excluding Pobulation Wanta population Revenue Rs 2 to 000 Married Shree Jijirajkuverbasaheb of Rajpur (Kathiawar) Heir Maharaia humar

Sumarvijaysinhji born on 1st October 1942 The State enjoys full Civil powers and in Criminal matters



upto 7 years R I and fine up to Rs 10 000 The Rulers a Representative Member in the Chamber of Princes He is entitled to be received by the Governor of Bombry Survey settlement has been in troduced and permanent tinancy rights were granted in 1918. The Decean 'griculturists Relief 'et' the Child Murriage Restraint Act and such other reforms are enforced in the State Medical relief and education are free. The State has made good progress in education and has provided schools for every village having a population of more than 52 The State Police Force is thoroughly organised. The Judiciary and Executive are separate in the State. The Capital Town is supplied with electricity and pipe water. The Municipality has a majority of elected members. Village I anchrysts were introduced in every district on the auspicious occasion of the birth of the Yuveraj Saheb

War Serices During the list great War the State provided a number of recruits and contributed liberally to the various war funds. The State has always been loyal to the beingn British Government and the present Rana Sabeb has steadlastly adhered to his family tradition. The Rana Sabeb placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of the Crown on the outbreak of the present war and has contributed liberally to H.E. Lady Linhtingows Silver Trinket Tund. The Indian Red Cross Society. The Association for Moral and Society Playenee in India The China Day Funds and The Cujarat Agency War plane Fund and his also sanctioned a monthly contribution towards the War Purposes Fund till the successful termination of the War He was a Patron of the Grand Fete organised by the Gujerat Acency and Baroda Cantonment, for the War Purposes Fund

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Karbhari J M Vachharajani High Court Pleader Nyayadhish & Ma istrate P J Achtara Ba LLB Medical Officer DR LABHSHANAER H ACHARYA LCPS (Bom) MBBS (Madras) Address Bhadarwa (Rewa Kantha)



HARATPUR CAPT.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SHRI BRIJENDRA SAWAI SHRI BRIJENDRA SINGH BAHADUR,
BAHADUR JUNG, Ruler of
Bharatpur

Born 1st December, 1918 Succeeded his father in 1929 Two brothers, one sister

Educated in England and received administrative training in the State Invested with full ruling powers in October. 1939

Married youngest sister of

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, 18th June 1941 2 d, born 5th Nov, 1942, and 13th Nov, 1941, respectively

Area of State 1,972 square miles Population 575,625 Salute 19 guns Average Annual Revenue Rs 42,10,500

The State is administered by a Council, of which His Highness is President, and Rao Bahadur Thakur Hukam Singh, BA, Revenue Minister, officiating Vice-President and Dewan, the following being the ministers

Revenue Minister Rao Bahadur Thakur Hukam Singh, B A General Minister · Khan Sahib Mohammad Jamil Uddin, B A. Home Minister Rai Sahib Chaubey Yad Ram, B A Minister-in-Waiting Major Kunwar Sahib Brijendra Singh,

BA, LLB

A High Court of Judicature was established on 1st August 1942, the following being the judges Chief Justice Rai Sahib Madan Mohan Seth, MA, LLB Puisne Judge Pt Kunwar Kishan Shaima, MA, LLB

OTHER OFFICERS OF THE STATE.

Accountant General and Financial Secretary Pt Brij Ballabh Sharma, MA, BCom, BT General Secretary Pt Chandra Shekhar Secretary of the Council Raghunath Prasad Srivastava.

HAVNAGAR CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS MAHARATA RAOL SHREE SIR KRISH na kumar Sinhji Y C Z I MAHARATA of Bhavpagar

19th May 1912 Gohel Rajput and a direct descendant of Sejakji believed to have settled in the country about 1260

Educated Harron England

Married In 1931 to Vinaba Saheba 3rd daughter of H H Maharaja Shri Bhojrajji Has two ons and of Gondal two daughters

Succeeded to the Gads the death of his father Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhii KCSI on 17th



Invested with full ruling powers on 18th April 1931 July 1919

Heir Apparent : Yuvaraj Shri Veerbhadrasinhji Second Son Kumar Shri Shivabhadrasinhji

Area of the State 1 2961 square miles

Average Annual Revenue : Rs. 1 25 92 445 including Railway Population (1941) 618 429

Chief Products : Grain Cotton Sugar cane Groundnuts and Salt The Bhavnagar State Railway is 307 miles in length of Bhavnagar has a good and safe harbour for shipping

Noteworthy features in the administration of the State are -

A fixed privy purse for His Highness

The separation of Judicial from Executive functions

3 Decentralisation of authority

A Dhara Sabha (Legislative Assembly) consisting of 55 members of which the Dewan is the President was established by His Highness in 1941 and one of its non-official members is appointed on the Executive

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Mukhya Dewan! Anantrai P Pattani M A (Cantab) Nath Dewan NATAVARLAL M SURATI BA LLB

Judicial Assistant Maganial H Gandhi MA LLB Bar at Lan

Personal Assistant RAVISHANKER S BHATT M A (London) Educational Assistant HARJIVANDAS KALIDAS MEHTA

Salute : 13 guns

Capital Town ! Bhavnagar



HOPAL: Col AIR COM-MODORL HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SIKANDER SAULAT ITTIKHAR-UL-MULK MUHAMMAD HAMIDULLA KHAN. BAHADUR, GCSI, GCIE, CV.O, BA, LL.D, the present Ruler of Bhopal, succeeded his mother, Her late Highness Nawab Sultan Jehan Begum, in May, 1926, when, weighed down by age and cares of State, she abdicated in his favour to his accession, His Highness actively participated in the administration for nearly ten years as Chief Secretary and afterwards as Member Finance and Law and Justice He was also the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes during 1931-32, and attended

various sessions of the Round Table Conference in London to advise and participate in the deliberations of that body and its committees on the subject of political reforms for India This year again, he has been elected chancellor of the Chamber of Princes

An all-round sportsman au fait with every game, Eastern or Western, it is particularly in polo that His Highness is best known as one of the greatest players of the generation and enjoys international fame. No less conspicuous are his achievements in administration which functions directly under his personal and active supervision

The administration is assisted by a Legislative Council, which represents traders, cultivators, Jagirdars, and general urban interests elected through joint or mixed popular constituencies. Parallel with it, a Patels' Assembly representing a federation of rural communes stands for the great body of cultivators throughout the dominion. There is a complete separation between judicial and executive authority, the Government itself being subject to the laws it makes

Bhopal is notable as the principal Muslim State of Malwa and in India, second only to the State of Hyderabad. It is rich in deposits of iron, bauxite, mica, and other valuable minerals and is rapidly growing industrially. A number of manufacturing concerns like the Bhopal Textile Mills, the Straw-board Factory, the Sehore Sugar Factory, the Narbada Valley Refrigerated Products Co, the Central India Chemicals Ltd, the Hamidia Match Factory, a tent factory, an oil mill, a glue factory, besides several ginning and pressing factories, form the keystone of the new industrial order in Bhopal

In the present conflict as in the last Great War, the response of Bhopal has been most enthusiastic. Apart from contributions in the form of gifts, investments now exceeding a million and a quarter and subscriptions for the purposes of a wide war effort, His Highness' gift of American securities amounting to over £70,000 was accepted

by His Majesty for the formation of a Bhopal Squadron of fighters and the expenditure on the Army already the largest single item in the State budget has now been more than trebled and accounts for no less than 40 per cent of the total revenues of the State. The 20th (Bhopal) I field Ambulance a hospital unit equipped on up to date lines and the Sultama Infantry are already in the field. The latter has been replaced by another unit while a complete Mechanical Transport Unit which received its first training in Bhopal is now on active service. The latest additions to the State Forces are the Bhopal Army Service Corps and a Labour Battalion now on active service. Other contributions include important supplies of timber from State forests.

In March 1941 His Highness visited the Middle East front where he inspected the British and Indian Forces in the field and was present at the famous assault which ended in the subjugation of heran in Entrea. He also paid a visit to Ceylon and the North West Frontier Province where he inspected the defence arrangements and performed the opening ceremony of the hhyber Cunningham

Educational Hall

===

In addition to two convalescent homes in Bhopal and Mussoorle equipped at considerable cost most of the important buildings in the State have been converted to military use A comprehensive scheme of internal security embracing the organisation of a volunteer reserve for police work and the formation of a new battalion which replaces the Sulta ma Infantry is designed to relieve the British Military Command of the obligation to maintain the internal tranquillity of the State aerodrome somewhere in the State laid three years ago has experienced further expansion to serve as an important link in aerial communica Every possible expedient is being tried to make the State's contribution adequate for a total war effort. Several non official committees including women's organisations are in charge of soldiers welfare work whose family needs are given special attention A Red Crescent Society under Her Highness the Begum Consort provides amenities for troops abroad The Command Staff of the Bhopal State Forces has been re organised and arrangements are under way to mechanise a portion of the army Auxiliary nurses for the Government of India are being trained at the Prince of Wales Hospital Bhopal

A new department under the direct supervi ion of the Ruler has taken over charge of Civil Defence accommodation on a vast scale is made for hospitals for which which who other butkings have been requisitioned regular classes are held at several centres in the city to initiate the people in defence services of which the A R P and First Aid sections are already highly advanced Bhopal wis the first to organise its National War Front After a preliminary organisation in the city the ramifications of the movement have been steadily interlimited, into a scheme of wide rural publicity. The youth in rural areas has been organised into village guards formations. The strength of the forces hitherto mobilised exceeds 100 000 roughly

about 13 per cent of the total population of the State

Specially notable has been the success of the State effort to tide of or the present scarcity in food stuffs. The State has not only exported large supplies of grains especially wheat to areas hard hit by scarcity but has also maintained civiling supplies all over the State at cheap rates.

Bhopal-contd

Salute (21 guns within the State) Area. 19 gnns 7,000 sq miles -PopulationAbout 800,000

Hences-Apparent Col the Princess Gauhar-1-Taj Surayya Jah Nawab Abida Sultan Begum Other daughters of His Highness: Princess Mihr Taj Nawabzadi Sajida Sultan and Princess Qamar Taj Nawabzadi Rabi'a Sultan

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President — Alimartabat Motmid us sult in, Rai Bahadur Raja Sir Oudh Narain Bisarya, Bahadur, Midaiul Mahim Membere Alimartabat Dabir ul mulk, Ali Qadr Shuaib Qure bi, MA (Oxon), LLB, Bar at Law, (Home Minister), Alimartabat Limad ul mulk, Nazim ul Insha K. I. Haider, (Finance Minister), Alimartabat Sir Collin C. Garbett, K.C.I. J. C.S.I., C.M.G. (Revenue Minister), Alimartabat Mohsin Ali, M.Sc., I.S.L. M.I.I. (Minister for Public Works)

RINCESS AMD SULTAN—SURVAMED AFTER HER REVOUNED GRANDMOTHER, HIR HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SULTAN JAHAN BIGUM, CI GCSI, etc., is the eldest daughter of His Highness the present Ruler of Bhopal and Begum-consort, Her Highness the Nawab Mainiuna Sultan Shah Banu Begum Sahiba The Princess who has the official title of Nawab Surayya Jah Gauhar-1-Taj Begum is the heiress-apparent to the throne

On the 28th August 1913 She was brought up and educated in Bhopal under the enlightened guidance of her illustrious In 1933, the Princess was married to Nawab gråndmother Sarwar Alı Khan, and has one son

With her special knowledge of the humanities of classical Arabic and Persian, the Princess combines the best accomplishments of western education which she received under tutors of outstanding She is well known as an accomplished musician, a fine rider and polo player, a good shot, and an entertaining conversationalist, quite at home on a large variety of modern topics

For some years past, the Princess is being initiated in the art of administration under the care and guidance of her talented father, His Highness the present Ruler of Bhopal She has held charge of the Private Estate of His Highness as Chief Secretary in the Department of Sarf-1-Khas, which is entrusted with the administration of the estate and large schemes of agricultural development President of the Bhopal State Cabinet, a new body created since the beginning of the war to take charge of the administration in any emergency which might be caused by His Highness being away in the At present, all matters of State Administration decided by the Executive Council are submitted to this body, which functions under the direct supervision of His Highness the Ruler, on whose approval the decisions taken by it become operative

STAIL CABINET.

President Col Princess Abida Sultan Nawab Surayya Jah Gauhar i-Taj Begum Sahiba Members A M Sir Joseph William Bhore, K C S I, K C I F, C B E, C I E, Lconomic Adviser to His Highness, A-M Sir Liaqat Hayat Khan, Kt, Political Adviser to His Highness the Nawab, and A M Nasir-ul Mulk Sir Syed Liakat Ali, Kt, MA, LI B, Ex-Minister in Attendance to His Highness

HOR RAJA SHRIMANT
SIR RAGHUNATHRAO
SHANARFAO PANDIT
PANT SACHIV KCIE MADAR
UL MAHAN (most faithful) RAJA
OF BHOR

Born 1878 Education Collegiate Ascended Gadi 19 2 Representative Member of Princes Chamber (7 years) Visited En_land and the Con tinent of Europe 1930 and 1937 and had audience with Jung Emperor also attended

Coronation
Founder of Dynasiy Shan
karaji Member of Cabinet of
Eight in Chhatrapati Rajaram s

time 1698
Heir Shrimant Sadashiv
rao alias Bhausaheb B A



Area 910 Sq miles
Population 155 961 Recenue Rs 8 18 600 Dynastic Salute 9 guns

The State is of great historical interest in as much as it comprises territory on which the first battles were fought for Maratha independence. Forts of historical repute such as Torna. Rajgad and others lie in the State. It has also some very important caves of the Buddhist period.

The hereditary title of Raja was conferred on the Ruler in June 1935 He was made a permanent member of the Chamber of Princes in 1940 and a KCIE in January 1941 The Ruler enjoys full internal powers

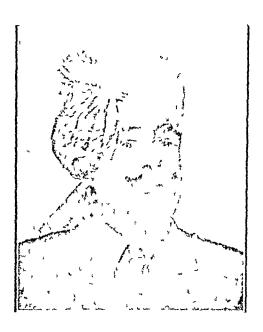
An Executive Council was introduced in 1924 and a Legislative Council was established in 1928 The Council consists of 3 members of whom 13 are elected including one as Vice President. A Minister is appointed from among the elected members since December 1943. The President is a nominated non official. The Privy Purse is mode rately fixed. There is an independent High Court in the State.

Frimary education is life treestups and scholarships are main tained for higher education. The S. S. Gangutaisaheb Pant Sachiv Wachanalaya a library named after the Raja Sahebs first wife and the Raja Raghunathrao High School named after His Highness were built in 19 8 and 1937 respectively.

Local Self Government Institutions like the Bhor Municipality the five Taluka Boards and the Notified Area Committees of Shirwal and Pali have an elected majority the President of Bhor Municipality being an elected non official

The State rendered valuable aid to Government in the construction of the Lloyd Dam at Bhatghar and is supporting the War effort as much as it can

The Raja Saheb is President of the Poona Boy Scouts Association and the Maharashtriya Mandal Poona



MIKANER. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS Maharajadhiraja Raj Raji shwar NARENDRA SHIROMANI MAHARAJA SRI SADUL SINGHJI BAHADUR IS the 22nd Ruler of Bikaner since its foundation by Rao Bikaji in 1465 His father, His late Highness Maharaja Sri Ganga Singhji Bahadur, G c s i , GCIL, GCVO, GBE, KCB, A -D -C , 11 D , reigned from 1887 to 1913 and the services rendered by him to the British Crown form one of the brightest chapters in the history of British connection with India

Born on the 7th Sept. 1902 Ascended the Throne on the 2nd February 1943

Salute Permanent 17 and Local 19

His Highness worked as Chief Minister from 1920-25 He was attached to H R.H the Prince of Wales' Staff during the latter's tour in India in 1921-22 He attended the Coronation Darbar at Delhi in 1911 when he was appointed a Page to H I M the King-Emperor George V and has visited Europe several times He accompanied his father to Europe when he attended the Peace Conference and the Meetings of the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1924

On the very day of his return from Europe in Sept 1938, in view of the then critical international situation as a result of the Czechoslovakian crisis, and again on the outbreak of the present World War in Sept 1939, His Highness, as the Heir-Apparent, placed his sword and personal services at the disposal of H I M the King Emperor

His Highness the Maharaja, following in the footsteps of his illustrious Father (with whom His Highness' elder son, the Maharaj Kumar accompanied to the Middle East), proceeded on Active Service to the Middle East Theatre of War in November 1943, with his second son, Captain Maharaj Kumar Sri Amar Singhji Bahadur In November 1944, His Highness proceeded to the Assam Burma Front to inspect the Bikaner Bijey Battery, which had taken a conspicuous part in the fight against the Japs in the Arakan and Manipur and Assam

State Administration . The Bikaner State ranks among the foremost progressive States of India, and the narration of the following facts, should be sufficient to establish the enlightened and modern nature of its Administration.

(a) Bikaner was the first State in Northern India to Indiciary (b) It was also the first State to establish a Chief Court in 1910 raise the Chief Court to the status of a High Court in 1922 and to give to the Judiciary complete independence and to separate effectively the Judiciary from the Executive

(a) It was the first State in Rajputana Elective Institutions (and so far the only one) to establish in 1913 a Legislative Assembly which at present enjoys an elected majority with wide powers of interpellation discussion of Budget etc Further reforms of far reaching and fundamental importance were announced recently (b) Local Self Government is firmly established in the State every Nizamat having a District Board and practically every town with a population of over 5 000 and some even with less a Municipality All Municipalities outside the Capital have elected Presidents

Education (a) Education is free in the State Primary Education is in force in the Capital as well as in 8 District Municipalities Besides a College teaching up to M A Classes there are no less than 17 High Schools 34 Middle and Lower Middle Schools and 172 Primary Schools in the State A Teachers Training School has also been established at the Capital (b) Special attention is devot ed to girls education Besides a girls High School (already announced to be raised to Intermediate Standard) and several other girls schools there is in the Capital an institution which is unique at least in Ral putana for the education and truining of Lumaries of the families of the Raiput Nobles under strict purdah arrangements This institution owes its existence to the interest and initiative of H H the Dowager Maharanin Sahib CI (c) A Montesson School for children of both sexes has also been established (d) A public school on modern lines has also been started to impart education according to latest methods of teaching (e) Liberal scholarships are also awarded to State subjects for prosecuting higher studies in technical subjects in India and abroad

"Medical Service" (a) The two large and thoroughly well equipped General Misopitals one for Mean and the other for Nomen and Children costing approximately 161 likhs have deservedly become centres of higher medical treatment for people belonging to other adjoining States and British territory and even distant parts of India Every branch of medical relief is in charge of specialists—expert and highly skilled Physicians Surgeons Oto laryngologist Radiologist Ophthalmic Surgeon Bacteriologist Pathologist and Dentist—and there are arrangements for the most up to date treatment by blood transfusion X Ray deep ray therapy radium etc. There is also a separate well-equipped Tuberculosis Hospital (b) In the Districts also first class Hospitals earls and there are no less than 45 Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State A Maternity and Child Welfare Centre functions in the City (c) The opening of an Ayurvedic College at

the Capital has also recently been announced

Revenue Gang Canal (a) The mann irrigation in the State is through the Gang Canal I twas the cherished dream of His late. Highness since 1899 1990 the time of the Great Famine to secure irrigation for his State and in 1995 of the Sutley Walley Project was mooted for harnessing the waters of the Sutley which was also to irrigate the northern portion of the State After protracted negotiations an agreement was reached in 1990 between the Punjab Bihaner and Bahavalpur Governments to carry out this Scheme The Canal now irrigates 737 765 acres in the north west of the State and was opened on the 26th Oct 1927 by Lord Irwin (b) The undertaking was one of exceptional difficulty 797 miles of the Main Canal and ir o miles of the feeder in the old Ghiggar bed had to be lined with concrete at a cost of about Rs 83 lakks Railway communications 157 miles in length to open up the Canal irrigated area had to be built involving very heavy additional outlay

(Bikaner-contd)

(c) The following facts about the Canal are outstanding—

(1) It is by far the longest concrete lined Canal in the world

(2) The length of the Main Canal from Ferozepore Head Works to Shivpur in the Bikaner State is 84 7 miles while the feeder and the distributaries are 850 8 miles long

(3) The cost of construction of the Canal including the share of the cost of Headworks amounted to over Rs 3 crores and 60 lakhs

(4) Besides the above, other expenditure connected with the Canal Colony, like the development of Railways, etc., amounting to about Rs 301 lakhs, was also incurred

(5) Much of this total expenditure of about 3 crores and 90 lakhs of rupees has been met from State Revenues or loans raised

in the State

(6) Lands were sold on conditions previously advertised, which were more advantageous than conditions prevailing in the Punjab

(7) The population of the Colony area has risen from 28,957 in 1921 to 1,43,129 in 1931 or an increase of 494 per cent and to 2,63,404 in 1941 or a further increase of 81 per cent

(8) The production of wheat and sugarcane has during this period increased from 2,935 and 16 Bighas respectively in 1928 to 76,490 and 12,382 Bighas respectively in the year 1943-44

Bhakra Dam (a) There is a very extensive area in the North in the Ganganagar, Padampur, Hanumangarh, Nohar and Bhadra Telisils which would also be irrigated when the Bhakra Dam Project is put into effect. According to this project, the gross area in the State likely to benefit by irrigation is about 12,05,600 acres. The State's share of the cost of this project is estimated at about Rs 8 crores. Should this Scheme materialise, practically the whole northern area of the State would come under irrigation. (b) Recently a most farreaching reform in the revenue administration of the State has been launched for the grant of Occupancy and Proprietary Rights to the cultivators throughout the State with powers of alienation and mortgage.

In the Canal area, full proprietary rights have been given to the

colonists and to the old settlers

Railway The Bikaner State Railway now extends to 883 05 miles and the capital invested amounts to more than 4½ crores, including a capital outlay of Rs 20 lakhs on its own Workshops

Census The population of the State according to the Census of 1941 is 12,92,938 This gives an increase of 38 I per cent over the figure of 9,36,218 recorded in 1931 The 1931 Census itself had recorded

an increase of 41 9 per cent over the Census of 1921

Privy Purse and Civil List (a) Bikaner State was one of the first Indian States in which was introduced, as long ago as 1902, the system of having a separate and well-defined Civil List and Privy Purse on modern lines and a clear dividing line between personal expenditure of the Ruler and that of the State (b) The allotment to Privy Purse and Civil List does not exceed 9 per cent of the ordinary revenues of the State and it has been laid down that in no case the amount drawn for the Civil List and the Privy Purse shall exceed the sum of Rs 20,00,000 a year

Nation-building Departments It is an accepted policy of the State that as far as practicable not less than 10 per cent of the total

revenues be spent every year on the Nation building Departments As it is the expenditure on Beneficent Departments amounts to

Rs 26 86 523 (Budget Estimates for 1944 45)

Water Supply and Rural Reconstruction— The Sadul Water Supply and Rural Reconstruction Fund has recently been established for providing drinking water and drainage facilities to the people of the Capital and other towns and an additional annual provision of Rs 1 lakh has been sanctioned in the State Budget for the construction of wells tanks and bunds in rural areas

Abolium or Reduction in Taxation —With a view to alleviate the hardships of people. His Highness has been pleased since his accession to the Throne in February 1943 to abolish the import duty on articles of personal use in addition to the remission of several traditional and customary levies and the reduction in other taxes and cesses

In a Proclamation dated the 23rd Oct 1041 His late Highness had amounced that the following 8 principles of good Government would as teretofore be scrupulously adhered to by himself and his successors—

(1) Reign of Law including certainty of Law and the recognition of the equality of all the subjects of the State high

or low before the Law
Security and Protection of Life and Property and of Rights

and Individual Liberty

(3) Independence of a competent and trained Judiciary and the provision of adequate machinery for the adjustment of disputes between individuals and between individuals and the State

4) Financial Credit and Stability

Efficiency and Continuity of Administration

(6) Clear demarcation of State expenditure and the personal expenditure of the Ruler and a definite and fixed percent age of the Ordinary Revenues of the State as the Civil List of the Ruler sufficient to meet his personal expenses and to maintain his position and dignity

(7) Utilisation of as large a proportion as possible of the resources of the State for the benefit of the people and especially in what are known as Nation building activities and Benefi

cent Departments and

(8) Beneficent Rule in the interests of the general well being and contentment of the subjects of the State and the increasing association as circumstances and local conditions permit of the people with the Government through the Legislative Assembly Local Boards and other Elective Institutions

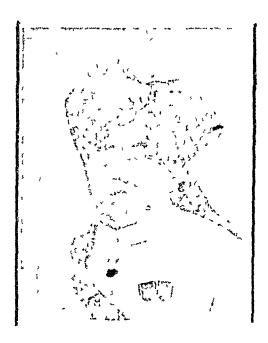
Area 23 317 sq miles In point of area Bikaner is the 6th largest of all the Indian States excluding Kalat and the second largest

ia Rajputana

Revenue Ordinary Rs 2 05 46 414 Capital and Extraordinary

Rs 62 32 7-0 Total Rs 2 67 79 134 (Estimates for 1044 45)

His Highness is married to the sister of H H Maharaja Sri Gulab Singipii Bahadur of Rewa and has two sons Major Maharaj Kumar Sri Karni Singhi Bahadur the Heir Apparent and Captain Maharaj Kumar Sri Amar Singhii Bahadur and a daughter who is married to Maharaj Kumar Sri Bhagwat Singhii Bahadur Heir Apparent of Udapiur State



SHREE RAVATWALA SAHEB, Ruling Chief of Bilkha, scion of the illustrious Vala Kathi Rajput clan and belongs to the Oghad Viram branch of the Jetpur House

Boin 19th January, 1905

Educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot

Darbar Shree Ravatwala Saheb, the senior-most member in the family of Darbar Shree Alawala, won the Kanthadwala succession case and ascended the Gadi on 19th January, 1928

Married Bai Shree Devkunverba Saheba in February,

1928 Hen-Apparent Prince Jaswant Singhji

Administration. The Chief Saheb is keen on the advancement of his State and on a higher standard of living for his subjects. With this object he made strenuous efforts to consolidate his Giras which were lying scattered under the exchange system and secured complete sovereignty over the towns of Bilkha, Medarda and Chital which were Majmu till 1935. Bilkha, the capital of the State, is equipped with electricity and possesses good roads. It has a Middle School, a Taluka School and Girls' School and the Chief Saheb is anxious to raise the Middle School to a full fledged High School as early as possible. There is a hospital in Bilkha for medical aid to the people. The Chief spares no efforts to provide his people with amenities of life.

Revenue The system of Bhagbatai prevails in the State, but the Chief Saheb has granted proprietory rights to the Kheduts on their holdings

Sports The Chief Saheb is a great lover of sports and Shika and is keenly interested in cricket, tennis, billiards, golf and volley ball He won the Kathiawar Gymkhana Tennis Challenge Cup, the Billiards Cup, and the Gibson Volley Ball Challenge Shield in 1940 A good marksman, he has shot nearly 20 lions and 50 panthers in his own limits of the Gir Forest He is also adept at riding and owns some of the best Kathi horses

The Chief Saheb visited England on the occasion of the coronation of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor George VI in 1937 and toured over the Continent

The State has an area of 16, quare miles and a population of 45 000 Revenue Rs 7 00 000

The Chief Saheb exercises jurisdiction over 29 villages of which bilkha kunkaya. Medarda and Chital are towns of some commercial importance and afford scope for development industrially

Transport The town of Bilkha is connected by the Junagadh vhate Railway and is a Station on the Junagadh Vi avadar section of the Gondal Railway Medarda is served by a regular motor service letween Medarda and Junagada and Junagada and Junagada and Junagada

Irrigation The State has recently built a tank named Ravatsagar which irrigates 1 000 acres of land

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Dewan I LIIAN SAHEB IN R PAPARI BA
Naib Delan Gulabchand M Varharie

Le al Idiiser H J I Lihanderia BA LL B

Sar Nyayadhish P D Kandar BA LL B

Tulor and Companion N M Kaji BA LL B

Chief Medical Officer DR V D Oza L CPS

PRINCE JASWANTSIMIJI
Herr Apparent was born
on 19th November 19 8
Is a keen sportsman like his
father and is the captain of the
Chaudhri High School Rajkot
CS a first class tennis player
has shot I lion and 4 panthers

The Chief Saheb has two daughters the eldest Kumari Shree Mandkunverba born 28th December 19 9 is brilliant in studies and is the first Kumari in her community to go up to the Matriculation class in Nathiawar





HIGHNESS HADENDRA
SHIROMANI DEO SAR
BULAND RAI MAHARAJA DHIRAJ
MAHARAO RAJA BAHADUR
SINGHJI BAHADUR, MC,
MAHARAO RAJA OF BUNDI

Boin March 17, 1921, Succeeded to the Gadi on April 23

Educated Mayo College Administrative training Police Training Coll, Moradabad 1949, and 1 cs Probationers Coure at Dehra Dun, 1941

Married The eldest daughtr of H H the Maharaja of Ratlah, April, 1938 Heir-apparen Maharaj Kumar Ranjit Sinh was born on 13th Sept, 199

War efforts All the resources of the State and the personal

services of the Ruler have been placed at the disposal of the Imperial Government

War Services Entered the Army in 1942 and posted to the Officers' Training School, Bangalore Commissioned in the Probyt's Horse (Indian Armoured Corps) Served in the Burma campaign Wounded 2nd March, 1945 Received the immediate award of the Military Cross, April 1945, for conspicuous gallantry during the attack on Merktila.

His Highness is the head of the Hara Clan of Chauhan Rajputs and stands fourth in order of precedence amongst the Princes of Rajputana

Bundi City is one of the most picturesque and historically interest-

ing towns in Rajputana

Area of State 2,200 square miles Population in 1941 2,49,374 Salute 17 guns Annual tribute to Govt Rs 70,400 Revenue Rs 33 lakhs in 1944

COUNCIL.

President His Highness Maharao Raja Bahadur Singhji Bahadur, M.C. Dewan and Finance Minister. A. W. Robertson, CIE, OBE, DFC. Health and Education Minister. Rai Bahadur Dr. D. N. Ahluwalia, M.B. Home Minister. Rai Sahib S. R. Jhamaria. Revenue Minister. Rao Sahib Thakur Mahipal Singh. Minister-in-Waiting. Maharaja. Sheo. Nath. Singh.

HIGH OFFICIALS OF 1HF STALE.

Chief Justice Pandit G L Dhanopia, MA, LLB, I G of Police and Military G T Beer, Puisne Judge. Pandit J N Tikku, BA, LLB, Accountant General Kedar Mal Kabra, Supdit of Customs and Excise Pt Rim Dutt, MA, LLB, Executive Engineer B N Sharma, CE, ANIE Sessions Judge Pandit D S Dave, BA, LLB, Director of Public Instruction K R Chandra Dip Singh, BA, LT, Secretary Council Raj Rajeshwar Nath Jain, Conservator of Forests S Z Bukhari

AMBAY His Highess NAIAM UD DAULAH MUNTAZLLMULF MOMIN KHAN BAHADUR DILAVERIUNG NAWAR Mirza Hussain LANAR BAHADUR Nawab of Cambus (a first class State with powers to try capital offences) is a Mogul of Shiah Faith of the Najam-c Sani I amily of I crsia 16th May 1911

Succeeded to the Gads on 1st January 1915 Ascended 13th December 1930 with full powers

L.ducated 1t Rajkumar Col lege Rajkot till April 19 8 spent a year in Europe accompanied

by his tutor and companion Area of the State 39 sq miles Population 96 501 (Census 1941)

Rs 1 50 540 (on the average of the last Salute years normal income) 11 guns Heir Ipparent Janah Waliahad Bahadur Nawabzada Mirza

Muhammad Jafar Ali Khan born on 15th October 1936
Capital Cambay with a population of 32 048 Capital Cambay with a population of 35 948 stands at the head of the Gull of Cambay The historically important buildings are the Lal Bagh where it is said the forces of the Vlogul Emperor Akbar stayed when he visited Cambay the Nothi where the East India Company established a factory in the year 1613 and the site known as Dil Khush the country seat of the then Nawab of Cambay where now stands the Muslim Hostel It was built in 180 and planned and executed by Col C Reynolds Surveyor General of Western India

Industries -The State has a Textile Mill two Match Factories one Starch factory one Glue factory being constructed Besides dressing of cornelian and agate and some precious stones is done

Political Relations -Political relations with the Government of India through the Political Agent Gujarat States Agency Bulsar and the Hon ble the Resident at Baroda and for the State of Western India and Gujarat Baroda Principal reforms existing in the State -

(1) All services pensionable (2) Extension of Survey and Settlement to every village in the State (3) Primary Education & Medical Relief free (4) Liberal endowments for the benefit of widows and the destitute (5) Introduction of beneficial measures for relief of agricultural indebtedness (6) Village Panchayats in each village (7) Independent High Court

For the more efficient administrations of the State State Council is set up with the Dewan as the vice President and three other members

Dets and to Pr id to St to Concil Raish BS P Museum MSS S or Member (Member C S S point) M K Root BA LLB Member for Law and Record S C, D sai BA, LLB Member for Deviron A A, Naco 1 B,C (Civil) II is Secretary N P Sayred BA LLB



HAMBA HIS
HIGHNESS RAJA
LAKSHMAN SINGH,
the Ruler of Chamba State,
is a Rajput of the Surajbansi
Race and the progenitors of
the dynasty have ruled in
Chamba for fourteen
hundred years.

Born: On 8th Decem-

ber, 1924

Succeeded his father on the 7th December, 1935

Invested with Ruling Powers on 4th May 1945.

Educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore

Area of State 3,127 square miles.

Population 1,68,938

Revenue 13,00,000.

Salute · II guns

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Dewan.

J SLATTERY, CBE

Revenue Member:

R S RAGHUBIR SINGH, PCS. (Retd)

General Manager:

LALA GURDITTA MAL

Judiciary is separate from the Executive

Chamba is one of the oldest principalities in India and has been ruled by the same dynasty since its foundation in A D. 550.

Address: Chamba, Punjab.

HHATARPUR His HIGHNESS MAHARATA BHAWANI SINGH TU DEO BAHADUR of Chhatarpur Born August 18 1021 Ascended the Gadi On

16th April 1932

Educated Daly College Indore and Agricultural Institute Naini, Allahabad His Highness was invested

with full ruling powers on

Dec 20 1942

Chhatarpur 15 a Sanad State in the Bundelkhand Agency with its own Laws

Police etc paying no tribute It is situated North latitude 24° 21 and 25 15 Last longitude

79° 29 and 80 15 bounded by Hamirpur District and other States of Central India The ruler of the State enjoys the hereditary title of Maharaja with a salute of II guns and is accorded the courtesy of return visits by the Viceroy

WAR EFFORTS

On the outbreak of war the Darbar placed the entire resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor The Darbar have contributed Rs 25 000 from the State towards H E the Viceroy s War Purposes Fund and various other small donations. The State has also invested Rs 40 000 in 3% Defence Bonds and Rs 10 000 in Interest Total contributions from the State and the Free Bonds public up to December 1944 amounted to Rs 38 393

Nearest Railway Station Harpilpur and Mahoba 33 miles from Chhatarpur

Population 184 720 (1941 census)

I 130 square miles Area

Objects of interest The famous Khajuraho temples Rajgarh Palace Gangau Dam and Reservoir Ranch waterfall Recreation Riding Shikar Squash Racquets Tennis

Cricket and Hockey

Dewan

Address' The Palace Chhatarpur

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICER Rai Bahadur Shambhu Nath BA LLB



THHOTA-UDEPUR. H MAHARAWAL Shri Natwarsinhji FATEHSINHJI, Ruler of Chhota-Udepur State in Gujarat

16th November 1906 BornSucceeded to the Gadi. On 29th August 1923 Was invested with full powers on 20th June 1928

Educated • At Rajkumar College, Raikot

Married In 1927, Shri Padmakunver Basaheb, daughter His late Highness The Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla, and after her demise married on the 5th December 1928. Shri Kusumkunver Basaheb, daughter of H H The Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla

H H. 1s a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right

Visited Europe in 1926 and in 1937. Heir-Apparent · Yuvaraj Shri Virendrasinhji, born on 24th October 1937

Area of the State 1 890 34 square miles Population 1 162,292 Attached State Gad Boriad, area 128 sq miles Population 13,120

Rs 24,08,393 Salute Gross Revenue o guns

Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay, Royal W I Turf Club, Bombay, British Union Club, London, S. F. Gymkhana, Chhota-Udepur, The Cricket Club of India, Bombay

Recreation Shooting, Cricket, Riding, etc Tribute The State pays as Ghasdana Rs 7,805 to H H The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda The State and it receives Tanka or tribute from the Estates of Chorangla & Gad.

There are manganese, galena and marble mines in the State. There are telephone connections State owns the Railway in its limits in the Town and Taluka Headquarters In the capital there are

electric and water works There is also a Dak Bungalow.

Immediately on the declaration of War, His Highness placed at the disposal of His Majesty his personal services and the resources Since the outbreak of War, the Contributions of the State following contributions have been sent from the State -Rs 4,050 to the Indian Red Cross Society Rs 1,56,196 to H E the Viceroy's War Rs 7,000 to the Gujarat States' Spitfire Plane Fund Purposes Fund Rs 3,200 to Baroda Residency War Fete Fund Rs 1,475 Miscellaneous Funds Rs 350 for China Celebration Day Rs 5,80,200 Defence Loans Rs 950 Interest Free Bonds Rs 7,100 Defence Saving Certificates Rs 500 to Amenities Fund Central and Taluka War Committees have been formed to further the war effort

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Commanding Officer Major Maharaj Naharsinhiji Military Force Dewan Rad Bahadur Dhirajlal H Desai B A Personal Assit to the Dewan K S Prakramsinhiji, B A (Cantab), Bar-at-Law High Court Judge L C Sheth, B A, LL B Revenue Officer K N Panimagalore, B A, LL B Dist & Sess.ons Judge C G Desai, B A LL B First Class Magistrate & Nyayadhish N C Brahmachari, B A, LL B Superintendent of Police K S Ranjitsinhii Chowan Chief Medical Officer and Jail Supdi Dr R M Dave, M B B S (Bom), L M (Dublin), Z U (Vienna) Customs and Abkari Officer M S Afte, B A, LL B PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

CHITRAL HIS HIGH
ANTSS HAJI MAHAM
MAD MUZATIAR UL
MULL HONORARY COLONEL
CHITRAL STATE SCOUTS
the pre ent ruler of Chitral
State

Born 16th October 1901
Nationality The Chit
ral dynasty traces their
descent to Amir Timur the
Famous Tamerlane through
this grandson Sultan Hussain
the Emperor of Herit

Mirza Ayab the grand son of Sultan Hussain came to Chitral as an exile and



married the daughter of the then ruler of Chitral who proudly styled himself the descendant of Alexander the Great. The issue of the marriage was the founder of the present dynasty

His Highness was educated in the Islamia College. Peshawar and was the Governor of Turekho Province before his accession. On 29th July 1913 when his clder brother died without a male issue His Highness succeeded to the Gadi. His Highness takes a keen interest in the welfare of his subjects and had enjoyed great popularity among them even before he became the Ruler which was demonstrated at the time of his accession.

The ruling family is staunchly loyal to the British Crown In war and peace the rulers have given undeniable proof of their devotion In 1919 in alliance with the British Govern ment forces the Chitral State Army occupied the Afghan Can tonment at Birkot and captured guns and other war materials

Chtral State occupies a strategic position on the extreme north west of India In the present war the Ruler has assured the Government of his steadlast loyalty and devotion The State has been contributing Rs 10 000 annually to the War Purposes Fund and Rs 3 000 5 000 to the Red Cross Organization

Salute 11 guns

Area of State 4 000 sq miles

State Forces Known as the Bodyguard number

5 000 trained men



OCHIN H H. SRI
RAVI VARMA, Maharaja
of Cochin State.

Born 16th Vrischigam, 1041 M E

Educated. Privately

Ascended the Musnad 13th October, 1943

Cochin is a maritime State lying in the south-west corner of India

Salute · 17 guns

Atea 1,480 sq. miles

Population 1,422,875 (1941)

A substantial measure of responsible government has been introduced in Cochin. The Government of the State is

carried on by His Highness the Maharaja through the Diwan in relation to 'reserved subjects' and through a Minister responsible to the Legislature, appointed under the Government of Cochin Act, in relation to 'transferred subjects' A Legislative Council with a predominant non-official majority and elected on a very wide franchise has been constituted

In point of education the State occupies a front rank among the Indian States and Provinces There are 702 educational institutions in the State, including five First Grade Colleges, with a total strength of 1,90,962 students Besides these there are 286 unrecognised indigenous schools with a strength of 6,827 students

The State maintains 57 Allopathic Hospitals and Dispensaries, 7 Ayurvedic Hospitals, 29 Dispensaries and 8 Vishavaidyasalas Local administration is carried on by six Municipalities and 87 Panchayats in the villages

His Highness has placed the entire resources of the State at the disposal of the Imperial Government for the victorious prosecution of the war. To mark the occasion of His Highness' Installation, a donation of one lakh of rupees has been made to the Cochin State Military Benevolent Fund launched for the benefit of ex-servicemen from the State, in the Navy, Army, Air Force, and the Cochin State Forces. The State has been contributing to H. E. The Viceroy's Fund Rs. 10,000 a month from August 1940 onwards. Nearly Rs. 4,60,000 has been contributed to other funds. In February 1945, His Highness gave one lakh of rupees to H. E. the Viceroy's Fund. Cochin is playing a worthy part in supplying the needs of India's Defence Services.

Diwan Sir George Boag, KCIE, CSI

Minister P V Lonappen, BA, BL

>OOCH BEHAR Ho\ CAPT HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SIR TAGADDIPENDRA NA RAYAN BHUP BAHADUR K C I L

15th December 1915 Succeeded to the Gad: on the 20th December 19 2 Educated at Harrow and Trinity Hall Educated Cambridge His Highness was invested with full Ruling Powers on 6th April 1936

Area of the State 1 318 35 sq Population miles 639 898 Revenue

About Rs 94 lakhs Permanent Salute 13 guns

RULING FAMILY

Her Highness The Maharani Saheba daughter of His late Highness the Maharaja Sayajırao Ğaekwar of Baroda Brother Maharajkumar Indraji

tendra Narayan Sisters Maharajkumarıs Illa Devi (Ranı Illa Devi of Tripura) Gayatri Devi (Her Highness Maharam Sahiba of Jaipur) Menaka Devi (Her Highness Maharani Sahiba of Dewas Jr) WAR CONTRIBUTIONS

In the last Great War all the resources of the State were placed at the disposal of Government and the then Ruler's brother Prince Hitendra Narayan joined the fighting forces in France In the pre sent war His Highness has placed his personal services and the resour ces of the State at the disposal of His Majesty and has contributed

more than Rs 2 lakhs to date Further contributions are under con War Bonds of about 44 lakhs have also been purchased

STATE COUNCIL

President HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA BHUP BAHADUR Chief Minister SIRDAR D K SEN MA BCL (Ovon) LLB

(Dub) BAR AT LAW

M 17 PAI KA LI CIARAN GANGULI RAHADU DA BCS (Retd.)
Rev ue Ministe Majo Rajumar Rajenda S og Ba taw Household
Minister and S C Roy Si og Kasa Er B L Pulb c H ali! had Education Minister
(represe tin the nonficial group of the Legi lative Co nell to whom 1 is
respon bible Secy H A SEN GUTA BL

HIGH COURT

RAI SUBODH CHANDRA DUTT B H DUR BL Distr t & Sess us Jud e B ngal (R td) Chief J t c Sr jut T P Mulhe je M.A BL Pul e Jud e

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

All the members of the Stat Co neal with the following Addit of 1 M subers rpt e tedifferent i terests in the Stat I no view f the general constit to 1 dev logment al dia s who he list Highn is has be no placed increase as the umber of the mon fiscal metabols; no possible to mon-sil industrial place as the umber of the mon fiscal metabols; not substitute that the state of the mon fiscal metabols; not substitute that the substitute the substitute that the substitute that the substitute that the substitute that the substitute that the substitute that the substi



EWAS STATE (SENIOR BRANCH) HON CAPT HIS Highness Maharaja Sir VIKRAMSINHA RAO PUAR. KCSI ci June 12, 1941, BA, Sena Sapta Sahasri, Maharaja of Dewas State (Senior Branch)

4th April Succeeded to the Gadi on the

21st Dec 1937

Educ Privately and afterwards at the Christian College, Indore, and Rajaram College, Kolhapur

Married In 1926 Shrimant Pramila Bai Sahib Maharaj, a princess of the House of Jath

Hen-Apparent Shrimant Yuvaraj Krishanji Rao Puar Other Abasahib Maharaj children. (1) Shrimant Maharaj

Kumari S S Shalim Raje, (2) Shrimant Maharaj Kumari Vijaya Raje,

(3) Shrimant Maharaj Kumari Urmila Raje

War Services His Highness after completing his military training at the OTC. Indore, and OTC, Mhow, had been on active service

overseas, attached to the 2/5th Marathas in the Middle East
At the request of H H the Maharaja Holkar, H H presided over the administration of the Holkar State with full Huzur powers for 7 months during Maharaja Holkar's absence from his State quishing charge of the Holkar State administration, H H returned to his own State in May 1943 and resumed his ruling powers, terminating the Council of Regency which was set up when H H went overseas "H H left the Capital on the Jan 23, 1945 to on active service visit the Central Mediterranean Indian Forces Specially Mahratta Troops fighting on Italian Front and returned on 24th Feb after visiting units serving in Iraq and Middle East

WAR EFFORTS OF THE STALE.

Total war purposes contribution donations, and war purposes gifts to end of Sept 1944 amounted to Rs 38,800 Investments in various war purposes loans, amounted to Rs 1,40,000 The Dewas Senior Medical Detachment of 40 provided by the State in 1940 is, at present The expenses in this behalf are borne by the State prisoner of war which amounted to end of Sept 1944 to the extent of Rs 61,500 Presented Canteen car to 2/5th Maratha Light Infantly worth Rs 10,000 Spent towards war purposes training Rs 13,000 publicity and other war purposes expenses to end of Sept Total expenses and investments amount to Rs 2,74.548 11,248 Area 449 50 sq miles Population 89,479 Revenue Rs 10,50,000

Salute: 15 guns EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President Political Law and Revenue Rao Bahadur Rajmantrapravin Sardar K P Naidu Home Member Major Sardar Shankar Rao A Pawar, Gambhir Rao, Jagirdar of Khatamba and Amarpura Finance Member Rao Sahib Rajsevasakta Sardar Shankar Rao B Kothari Trade Member Capt Sardar Ramchandra Rao Nanaji Rao Salunkhe Army Member Lt Col Sardar Ramchandrarao Jayasinghrao Ghorpade, Jagirdar of Akalya.

DEWAS STATE (JR)
CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJA SHRINANT
YESHWANTRAO BHAUSAHEB
PAWAR

Born March 1905 Educ Mayo Coll Ajmer attended Law terms at the Inner Temple London and has completed a course of Military training at Indore Succeded Dec 2 1943

Salute 15 Guns Area 420 Sq Miles Revenue Lakhs

H H. received administrative training in Revenue and Settle ment Departments at Gwalior and acquired practical experience of administration during the

regime of his late father. In agg8 when his father went to Europe H H then Heir Apparent conducted the State administration Many beneficent reforms were introduced at his instance notable among them being Harijan uplift work. H H is a keen sportsman and a good Shikari and has visited Europe many times

Maharaj Kuman Alaknandabai Sahiba Jadhay o Be younger sister of H H is the President of the State Eventive Council since 1936 and also holds the position of Rajyadhikan Other members of the Council are Dr P S Deshmukh ya Dibil Bar at Law (Political) Sardar T S Pawar Ba LLB (Retenue) Sardar G S Gandhye Ba LLB Dar at Law (Law and Vinicipalities) V D Deshpande (Finance and PWD) D R Lahin Ma (Education and Health) Rao Saheb M L Deshmukh (Retd Dy SP of CP)

(Army and Poice) Sardar \ Pisal (General) B Patel (Agriculturist) and D Dubey (Merchant) Peoples Representatives

H is assisted by the Council whose duty and powers are defined by the Executive Govt Act 1937. The Raj Sabha with a majority of elected representatives has powers of interpellation Budget discussion and passing of resolutions for ventilating public grievances. The Janapratinudin Mandal with an elected majority controls almost all nation building departments. The body has final powers in all Depts subject to veto by H H. There is a Public Service Recruitment Board for State services. Members in charge of the Depts are advised by non-official Advisory Committees. The Debt Conciliation Board has given great relief to the peasantry

The industrial development of the State is also making rapid progress. The Soap Factory Biscuit Factory Cotton Spinning Mill Flour and Sugar Mills. Tannery and the handloom industry of Sarangpur are worthy of mention. A new scheme of crop damage insurance was introduced in the State two years ago, and is making good progress.

On the outbreak of the present war all the resources of the State were iplaced at the disposal of the two for the prosecution of the war Donations to the various war funds amount to over Rs 1 25 000

H H has invested Rs 2 00 000 in Defence Bonds



HAR (C.I): LT HIS
HIGHNLSS MAHAPAJA
ANAND RAO PUAP SAHEB
BAHADUP. Born 24th Nov

Succeeded to the Gadi by adoption on the 1st Aug 1926.

Education His Highness after completing his Coll career in Daly Coll, Indore, visited Lingland twice in 1937 and 1938 Invested with full Ruling Powers on 16th March 1940 Salute 15 guns Area. 1,800 24 sq miles Average Revenue Rs 30,00,000 including revenue of the Khasgi, Thakurates, Bhumats and Jagirs, etc. Population: 253,258 as per 1941 Census

Was Contributions On the outbreak of the war His

Highness placed entire resources of the State and his personal services at the disposal of the British Govt The Darbar contributed Rs 1,15,000 out of which Rs 65,000 was donated from His Highness' private purse for the purchase of a light tank complete with arms, the contribution includes a donation of Rs 5,000 towards the Lord Mayor's Air Raid Victims Fund. Defence Bonds of the face value of Rs 68,000 and interest free Bonds of the value of Rs 35,000 have also been purchased by the Darbar and liberal donations from the officials and public amounting to Rs 15,000 have been made to the War Fund, Red Cross and other Funds In Dec 1942 H H further donated a sum of Rs. 70,000 towards H E the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund for the purchase of a Spitfire A sum of Rs 15,000 was donated towards Her Excellency's Appeal for Red Cross Funds and in honour of Allied Victory in Tunisia and towards Funds in England Very iccently a sum of Rs 2,95,000 has been invested in War Loan 1953-55 from His Highness' Khasgii and Besides, the Darbai has invested a sum of Rs 2,00,000 State Funds in 3 per cent War Loan 1951-54

The State has sent a Demonstration Platoon of 32 men, posted at Mhow 27 men have joined the Garrison Bn raised from C I States 6 signallers and 2 tailors from the State Infantry have been supplied to Govt 18 labourers were supplied for Assam Road Construction A couple of doctors have received emergency commissions

STAIR COUNTIL.

President Lt H H MAHARAJA ANAND RAO PUAR SAHEB BAHADUR. Dewan and Vice-President M K KHER, BSC, LL B Revenue Member RAI SAH'B R SAHAI Offg Judicial Member G B PANDIT, BA LL B Darbar and Council Secretary R M PURANIA, MA, LL B Finance Secretary RAO SAHIB G R KHANWAIKAR

HARAMPUR HH
MAHARANA SIRI VIJAYA
DEVJI MOHANDEVJI RANA
Raja Saheb of Dharampur
Born 1884 Ascended the
Gadi 19 1 Educated At
the Rajkumar College Rajkot
Warried In 1995 A S
Rasikkunverba daughter of H
H Maharaja Shri Gambhirsinhji
Maharaja of Raupula and after

Marica In 1905 A S Rasikkunverba daughter of H H Maharaja Shri Gambhirsinhji Maharaja of Rajpipla and after her demise in 1907 A S Man harkunverba (Deed Jan 1939) daughter of Lumar Shri Samantsinhji of Palitana

The State has the unique distinction a Banner having been by Queen Victoria in 1874

His Highness is a Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right Has visited Europe

Spitzbergen Iceland Norway Sweden China Japan Federated Malaya States Java Sumatra Manila Egypt Syria Iraq Palestine Australia Tasmania New Zealand USA Cuba Costa Rica Panama Their Highnesses were received by Their Majesties the Ling and Queen in 194

At the outbreak of war in 1939 His Highness who was on tour abroad offered from Naples his personal services and placed all the State resources at the disposal of the British Government War Contribu tions -Towards His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund and Gujarat States Agency & Baroda Cantonment War Purpo es Fund -Rs 39 430 from H H the Maharaja Saheb public & servants Princess Rajendrakunver Bain Saheb and Public Ladies contributed Rs 1 007 8 o towards H E the Marchioness of Linhthgow's Silver Trinket Fund H H the Maharaja Saheb contributed Rs 7 000 towards the purchase of a Spitfire offered by the Ruling Princes of the Gujarat States Agency to His Majesty A further contribution of Rs I 500 was given to the Gujarat States Agency and Baroda Canton ment War Funds towards the purchase of a Guiarat Agency Fighter Plane As Patron and Supporter of the War Fete held at Baroda Resi dency on the 14th December 1940 H H the Maharaja Saheb donated Rs 500 His Highness the Maharaja Saheb State servants and the public have purchased Defence Bonds worth Rs 4 to 618 British War Bonds worth Rs 16 000 & Postal Defence Certificates worth Rs 5 000 Indian Red Cross Society Dharampur Rs 9 9 2 State purchased National Savings Certificates of Rs 50 000 and state servants and Public of Rs 14 810 Heir Maharaj humar Shri Nar hardevji BA (Bom) MA (Cant) Area of the State 704 sq miles Population 1 73 336 Revenue Rs 14 lakhs Salute Permanent 9
personal 11 Recreation Shooting Music and Travelling PERSONAL STAFF

P nate S creta y Shrun ti Sushila D Bi thai P onal A s ta t Bhogulat | Mody Assuta t S cr ta y J gm hand C Shah STATE COUNCIL

P ident I O Sampson u.B E 172 (Retd.) Revenue Member 5 J Desai B.A. L w M mber B T Shah B.A. 11. B



HOLPUR LT-Col HIS HIGHNESS RAIS-SIPAHDAR-UD-DAULA ul-Mulk Saramad Raj Hai HIND MAHARAJADHIRAJ SIR SAWAI MAHARAJ RANA SINGHJI UDAI BHAN BAHADUR LOKENDRA DELER JUNG JAI DEO, GCIE, KCSI, KCVO, Maharaj Rana of Dholpur

February 12th Born 1893

Succeeded to the Gadi in 1911 and assumed March full ruling powers in 1913.

His Highness was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma examination and won several prizes, and then for a brief period in the Imperial Cadet Corps, after which he went on an educational tour to the Western Countries of Europe He was a Member of the first two Round Table Conferences and visited England in 1930-31

Married To the sister of the present Rais of Badrukhan one of the very old Houses of the Phulkian States

Area of the State 1,221 sq miles

2,86,901. Population

Rs 19,74,000 Revenue

Permanent 15 guns, personal 17 guns Salute

STATE COUNCIL.

H H THE MAHARAJ RANA BAHADUR. President

MEMBERS.

Financial & Political Secretary PANDIT KALADHAR TEWARI

Political & Judicial Secretary S RANBIR SINGH, BA, LLB

Revenue Secretary BABO MADHU NARAIN, BA

Personal Secretary RAI SAHEB M DIN DAYAL, BA

Military Secretary, GOC LT-Col SARDAR RAGHUBIR SINGH-

DHRANG ADHRA HIS
HIGHNESS JHALADHIP
MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHA
RANA SHRI WAYURDHAWAJ
SINHJIT VIAHARAJY RAJ SAHED
Of Dhrangadhra

Born 3rd of March 10 3 Educ First at Dhranga dhra proceeded to England in 1935 and joined Heath Mount School and afterwards Haileybury College (four years) At the outbreak of war His Highness returned to India (1940) joined the St Joseph Academy at Dehra Dun and passed the School Certificate Examination (Oxford Cam bridge Joint Board) in the first grade with distinction

Succeeded On the 4th Feb 1942 Enthroned with religious ceremonial on the 15th Feb 194



ceremonial on the 15th Feb 194 Assumed the reins of Government at the termination of the minority on Dashera Day 8th Oct 1943

Married Maharaj Kumari Shri Brijtaj Kumari a daughteo of the Maharaja Saheb of Jodhpur on the 3rd March 1943 Her Highness was blessed with a son Namdar Yuvaraj Maharaj Kumar Saheb Shri Shatrujit Deo Heir Apparent on the nd March 1944

Family Hys Highness belongs to the Jhala clan of Rapputs The Jhalas had established Kingdoms in the Sind but through the vicissitudes of war they were obliged to enter Kathiawar. Their domains extended beyond Viranigam which was called Jhalawara Being the guardians of the Northern marches of the pennisula they sustained repeated Muhammadan invasions and finally settled down in what is now called Jhalawara.

Geographical The State lies between North Lat 3 13 33 33 and East long 71 and 71 48 and is 1 167 sq miles in area exclusive of the Runn of Dhrangadhra Population 94 417 Resenue Rs -500 ooo Average Ranfall 25 inches Chief Agracultural Products Cotton Jowar Bajir and Wheat Natural Resources Stone quarries Industries Extraction of salt from brine manufacture of Soda Ash Soda Bicarb and Caustic Soda at Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Litt

Mennear Works Ltd

ADMINISTRATION

The administration of the State is conducted by His Highness through an Executive Council appointed by him consisting of the following members — Dewan & President — Dewan Bahadur Sir Harilal Gosaha at MA LLB First Member Rao Saheb Dullabhyi C Mehta BA LLB Second Member W G Subhedar BS LLB

His Highness has introduced constitutional and administrative changes within a short period of less than a year since His Highness

assumed the reins of Government



HROL H H THAKORE
SAHEB SHRI CHANDRASINHJI SAHEB, the present Ruler of Dhrol State,
W I S Agency The State
was founded by Jam Shri
Hardholji in about 1595 The
Ruling family belongs to the
Jadeja Rajputs, the descendants
of Lord Shri Krishna

Boin on the 28th August

Succeeded to the Gadi 20th October 1939

Educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, where he had a brilliant career and won many prizes and medals After obtaining the Chief's College Diploma, he joined the Deccan College for further studies

H H The Thakore Saheb holds Sanad of adoption The succession to the Gadi is governed by the rule of primogeniture His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right

Average Annual Revenue Rs 4,31,182 Area 282 7 sq miles Population 33,617 according to the Imperial Census of 1941 Hereditary Salute 9 guns

WAR EFFORTS.

HH The Thakore Saheb contributes Rs 5,000 annually towards HE The Viceroy's War Purposes Fund Other Contributions Rs 1,000 towards the St Dunstan's Hostel Fund for Indian War-Blinded, Dehra Dun Monthly contribution of Rs 25 towards the publication and maintenance of the WIS Agency War Gazette The State has made a temporary loan of the Iron Lung to the Government of India for use during the war

CIVIC GUARDS.

To the call for enlistment in the civic guards there was very good response from the bhayats and the public. The work is proceeding very satisfactorily

Dewan Rao Saheb Revashanker Navalshanker Vyas, BA, LLB, Revenue Commissioner Jadeja Shivsinhji Mulubha, Huzur Personal Assistant Kapurchand Motichand Shah, BA, LLB, Sai Nyayadhish Chudasama Dansinhji Halubha, BA, LLB, Chief Medical Officei Dr Vishwanath Narbheram Desai, MBBS, First Class Magistrate Jadeja Bhagwatsinh Jethibhai, LLB, Chief Accounts Officer Bhanushanker Jatashanker Dave, Suterintendent of Police Jadeja Udesinh Govindsinh, Educational Officer Kapurchand Motichand Shah, BA, LLB, Secretary to Huzur Office Cunvantrai Manshanker Jhala

DUNGARPUR H H RAI I RAIAN MAHIMAHENDRA MAHARAJAHIRAJ MAHA RAWAL SHRI SIR LAKSHMAN SHRIGHI BAHADUR K C S I the present Ruler of Dungarpur

Born on the 7th March 1908 and succeeded his father on the 15th November 1918 His Highness married the grand daughter of the Raja of Bhinga on the 8th February 19 o He was educated at the Mayo College Ajmer where he passed the Diploma Evanmation and studied up to the first year of the Post Diploma Course In addition to winning prizes at school His Highness had the distinction of getting the Sword of Honour After leaving the Mayo College in May 1927 he proceed



ed on a short visit to Europe returning in October 1977. His Highness was invested with full ruling powers on the 16th February 1928. In March of the same year he married a second time a daughter of His late Highness Maharapa Sir Madan Singh Bahadur of Inshengar His Highness has three Maharap kumars and four Princesses. The Heir apparent Maharap kumar bhri Mahipal Singhij Bahadur was born on the 14th August 1931. His Highness has three brothers. He

was created a K C S I in 1935

The Rulers of Dungarpur belong to the Gehlot Ahara Clan of the Ssodia Rapputs and are the eldest branch of the House of Udapur The separation of the Dungarpur House from the House of Mewar dates from Vikram Samvat 1228 (AD 1171) when Rawal Samant Singh Ruler of Mewar and the eldest son of Ra val Kshem Singh left his patrimony and migrating south slew Chaurasimal the Parmar Ruler of Vagad the ancient name for the Country comprising the present States of Dungarpur and Banswara with its Capital at Batpat rak or Baroda The early rulers of whom Devpaldev and Virsingh are worthy of special note gradually extended their territory by driving out the Parmas from Galiakot and Arthoona. It was Mahara wal Dungar Singh who founded the present Capital and named it Dungarpur after himself Among subsequent rulers Maharawals Gopinath and Somdas are noteworthy for the resistance they offered to the Sultans of Gujerat and Malwa

On the death of Maharawal Udai Singh I a warrior of great repute who fell fighting against the Emperor Babar in 1528 A D attitude battle of Khanwa the State of Vagad was split up the portion to the west of the river Mahi with the Capital Dungarpur being retained by the elder son Prithvi Raj and the eastern portion now forming the State of Banswara going to the younger son Jagmal

Area 1 460 sq miles Population 274 000 Average Revenue Rs 2 00 000 Salute 15 guns



ARIDKOT MAJOR
HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-I-SAADAT NISHAN
HAZRAT-KAISAR-I-HIND RAJA
SIR HARINDAR SINGH BRAR BANS
BAHADUR, KCSI, Ruler of
Faridkot State, Punjab

Born On 29th January 1915 Succeeded to the Gadi Dec 1918 H H assumed full Ruling Powers on 17th Oct 1934

Educated At Aitchison Chiefs' Coll, Lahore, where he had a brilliant academic career Passed the Diploma Test with distinction in 1932, standing ist in his College in English and winning the Godley Medal and the Watson Gold Medal for History and Geography H H received practical administrative and judicial training in his State

In Dec '33 His Highness successfully completed a course of military training at Poona with the Royal Deccan Horse H H is a keen sportsman and is fond of all manly games, especially Polo

Manned The daughter of Sardar Bahadur Sardar Bhagwant Singh Sahib of Bhareli, Ambala Dist in Feb '33

Awarded KCSI on 1st Jan 1941

Is a member of the National Defence Council and Standing C'ttee of the Chamber of Princes Salute 11 guns Area 643 sq miles Population 199,283 Gross Income Rs 29,00,000

Hen-Apparent Tikka Harmohindar Singh Sahib Bahadur, born 22nd Oct 1937

WAR EFFORTS & CONTRIBUTIONS

All the resources of the State have been placed at the disposal of H M the King Emperor, while the personal services of the Ruler as well as of the State Forces have also been offered. The Darbar are very proud of the fact that after the declaration of War their unit of Sappers and Miners was one of the first units to move out of any Indian State. After intensive training at Roorkee, the Company is serving in a Field area. Following other Units were also raised for service outside the State.

- 1 94 (Faridkot) Field Coy S & M (This has been taken over and converted into 2nd Faridkot Fd Coy
- 2 81 (Faridkot) Animal Transport Coy.

3 43 (Faridkot) Garrison Coy

- 71 (Nabha Faridkot) Garrison Coy
- 5 Labour Battalion for road construction in Assam

5 Faridkot Labour Coy

7 The State Military Band has also been placed at the disposal of the Govt for entertainment of the troops overseas

For purposes of internal security adequate arrangements are being made by raising special units. The strength of the State Police has also been raised. Recruiting campaign was undertaken on an intensive scale and the number of men so far recruited for the Indian Army as well as for Units of the Military Forces of the State is over 9 000

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS

1 H E the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund Rs 1 00 000

about Rs 3 600 from the Officials and Non officials of the State

A Lady Linlingous Gold & Silier Trinket Fund Rs 9 000 (Rs 3 169 continuited by the Nembers of the Ruling Family and other Ladies of the State and the balance of Rs 5 831 paid by the State) for 2 Ambulance Cars one from the Ladies of the Ruling I amily and the other from the women of Faridkot.

4 Lord Mayor's Fund Rs 5 000
5 Amenities for Troops Fund Section of H E The Viceroy's

Il ar Purposes Fund Rs 5 000

6 China Day Donation Rs 4 000 7 Indian Forces Medical After care Fund Rs

8 Delhi War Weel Commiltee Fund Rs 1 000

9 A ten ton Steam Road Roller has been pre ented to the Government

10 Local War Purposes Fund Over Rs 63 000 from the members of the Ruling Family Officials and Non officials of the State

11 Faridhol Troops Comforts Fund Rs 7813 from the Officials and Non-officials of the State

12 H E the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund for the benefit of the Polish Account Committee Rs 120 per mensem since December 194 13 H E the Marchioness of Linluthgow's Red Cross Appeal Rs 10 000

14 Greek Sufferers Fund Rs 2000

15 Ben al Relief Fund Rs 10 000
16 Fund of the Evening Fete organised at the Punjab States Igency
in aid of the Red Cross and the Prisoners of War of the States For es

Rs 1 000

Besides the above the State has purchased the following War Loans—(a) Rs 40 00 000 have been invested in the Government of India Defence Loans (b) L7 500 have been invested in 3 per cent hational Defence Savings Bonds of the British War Savings Movement (c) Rs 5 00 000 have been invested in the National Saving certificates (d) Rs 5 00 000 have been invested in the nd Victory Loyer.

Lt Col Kanwar Manjitindar Singh Salub Bahadur younger brother of H H Raja Brarbans Bahadur born on 22nd February 1916 educated at the Artchison Chiefs College Lahore is Minister

to His Highness

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Chief Secretary Sardar Bahadur Sardar Indar Singil B A Chief Justice Kiha Bahadur Maulyi Abdul Aziz B A Li B Puisne Judge Sardar Hardax Singil B A LL B Home Secretary Sardar Mietar Singil Ba LL B Home Secretary Sardar Mietar Singil CE A.MI E Retenue Secretary, Sardar Puran Singil B A LL B Member Judicial Committee Sardar Man Singil B A LL B



WALIOR LT-Col His HIGHNESS MAHARATA. MUKHTAR-UL-M U L K Azim-ul-Iqtidar, RAFI-USH-SHAN, WALA SHIKOH, MOHATasham-i-Dauran. UMDAT-UL-Umra, Maharajadhiraj, Hi-SAM-US-SALTANAT, SIR JIWAJI RAO SCINDIA, ALIJAH BA-HADUR, GCIE, MALIK-I-MUAZZAM-I-RAFI-UD-DARJA-I-INGLISTAN MAHARAJA of Gwalior State

Born 26th June 1916 Son of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Madhav Rao Scindia and Her late Highness the Maharani Gajraraja Scindia

Ascended the throne on the 27th September 1925, assumed ruling powers on 2nd November 1936

Educated Privately under the guardianship of his Mother, passed Matriculation Examination in Second Division, attended Victoria College, Gwalior

Administrative Training Received Settlement and Revenue training at Lyallpur (Punjab), Administrative training at Bombay and Bangalore and Military training at Poona

Appointed "Associate Knight" of the Venerable Order of St John of Jerusalem in June 1937 Elected Vice-President of the East India Association, London, in November 1937, GCIE in January 1941 Appointed LT-Col in August 1943

Mairied Princess Lekha Divyeshwari Devi on February 21, 1941

A Princess was born on February 23, 1942, and was named Princess Padmavati Raje Scindia The second Princess was born on October 31, 1943 and was named Princess Usha Raje Scindia The Heir-Apparent was born on the 10th March 1945 and was named Prince Madhav Rao Scindia

Salute 21 guns

Recreation Motoring, Big Game Shooting, Riding, Tennis, Polo, Reading

Area 26,397 square miles

Population 4,006,159

Revenue Estimated gross revenue for 1945-46 Rs 3 5675 crores

Capital Gwalior

Address Jai Vilas Palace, Gwalior, Madhav Vilas Palace, Shivpuri

Since the assumption of ruling powers by the present Wisharaja commendable activity has been witnessed in all branches of administration. The construction of the Hirst Reservoir costing about Rs. 12 crores the grant of one crore of rupees for rural reconstruction and the establishment of a Degree College for women as also the scheme for construction of an up to date I emile. Hospital are some of the important beneficent measures undertaken during the period. The network of roads has been utilized by motor bus services run by the Gwalior and Northern India Trinsport Company and those places which were unconnected are now being joined with important high ways. His Highness also constructed at Madha Sagar a scriptine base which serves as a halting station for the boats flying on the Imperial Air Line.

Gwalior maintains an Aerodrome al o

On the declaration of war His Highness was one of the first rulers in India to place the Army and the resources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor

Immediately after the outbreak of the present war Gwalior took steps to sponsor effective measures such as were taken in British India by promulgating rules for the safety of the public registration of European subjects restriction of the movements of foreigners and control of the Press and price control in order to prevent profiteering. The piel of his splendid armywas offered by His Highness to the British Govern ment. The 1st Gwalion Mountain Battery the and Gwalion Mountain Battery. Scindias Field Battery the 3rd Gwalior Lancers the Infantry and Gwalior Pony Company have left the State for various destinations.

In December 1943 H H visited the Eastern front and inspected British and Indian troops including Gwalior State Forces as well as American atrields

The 1st Gwillor Infantry has also been entrusted with the duties connected with the war Thousands of recruits have been enlisted to provide reinforcements. These are trained at the Artillery Training Centre Divisional Recce Regimental Training Centre Training Squad ron Training Battalion Transport Training Centre and Driving and Maintenance Training Centre. The Army Training School is training cadels preparatory to their joining the Indian Army Training School for Officers.

Besides these handsome contributions have been made and large sums invested in the shape of war bonds These have by now reached a total figure of Rs 79 20 169/11/

Her Highness the Maharam Scindia sent a sum of Rs _5 ooo to Her Excellency the Vicerene for provision of comforts and amendies to disabled Indian soldiers

PERSONAL STAFF

Hu oor Secretary Major Sardar D K Jadhax B A
Military Secretary Major Eknathrao Patil B Sc
Controller of Household S V Indulkar [PTO]

(Gwahor—contd) EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President H H the Maharaja Scindia, Alijah Bahadur.

Vice-President and Home Minister Sir S P Rajagopalachari, BA, BL ;

Foreign and Political Minister Sir Manubhai N. Mehta, Kt, CSI, MA, LLB

Revenue Minister Col Sardar Madhav Rao Phalke, Mukhtarul-Daula, Shaukat-i-Jang

Finance Minister A. N. Raghvachar, M. A., Bar-at-Law

Minister for Law and Justice G K. Shinde, BA, Bar-at-Law

Minister for Industries, Commerce and Communications Major Sardar K D Mahadik

Minister for Jagus and Co-operation Nawab Syed Hakim Ahmed, B Λ

Minister for Rural Welfare and Local Self-Government Col Sardar M N Shitole, Umdat-ul-Mulk Raj Rajendra, Deshmukh, Rustum-i-Jang Bahadur

Secretary . Major Brijraj Narain, M A., LL.B.

In matters of administration His Highness is assisted by a Council of Ministers under his direct control. The State Army consisting of Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery units is well organized and is considered to be the best among Indian State Forces. The State maintains its own Postal system and a light Railway.

Educationally the State is much advanced. There are two degree Colleges at Gwalior, the Capital, including one for women, at Ujjain, and High Schools in practically all the districts. Recently by a proclamation the Intermediate College at Ujjain has been raised to the status of a Degree College and the Jivaji Rao High School, Gwalior and the Mardzaur High School have been made Intermediate Colleges. There are a few technical schools imparting education in arts and crafts and there is a Public School in the Gwalior Fort which is run on English Public School lines.

The political reforms announced in June 1939 were further supplemented by His Highness's Proclamation of September 1941. The strength of the Praja Sabha which was formerly 85 has been raised to 90, and of this number 55 instead of 50 will be elected representatives, thus providing for a still greater non-official element in the Lower House. The Praja Sabha and Raj Sabha (Upper House) will have identical powers and the range of their functions will be co-extensive.

The communities and interests to which special protection has been afforded are the Muslims, the Bhils, the backward classes and women To each of these a minimum number of seats have been guaranteed in the Praja Sabha To Muslims and women seats have been guaranteed in the Raj Sabha also

Another special feature of the recent reforms is that the legislature will have the power of discussing the constitution as well

ONDAL His Highelss SHRI BHOJRAJJI MAHA RAJA THAKOFE SAHI B OF Gondal is a Jadeja Rajput

Born Jan 8 1883 Lduc at I ton and Balliol Colleges Ox ford Married Rajkuverba on 5th Jan 1905 Herr Yusraj Shri Vikramsinhji Succeeded on March 9 1944 On Mar 1944 he announced donations worth Rs 60 00 000 for various popular charities

The early founder of the State Lumbhon I had a modest estate of 20 villages Kumbhon II widened the territories to their

present limit by conquest but it was left to Maharaja Bhagyat singhice to develop its resources to the utmost and on account



of its importance and advanced administration it earned the position of a first class State Gondal has always been pre emment amongst the States of its class for the vigour with which public works have been prosecuted and was one of the earliest pioneers of Rail vay enter prise in Kathiawar. There are no export or import duties, the people being exempt from taxes and dues Gondal stands first in Kathiawar in respect of education. Female education has been made compulsory Rs 50 lacs have been spent on irrigation tanks and canals water supply and electricity to the town of Gondal which is the capital and to Dhor iji and Upleta There is telephone communication throughout the State and a network of roads with bridges and roadside avenue

Certain Talukas were attached to the Gondal State on 10th June 1943 and on 7th Dec 1943 by the order of H E the Vicerov The population of the attached State is 22 537 and the total area is 156 square miles

Area 1 180 sq miles (1 024 + 156) Population 67 051 (244 514 +2 537) Recenue Rs 60 00 000 Salute II guns

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS:

cling Deuan P B JOSHI B \ Nyaya Mantri and Special Officer RAO SAHEB T P SAMPAT B \ LL B Acting Deuan

Huzur Personal Assistant G P PAREKI Controller of Civil Supplies RANJITSINHJI S

MIRCHAND J BA LLB Sar Nyayadhish l asulati Adhikari

P W MEHTA BA cer Maharaj Bhupatsinhji LRCP Chief Medical Officer MAHA MRCS DTM MB BCH

RAO SAHEB JAIMAL MULUBHAI Superintendent of Police Vidya Adhikari C B PATEL BA

D K VYAS Mana er & Engineer in Chief Gondal Railway M R PANDIA

B Sc (London) A W I E



TYDERABAD HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS, RUSTAM-I-DAURAN, ARASTU-I-ZAMAN, LT-GENERAL MUZAFIAR-UL-MULK WAL-MAMALIK, NAWAB MIR OSMAN ALI KHAN BAHADUR, FATEH JUNG, SIPAH SALAR, Faithful Ally of the British Government, NIZAM-UD-DAULA, NIZAM-UL-MULK, ASAF JAH, GCSI, GBE, NIZAM OF Hyderabad and Berar

Boin 1886 Ascended the throne 1911 Educated Privately

Married In 1906, Dulhan Pasha, daughter of Nawab Jehangir Jung, a nobleman, representing a collateral branch of the Nizam's family

Hen His Highness Nawab Mir Himayat Ali Khan, Azam Jah Bahadur, G B E, Phince of Berar

Area 100,465 square miles (Berar 17,767 sq miles) Population 19,636,157 (Berai 3,441,838) Revenue Estimates for 1944-45 Rs 16 64 crores Salute 21 guns

The State has a Legislative Council of twenty-two members, eight of whom are elected and an Executive Council of eight members with a President—It maintains its own paper currency and coinage, postal system, railways and army—It has a University with six Arts Colleges including one for Women and Colleges for Engineering, Medicine, Law and Teaching—It has also an Honours College affiliated to Madras University, a College for Jagirdais and a College of Physical Education There are also a Village Industries Training Centre, a Central Technical College and an Observatory—A State Bank was established two years ago with an authorized capital of Rs 1,50,00,000—The State is of great historical and archaeological interest as, within its limits, are situated many capitals of ancient and mediaeval Deccan kingdoms, famous forts, temples, mosques and shrines, and the wonderful Buddhist sculptures and paintings of Ellora and Ajanta

Constitutional reforms of a far-reaching character were announced in 1939 based mostly on the recommendations of a predominantly non-official committee. Under the new reforms scheme a much enlarged Legislative Assembly, with an elected majority and a specifical list of matters within its purview, is to be established. The basis of representation both for the Assembly and for all local bodies will be functional with joint electorates. The new constitution also provides for the setting up of a number of Advisory Committees on Religious affairs, Finance, Education, Public health, Industrial and Agricultural

development and Hindu and Muslim Endowments to advise the member of Govt concerned on these matters for the reconstruction of the Hyderabad Civil Serv e Committee the setting up of Appoint ment Boards to control recruitment to Government services the establishment of village Panchayats and the reconstitution and expansion of evisting District Boards and District Municipalities and Town Committees A new Press Legislation is also on the anvil

In spate of difficult conditions created by the war progress continued to be made with the scheme of gradual implementation of constitutional reforms in the State Statutory Advisory Committees and Panchayats have already been formed and the former started functioning Since 1942 District Conferences are held every year and regulations regarding Town and Municipal Committees District Boards and Sanitary Powers have been promulgated

Hyderabad and War Foremost among the units of Prancely India Hyderabad is in the forefront of all Indian States and even many British Indian provinces in the matter of her practical contribution to the war effect of the country. No sooner had hostilities broken out in Europe than His Exalted Highness the Nizam the Faithful Ally of the British Government in keeping with the traditional policy of the House of Asaf Jah offered unstitled cooperation and placed his services and the entire resources of his Dominions at the disposal of the British Government.

His Exalted Highness has not only placed his Delhi and Bombay places at the disposal of the Government of India for war purposes but has also donated from his pray purse Rs. 16 lakhs. Govt donations amounted to Rs. 5. 41 lakhs. This is in addition to the war expenditure both durect and indirect of 5.7 crores and a contribution of Rs. 50.23 crores in subscription to the Govt of India 8 Defence Bonds Following the lead of their august Master the public of Hyderabad have contributed so far Rs. 42. lakhs. Besides these eight units of the Regular Forces are now serving on various fronts both in India and abroad

This does not however by any means exhaust the list of measures which have been and are being taken by the Government and people of Hyderabad to contribute their quota to the country's war effort A special organization has been created and entrusted with the task of aligning Hyderabad industries with the war effort All State workshops are manufacturing war material in large quantities A centre has been established to train technicians required for the Indian Army and Air Force. Hyderabad has also the distinction of hard an Elementary Fijing Training School opened some years ago. This institution was established at a capital cost of Rs 1.75 lablis. Besides the textile industry has produced 19 6 million yards of cloth of various kinds 3.3 lakhs of hospital sheets and large quantities of other material required for war purposes.

The share of the women of Hyderabad in the war effort of the State has been considerable. Under the active leadership of Her Highness the Princess of Berar, who is the President of the Women's War Work

(Hyderabad-contd)

Committee, they have provided large number of articles of comfort for troops on active service. The Xmas and New Year Gifts to troops from Hyderabad have been an annual feature.

Capital Hyderabad Population 728,400 (1941) It is interesting to note that in the race of cities for places Hyderabad has succeeded in retaining her previous position that of being the fourth largest city in the Indian Empire The city is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Musi with fine public buildings, broad cement roads, good electricity and water supply and an efficient bus service run by the State Railway Among interesting places are the Char Minar, and Mecca Masjid, the fort and tombs of Golconda, the large artificial reservoirs the Osman Sagar and the Himayat Sagar—and the Osmania University

His Exalted Highness has always evinced a keen interest in the industrial development of his State and any new venture finds a ready response from him. He places the prosperity of his subjects above everything else. He is deeply solicitious of the welfare of the Depressed Classes and through the unremitting labour of his Government many new schemes for promoting their welfare have been enunciated HEH has kept up the tradition of the House-of Asafjah to observe absolute impartiality in matters pertaining to the religion of different communities in the Dominions.

HEAD EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President.

HIS EXCELLENCY COL NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD AHMAD SA'ID KHAN of Chhatari, SAID-UL-MULK, KCSI, KCIE, MBE, LLD (with Railway, Political and Constitutional Affairs Portfolios)

Extraordinary Member and Vice-President

NAWAB SIR MAHDI YAR JUNG BAHADUR, M A (OYON)

Judicial and Reforms Member

NAWAB ALAM YAR JUNG BAHADUR, BA, BCL (Bar-at-Law)

PWD and Commerce and Industries Member

Nawab Zain Yar Jung Bahadur

Post, Ecclesiastical and Labour Member

NAWAB ZAHEER YAR JUNG BAHADUR

Finance Member

NAWAB LIAKAT JUNG BAHADUR, H C S

Education Member

SYED MOHAMMAD AZAM, M A , Hons (Cantab), B sc , F c s (London)

Revenue and Police Member

C A G SAVIDGE, MA, MBE, ICS

Medical and Public Health Member

DEWAN BAHADUR S ARVAMUDU IYENGAR, BA, BL

H GENERAL WALASHAN NAWAR MIR HIMATAT ALI KHAN AZAM JAH BAHADUR GBT IRINCEOR BE RAR HEIR APPARENT TO HEH THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD AND BERAR

Born February and 1907

Early education was entrust ed to eminent scholars Indian and European and military training was supervised by the late Major General Nawab Sir Afsarul Mulk Bahadur Showed special aptitude for all forms of manly sports and excels in polo tent pegging pig sticking and hunting A fine shot and

keen all round sportsman Has received thorough training in administrative work both executive and judicial



His Highness married Durr-c Shahvar the only daughter of H M the Califa Abdul Mand II Her Highness received the title of Durdana Begum from H E H the Nizum after marriage Her Highness received her education under the scholarly care of her father and besides being well versed in various languages is a keen student an able speaker and an excellent painter. Their Highnesses have travelled extensively in Europe and in 1937 represented H & H the Nizam at H M the King Emperor's Coronation Following the Berar Agreement of 1936 the hereditary title of H H the Prince of Berar has been conferred on the Herr Apparent The Honorary Degree of LL D has been conferred on His Highness by the Osmania and the Aligarh Muslim Universities The title of GBE

conferred on His Highness in 1943

His Highness was appointed Commander in Chief of the Hyderabad State Forces in 1934 and has associated himself whole heartedly with measures designed to enhance the efficiency of the Army Highness has done much to reorganise the Regular Forces Irregular Tures Pageli Troops and especially to keep the former abreast of modern lines in arms and equipment and to ensure that their training is maintained at the high standard demanded by present-day war conditions His Highness broadcast on the subject of the war effort of the Hyderabad Regular Forces command wide attention He has visited from time to time the Hyderabad units serving with His Majesty's Forces outside the State His speeches command interest both on account of their simple unaffected language and because of the sympathy and understanding he brings to bear on the various problems

Staff NAWAB SAMAD YAR JUNG BAHADUR Controller RAJA BAHADUR LT COL B S RAJ Staff Surgeon SAHEBZADA MIR TAHIR ALI KHAN Private Secretary MAJOR SYED BASHIRUDDIN AHMED Military Secretary CAPTAIN HAMIDULLAH AND LT MAHMOOD

ALIBEG A D Cs



DAR H H MAHARAJA
DHIRAJ SHREE HIMMAT
SINGHJI SAHEB BAHADUR
OF The Idar House was
founded 200 years ago by two
brothers of the Maharaja of
Jodhpur His Highness Maharaja Shree Himmat Singhji is
the 10th of this illustrious line

Born On 2nd September 1899 Succeeded to the Gadi 14th April, 1931

Married Shree Jawahar Kunwar Sahiba, the eldest daughter of Raja of Khandela in the Jaipur State in 1908

His Highness received his education at Mayo College, Ajmer, where he remained for 5½ years, leaving it after

a brilliant career in 1916 He attained his diploma, standing first in the list of candidates from all the Chiefs' Colleges in India and was awarded His Excellency the Viceroy's medal He won every class prize from the fifth to the diploma, five prizes for English and eleven others for various subjects He won prizes in each division in succession for riding, and represented the College against the Aitchison College for 3 years at tent pegging, and also at tennis For several years he was captain of one or other of the junior football or cricket elevens, and he was one of the best and keenest polo players in the college

As will be seen, he has upheld his family tradition as a horseman From boyhood he has been keen on hunting and pigsticking and before he joined College at the age of 10, he had accounted for many a panther and bear with his rifle. His Highness now keeps a racing stable and has had many successes including the blue ribbon of the Indian Turf—"The Eclipse Stakes of India" which he won in 1937 with his Newzealand bred horse Heritage II. These active sports are not his only recreations for he has a good ear for music and is interested in painting and photography

On leaving college, His Highness Maharaja Shree Himmat Singhji took an active part in the State administration, being appointed to His late Highness' Council, and later for several years was in charge of the administration under His late Highness' personal directions. He gained further practical experience from an extensive tour throughout India in 1929-30. He was therefore well qualified to take up his responsibilities as Ruler of his State when he ascended the Gadi of Idar Since his accession in 1931, many schemes for improvement have been inaugurated which concern the social welfare of his subjects, their education, industries and agriculture. His Highness has embarked on an ambitious programme of reform and advancement which, it is

expected his experience and been personal interest will enable him to carry through successfully

War Efforts On the outbreak of the War His Highness placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of the Government and is contributing Rs 25 000 annually for the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund The State presented its two Atterafi—a Monospar and a Hornet Moth to the Government

The members of the Ruling Family together with the Jagitdars and Officials of the State have contributed Rs 17679 (including Rs 1509 as annual contributions) towards the War Purposes Fund

Rs 90480 were presented on behalf of the ladies of the State towards Her Excellency's Silver Trinket Fund Besides these Rs 54300 have been contributed to the various funds connected with the War activities including Rs 4000 towards Her Excellency Lady Linhtingow's Red Cross Fund A Central War Committee has been established which is making every effort for the collection of Funds The services of one Platon of the Idar Sir Pratap Infantry have been placed at the disposal of Government for Military Service during the war

Salute 15 Guns 4rea 1 905 8q miles Revenue includin alienated lands Rs 55 00 000 Dewan Rai Bahadur Raj Ratan Jagan Nath Bhandari MA

Dewan Rai Bahadur Rai Ratan Jagan Nath Bhandari MA

His Highness has two sons Maharaja Kumars Shree Daljit Singhji Maharaja Kumar Shree Daljit Singhji the Heir Apparent was born in 1917 and received education at the Mayo College Ajmer On leaving College he obtained experience in the various branches of adm m tration in Nawanagar State He accompanied His Highness the Maharaja Jam Sahib of Nawanagar to England on the

occasion of the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty King George V and returned in 1935 after a short tour of the Continent He was married in 1936 to Shree Vraj Kunvar Sahiba si ter of His Highness the Maharaja Jam Sahib of Nawanagar He is at present working as Officer in respect of Units attached to the Idar State as a result of the recent constitu tional changes He worked as Honorary Pilot Instructor for some time at Bombay and He is Madras now engaged in War work in the State as President of National War Front Com mittee





born on 18th May 1944 Daughter October 1933

the effective prosecution of the War

Delegate to the RTC in 1931.

Area of State Population 1,513,966 9,934 18 sq miles 19 guns (21 guns within the Rs 3,30,82,500 Salute 19 guns ddress Indore, Central India Revenue Recreation State) Address Cricket and Shikar

On the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, H H the Maharaja Holkar placed the entire resources of the State, including the State Army and his personal services, at the disposal of the British Crown H H donated a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 and placed it at the disposal of His Excellency the Viceroy, to be utilised towards war purposes in any manner H E thought best Subsequently, H H and his Government, in keeping with the traditions of the illustrious House of Holkar and the close ties that bind it with the British Crown, intensified the State war effort and took various

The Holkar Transport Corps was deputed to Jhansı for undergoing training early in 1940. In July 1940, under special orders of His Highness, the whole of the 1st Battalion was placed at the disposal of the Crown and steps were taken to bring up all units of the Holkar State Forces to full strength The 1st Battalion of Maharaja Holkar's

measures with a view to contributing to the utmost degree towards

Army is serving with His Majesty's Forces overseas

Consequent upon the despatch of Holkar's Transport and 1st Battalion for service with H M's Forces, the Maharani's Own Guards, a Cavalry Unit, was converted into a full Infantity Unit. A recruiting

His HIGHNESS NDORE Maharajadhiraj RAJISHWAR SAWAI Shree Yeshwant Rao Holkar Bahadur, GCLE, LLD, Maharaja of Indore

Born 6th September 1908. Accession 26th February

Investiture. 9th May 1930

Educated In England 1920-23 and again at Christ Church, Oxford 1926-29

Married: In 1924 a daughter of the Junior Chief of Kagal (Kolhapur) Her Highness Maharanı Sanyogita Bai died in July On 6th July 1943, His Highness married Mrs. Euphemia Watt Crane after divorcing

his second wife A Prince was Princess Ushadevi, born 20th

campaign was launched and the following Units were organised—(1) a training centre for Holkar's Transport (2) a training Company 432 strong for reinforcements to 1st Battalion overseas as also a reserve of 4 Officers the selected candidates being trained at the ISF and O'TS Schools In addition the following units and per sonnel were supplied to the Government of India—(1) a section of M T Drivers (2) a Garison Company 165 strong (3) ro signalliers with 100 per cent reinforcements per annum And a number of other facilities were provided eg accommodation etc to the Malwa Garrison Company The State also undertook to train and supply M T reinforcement for 1st Battalion overseas Three centres were opened for training recruits under the Technical Training Scheme and afready 77- trained recruits for war service have been supplied from the State

His Highness a Government are committed to incur an additional expenditure amounting annually to over Rs 29 lacs as a result of the War on the Army Police Civil Defence A R P and Jail Departments etc and over Rs 15 lacs on account of dearness allowance granted to State servants getting upto Rs 100 pm in the Districts and Rs 120 pm in the city and war allowance to all Government servants getting

up to Rs 700 pm

With a view to encouraging recrimtment for War Services H H has ordered that 50 per cent of the vacancies should be reserved for those who have rendered approved war service. And the fullest co operation is being offered to the Government of India in a number

of other matters connected with the war

The scheme regarding the conferment of emergency commissions was given due publicity and a number of candidates have been recommended Similarly applications for other kinds of War Services are being forwarded both from the State servants and the public Special steps have been taken to effect recruitment to the Medical Services for the war important concessions being announced in favour of those in the State Medical Services for myrate practice who offer themselves for War Services Candidates from the State were also recommended under the Bevin Training Scheme

The Holkar State War Front has been set up its work being carried out by the Holkar State War Front Council and its Propaganda and Publicity Sub-committee A fully equipped cine van has been made available for visual propaganda in the interior of the State An organ isation has been set up to carry on an intensive drive in connection with the small savings scheme within the State

Liberal concessions in land revenue have been made to give impetus to the Grow More Food campaign. In order to deal with the food problem Indore was the first in India to introduce successful rationing by the coupon system. The arrangements earned praise from all quarters including the Economic Advisers to the Central and United Provinces Governments both of whom visited Indiore to study the working of the scheme and expressed their complete satisfaction. The scheme featured in a BBC Broadcast as well. All the textile mills in the State continue to be engaged in executing very substantial orders of the War Supply Department. His Government had introduced their own system of

(Indoic-contd.)

supplying standard cloth to the poor population of the State, but eventually joined the All-India Standard Cloth Scheme

H II with his characteristic zeal for measures calculated to further the successful prosecution of war, convened a unique conference at Indore, of all the Patels (headmen) of the State, with a view to bringing home to the headman of each village the responsibility resting on his shoulders for the defence of his village, intensification of the 'Grow More Food' campaign and the building up of the morale of the people. His Highness also welcomed the idea of holding the First All India War Front Rally at the capital of his State, which was held in 1943 and proved a great success. The Sixth War Services Exhibition was inaugurated by H. II. the Maharaja on the 231d October 1943, and attracted big crowds. It cost H. H's Government about Rs. 43,000

His Highness recently paid a visit to Persia and Iraq to see troops from his State serving in that command

Under II II 's Commands, a vigorous campaign has been inaugurated to secure the maximum number of recruits from all parts of the State Prominent features of the scheme are the grant of land, rewards in each and kind to serve as an incentive for enlistment

HH the C-in-C has sanctioned the organisation and composition of the Soldiers' Boards in the State Fullest co-operation has been shown in stimulating the recruitment of Indian women for the WAC, particularly for the Naval Wing

The Indore Crop Control Order has been issued to meet the urgent necessity of replacing the production of unwanted crops by foodcrops, as a means of increasing the production of food grain in the State

Liberal contributions in money and kind have been made from the State, in addition to the initial contribution of Rs 5,00,000. The following are some of the important items:

Donation from H H's Privy Purse to the Lord Mayor's Red Cross & Order of St John Donations to the various Red Cross Funds, Indian,	£	1,000
British, Russian, Chinese, etc	Rs	3,05,600
Donation to St Dunstan's Fund .	,,	8,500
Contribution to King George's Sailors Fund	,,	4,000
Donations to various Ambulance Funds	,,	33,600
Purchase of National Defence Bonds in Sterling	£	
Purchase of National Defence Bonds in Rupees	$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}$	2,020
Donation to French Charitable Institutions doing		
Ambulance and Refugees work	£	350
Contribution to H E the Marchioness of Linlithgow's		
Silver Trinket Fund,	$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}$	10,000
Purchase of Interest-free Defence Bonds	"	3,00,000
Payment by all State servants getting not less than		
Rs 50 pm for six months of a day's salary per month		
towards Defence Bonds and Savings Certificates		
Contribution for organising an Ambulance Corps		_
for Troops in India	,,	13,362

Donation for a Travelling Canteen for His Majesty s		
Forces	£	25
Collections for the Holl ar State War Relief Fund Purchase of 3 per cent Government of India Defence	Rs	1 250
Bonds		000 00 11
Contribution to the War I and carmarked for the		
use of the families of Indian Soldiers serving overseas		5 000
Contribution for a fighter plane The City of Indore earmarked for the defence of India	£	5 000
Contribution to HE Viceroy's War I urposes Fund	_	3 000
(Rs 1 00 000 being earmarked for the defence of India)	Rs	1 01 500
Contribution for \mas boxes for Indian and British		
Troops overseas		3/ 100
Donation towards the Lord Mayor's Air distress	_	
Fund	£	3 000
Contribution to Midame Chiang has Shek for the	_	
China Fund	Rs	5 000
Collections on the China Day in the State		7 000
Contribution to the Air Craft Fund	£	1 500
Aid to State Forces at the War Fronts	R,	450
Investment in the Defence Loan		10 00 000
Public Subscription to the War loan during two		
months ending 15th January 1944		47 00 000
Gift of an Air Speed Envoy aeroplane to the		
British Air Military		
Present of His Highness Broad Gauge Saloon to the		
Government of India for use as a military ambulance		
Use of Steam Road Rollers for war purposes		
Gift of three ambulance cars for use of troops		
Contribution from the Poor Man's Spitfire Fund	£	2 500
Contribution from the Holkar State War Relief Fund		
to the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund	Rs	1 500
Annual Subscription for the Local Charges Fund		400
Donation of £25 to the Overseas League London		
Tobacco Fund		335-1-3
Annual War allowance sanctioned for Army		1 74 000
Receipts from the first Musical Concert utilised for		
General Officer Commanding s Welfare Fund		11 800
Receipts from the Second Musical Concert to the		
Delhi Ex Scrvice Association		672

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P m M ter & Pesud ni M shi d Dowla R j Gy Nath Cl.E. Ed ton
D fence R A H tt. Cl.T. Home M tut Mahir d Dowla h Co. M han M A
R shid B A (Ox n.) B t at Law Ren use M; ter Attmad d Dowlah h Ga Matka
MA (O) B t Law Comerce M ster Musahbit M Bah d t Captain H C
Dha da B A Hons (O on) Bs t Law F gn M mber M shir B h d C S hni
MA.



JAPUR HON, LT-COL HIS HIGHNESS SARAMAD - 1 - RAJAHAI HINDUSTAN KAJ RAJINDBA SHRI MARAFAJA DHITAJ SIR SAWAI MAN SINGHJI BAHADI P, GCIT, MINITIJI OF JAIPUR, PIJPUT IN

Horn 21st August, 1911
Accession 7th September, 1922
Assumed full ruling powers on the 14th
of March, 1931

Aducation At the Mayo College, Ajmer, H H also underwent a course of training at the Royal Military Academy,

Wooly ich

Married The sister of His Highness Maharija Sir Umed Singh Ji Bahadur of Jodhpur on the 30th of January 1921, on the 24th of April, 1932, he married the daughter of His late Highness Miharija Sir Summer Singhpi of Jodhpur ind on 9th May 1940, he married the younger sister of Maharija of Coochbehar By the first marriage he has one daughter and one son and heir, and by the second marriage, two sons

Recreations His Highness is a famous polo player. In 1933 His Highness took his Polo Team to England, where it achieved exceptional success, setting up a record by winning all open tournaments.

Capital Jupur Population 175,810 Jaipur is the largest city in Rajputana It is remarkable for the regularity and width of its principal streets and the symmetry of its buildings and is known as the "Pink City of Rajputana" Among the many places of interest may be mentioned Amber, the ancient Capital of the State, the Astronomical Observatory, the Ram Niwas and Zoological Gardens, the Albert Hall and Museum, the Alligator Tank at the City Palace and the Gulta. The City is supplied with electric light and an up to date system of Water supply

Administration of the State The administration of the State is conducted by His Highness with the assistance of a Council of Ministers of which the Prime Minister is the La Officio President Besides the Prime Minister, the Council consists of three Ministers who are in charge of different portfolios of the State The most important feature of the administration is that His Highness, in his proclamation dated the 1st Jan 1944, announced Constitutional Reforms consisting of a Single Chamber called the Legislative Council and a Representative Assembly

The State maintains its own currency and coinage, postal system, railway and army It has a first grade College teaching up to the MA Standard, and a School of Arts and Crafts It also maintains a special school for Jagirdars. The State is of great historical and archæological interest.

Area of the State 16,682 sq miles

Population 3,040,876

Revenue Rs 1,88,60,000 (BG)

Salute Permanent 17 Guns, Local 19 guns

PERSONNEL OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Prime Minister and President Amin-ul-mulk Sir Mirza Mohd Ismail, kcie, obe
Finance Minister Rai Bahadur Pt Amar Nath Atal, ma
Home Minister Major-Genl Rao Bahadur Thakur Amar Singh of Ajairajpura
Revenue Minister Rao Bahadur Himmat Singh K Maheshwari, ma
Ex-Officio Secretary Thakur Chandra Pal Singh, ma, Chief Secretary to the
Government of Jaipur

JAMKHANDI RAJA SHRIMANT SHANKARRAO PARASHURAMRAO dhas APPASAHEB PATWARDHAW RAIASAHER of Lamkhandi

RAJASAHEB of Jamkhandı

Born 1906 Invested with
full powers in May 1926

Educated In the Rajaram College Kolhapur and then privately

Married In 1924 Shimant Saubhagyavati Lilavatibai Saheb daughter of Madhavrao Moreshwar the late Chief the Pant Amatya of Bavada The Kaiser i Hind Gold Medal was awarded toher in January 1941

Heir Shrimant Parashuram RAO BHAUSAHEB the Yuvaraj now in his 20th year Daughter Shrimant Indirarje alias Tarshab now in her 10th year

Shrimant Indiraraje alias Pasaheb now in her 19th year

Area 524 sq miles Population
Rs 10 06 715 Capital Town Jamkhandi
The Pulls he arctituted a High Court I



Population 126 27 Recenue

The Ruler has instituted a High Court Bench and separated the Executive from the judicial branch of the Administration A People's Representative Assembly was maugurated in 193 and dharchy was introduced in 1941 and the first secondary education is free in the State and assistance for Collegiate education is given to State subjects by the provision of fifty scholarships in the Sir Parashurambhau College Poona so named after this revered father the late Ruler Medical and is also free The hereditary title of Raja was conferred on him in June 1935 Recipient of Silver Jubilee and Coronation medals Has visited Europe and attended the Coronation of Their Majesties Elected President of the Shikshana Prasarak Mandali Poona Was an Hon Aide de Camptotwo Governors of Bombay for six years from 1927. He was a representative member of the Princes Chamber for Group IV for eleven years and is now a member in his sown right.

The Rajasaheb contributes Rs 6 000 half yearly to the War Purposes Fund on behalf of himself the Ramsaheb and the State and is doing everything to aid the war effort in the State Such aid amounts to Rs 66 000 Contributions to the War Bonds and Defence Certificates already amount to over Rs 40 000 He has also contributed Rs 10 000 for purchasing an Armoured Carrier Recruitment is being encouraged in various ways and over 600 recruits have been furnished from the State for War Service

Dimon RAO BAHADUR M N HULYALKAR BA He is also the ex officio President of the Jamkhandi State Representative Assembly and Collector and District Magastrate and a member of the Executive Council Minister for Transferred Subjects P M BANGI BA LLB He is also a member of the Executive Council Private Secretary RAO SARES M B MAHAJAN BA LLB



JAMBUGHODA RANA
SHRI RANJITSINHJI GAMBHIRSINHJI, CIE, is the
present Ruler of Jambughoda
in the Gujerat States Agency

Boin On 4th January 1892
Succeeded his father on 27th
September 1917 and was
installed on the Gadi on 2nd
February 1918 Educated At
the Rajkumar College, Rajkot

The Rulers of the State belong to the Clan of Parmar Rajputs who once ruled over Malwa

The State first came into relations with the British Govt. in 1826, and by a subsequent Treaty executed in 1839, the State came to be ranked as a "protected State" under the aegis of the British Govt. At present the State is in direct

political relations with the Govt. of India through the Political Agent, Gujerat States Agency, Bulsar The State is included in the Representative Electorate of the Chamber of Princes The present Ruler is the fountain-head of all authority, judicial, legislative, and executive He enjoys plenary powers in civil and criminal matters and has powers of life and death over his subjects, except that sentences of death require the confirmation of the Resident for the Gujerat States. The Rana Saheb is the founder of the Mahikantha Rewa Kantha Chiefs' Association, and in that capacity he presented the case of 104 States of these Agencies before the Indian States Enquiry C'ttee (Financial) at Bombay in Feb 1932 He is a patron member of the All-India Kshttriya Mahasabha, and also a member of the Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay

The Rana Saheb is very popular among his subjects whose welfare and prosperity are his constant aims in life. He has effected several improvements in education, medical relief, agriculture, communications, etc., and the State is making good progress in all directions. A thorough overhauling of the administrative machinery, and the separation of the judiciary and executive, the establishment of a separate Sessions and District Court, as well as the construction of buildings for Hospitals, Schools, Library, Telephone lines, Guest Houses, and Irrigation wells, tanks, etc., mark his progressive rule. The Rana Saheb is a keen sportsman and has bagged 75 panthers and three tigers. He is also a keen social reformer. The Ruler's loyalty, devotion and helpfulness to the British Govt, and the Crown are wellknown. During the present War he has contributed liberally to the several War Funds.

Area 143 sq miles Population 14,380 Revenue Rs 4,75,000 Karbhari Chandulal M Thakore, BA (Pol) Sessions Judge Rao Saheb J D Mehta, BA, LL B

HEIR APPARENT
MAHARAJRUMAR SHRI
DIGVIJASINIJI BA
(Bom) Heir Apparent of
Jambughoda a full powered
State in the Gujerat States
Agency

Born on 1 th August 192

Education The Mahara; kumar joined the Hartshorne Anglo Vernacular School at Jambughoda in January 19 9 After finishing his education locally he proceeded in the year 1932 to I anchgani to receive secondary education at the Boys High School Panchganiwhere he stay ed under the direct care and supervision of an European Tutoress Mrs Robin



son The Maharajkumar passed his Senior Cambridge examination in 1939 after a brilliant career at the Boys High School where he distinguished himself by his intelli_sence and sportsman like

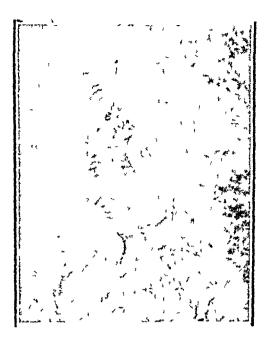
spirit

In 1940 he was due to proceed to England for further education at the Corpus Christi College Cambridge where he had already received admission but owing to the outbreak of War he could not proceed to England and eventually joined the College at Baroda for his collegiate education. He passed his BA in 1944 with History and Economics as his special subjects.

Married The Maharajkumar has married the eldest Princess of the Heir Apparent of Data a premier State in the Bundelhand Agency in Central India The Maharajkumar is a keen Shikari and has bagged as many as "2 Panthers and one Tiger He is at present receiving judicial and administrative training in his own Stato He also proposes to take up Law He takes keen interest for the development of his State which abounds in mineral and other resources which are capable of being profitably exploited The Maharajkumar always tries to get into closer contact with his subjects

On the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of His Imperial Majesty the late King George V the Maharajkumar was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal He has also been awarded the Coronation Medal

Address Jambughoda (Gujerat States Agency)



ANJIRA · HIS HIGHNESS SIDI MUHAMMAD KHAN, NAWAB SAHEB of Janura.

Born March 7th, 1914.

Succeeded to the Gadi on and May 1922 Was invested with full Powers on 9th November 1933.

Educated · At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, where he took the Diploma with distinction Received instructions in 1930 in administration, politics and agriculture in the Deccan College, Poona, and administrative training in the Mysore State.

Married the On November 1933 the Shahajadi Saheba of Jaora State in Central India

379 square miles Population 117,382 Area Revenue Rs 15,00,000 Salute 11 guns permanent, 13 guns local The State enjoys plenary civil powers and also plenary criminal powers except over British subjects

Principal sources of the State income are Agriculture, Forestry, Abkarı and Customs

WAR CONTRIBUTIONS.

Rs 50,000 in 1939, Rs 20,000 in 1940 and Rs 15,000 in 1942 to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund

Rs 5,000 to The Lord Mayor's Fund, London

Rs. 15,000 towards the Red Cross Society and St Dunstan's Fund The people of the State including Jafarabad have contributed Rs 24,093 by way of gift and purchase of Defence Certificates

PRINCIPAL STAIL OFFICERS.

KHAN BAHADUR SHAIKH MOHIUDDIN VAZIR, BAg, JP Judge, High Court I N MEHTA BA, LLB, Bar-at-Law Sar Nyayadhish RAMKRISHNA BABAJI DALVI Sadar Tahasildar Sidi Jafar Sidi Mahmud Shekhani, BA, LLB Chief Medical Officer 'DR A J F ALMEIDA, MD (Hons)
BERLIN, LRCP (EDIN), LRCS (EDIN), LRFP & S (GLAS), DTM (LIV), LM (DUBLIN)

Asst Collector of Customs and Salt DM HANWARI, BA (Hons)

Director of Public Instruction MA Kokate, MA, BT Chref Forest Officer M USMAN KHAN Ag Chief Engineer KAZI HASAN KAZI MOHAMAD MHSLAI, BE Private Secretary to H H the Nawab Saheb G S KARBHARI, MA, LLB

Chief Customs Officer Sidi Ibrahim Sidi Abdul Rahiman KHANZADE

Mamlatdar, Jafarabad Sidi Yakut Sidi Mahammad Khan-ZADE, Advocate (A S)

CAORA LIEUTENANT COLONEL H H FAKHRUD DAULAH NAWAB Монаммар IFTIKHAR KHAN BAHADUR SAULAT E JANG GBE KCIE Nawab of Jaora

Born : 1883 Ascended the Gadi in 1895 Educated at the Daly College Indore in the Imperial Cadet Corps for fifteen months till 1902 and is Honorary Lieutenant Colonel in the British Army At the out break of the War in 1939 His Highness placed all the resources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor

His Highness 5th son Nawab zada Mohammad Ehtesham Alı Khan Bahadur is serving in the



Royal Air Force in England and his nephew and son in law Sahibzada Sultan Mohammad Khan holds an emergency commission The State has so far contributed Rs 86 813 to His Excellency the Viceroy s War Purposes Fund and Rs I 18 508 4 6 to various other funds and has invested Rs 297 868 54 in various War Loans

Marriage His Highness first marriage was celebrated in 1903

and marriage in 1914 and the 3rd in the year 1921

Recreations Polo Hunting Golf and fishing

Area of State 601 square miles Revenue Rs 15 00 000 Population 1 116 953 Salute 13 guns

STATE COUNCIL

President 1 HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAR SAHIB BAHADUR

Vice President and Chief Minister Khan Bahadur Syed Bunyad Hussain B A (Alig) Ex M L A (Central) (Retired Collector Puntab) (Political Tinance and Police)

Members

Secretary Household Department MUMTAZIM BAHADUR SAHIBZADA MIR NASIRUDDIN AHMED SAHIB

Secretary P W D MAULYI ABDUL GHANI B A PSF (Retired) Secretary Law and Justice NASRAT MOHAMMAD KHAN MA

LL B (Alig) Revenue Sec etary PANDIT AMAR NATH KATJU B Sc LL B

Secretary Rifah i Am and Education SAHIBZADA MIR GHULAM ZAINUT ABIDEN SAHIB

Other State Officials

Chief Justice RAO BAHADUR B S PHARASHKHANEWALLA BA LLB Puisne Judge NASRAT MOHOMMED KHAN MA LLB (Alig) Police Adviser S T HOLLINS CIE L.P

Deputy Inspector General of Police LHAN BAHADUR KUNWAR

MEHFOOZ ALI KHAN



JASDAN: DARBAR SHREE ALA KHACHAR, the present Ruler of Jasdan.

Born on 4th November 1905.

Educated At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and has passed the Diploma examination.

Succeeded to the Gadi in June 1919, and assumed the reins of State administration on 1st December 1924.

Jasdan is a premier Kathi State and the Rulers are Saketiya Suryavanshi Kshatriyas, being descendants of Katha, the younger son of the Suryavanshi Maharaja Karan Shruta, of Ayodhya.

The Kathis have, since their advent to this Province, effected

a change in the name of the Province' from Saurashtra to Kathiawad, and they are one of the most important and influential tribes on the westernmost coast of India.

Herr . YUVRAJ SHREE SHIVRAJKUMAR, born 9th October 1930.

Second Son Rajkumar Shree Pratapkumar, born 28th November 1937

Area of the State 296 square miles including about 13 square miles of non-jurisdictional territory

Population 37,672 excluding non-jurisdictional territory.

Gross Revenue Nearly Rs six lacs.

All education is free throughout the State.

Medical relief at the Hospital, etc., is also given free Importation of liquor is prohibited

War Contributions (1) All the resources of the State as well as the personal services of the Darbar Saheb have been placed at the disposal of the Government, (2) Rs 67,105-12-0 have been paid towards H E the Viceroy's War Purposes Funds and the other War Funds, (3) Defence Bonds worth Rs 6,46,000 have been purchased (4) Interest free prize bonds worth Rs 10,000 have been purchased

HIGH OFFICERS.

RAJKUMAR SHREE AMRA KHACHAR, Chief Karbhari JHAVERILAL TRAMBAKLAL VYAS, BA, LLB., First Member of the Council

DADA VADHER GIDA, Revenue Secretary PUNJBHAI H DHADHAL, General Secretary JATH LT RAJA SHRIMANT VIJAYASINHRAO RAMRAO R I N RAJA Of Jath State

Born on 21st July 1909

Ascended the Gad: on 12th January 1929

Family History Jath is one Ruling family is a high class Maratha clan and claims descent from Satvajirao Chavan Patilof Dafiapur to whom a Deshmukhi Watan was granted by Ali Adii shah King of Bijapur in 1670 The Jahagus of Jath and Karajagi Paraganas were con ferred upon him by King Adishah of Bijapur in the vear 1880



The Raja Saheb was educated for ome time in the Deccan College was suddenly called back owing to the serious illness of his father the late lamented Shimant Ramiao Amiitao aliias Abasaheb Dafie The Ruler exercises full Civil and Criminal powers over his State During the short period of his rule he has evinced keen interest in the welfare of his subjects by introducing various reforms such as an independent High Court a Local Board etc

In 1932 he visited England to attend the Third Round Table Conference at the invitation of the Secretary of State for India He is an all round sportsman and a good cricketer and takes keen interest in Scouting

The Rajasaheb is a Lieutenant in the Royal Indian Navy and rendered active war service during 1940 and 1944

Capital: JATH Population 107

The State lies midway between Miraj and Bijapur and is in direct political relation with the Government of India through the Deccan States Agency

Area: 981 square miles Revenue: Rs 4 20 000

State Executive Council

Rajkumar Udayasınlı Dafie Army & Political D N Pradhan BA LLB Revenue & Finance K G Limaye BA LLB Law & Legislation



JAWHAR FLT-LT RAJA SHRIMANT YESWANTRAO alias PATANGSHAH VIKRAM-SHAH, Ruler of Jawhar State, is a descendant of the illustrious family of Jayaba Mukne who founded the dynasty The valour and prowess of the Raja's ancestors won them the proud and princely title of "SHAH" from Mohomad Taghlakh, the Emperor of Delhi

Born 11th December 1917
Education At the Rajkumar
College, Rajkot, and afterwards
at Blundell's Old Public School
in England Received administrative training in England, and
on return to India in 1937, received practical administrative
training under the Collector
of Nasik After training in the

Indian Air Force, he is on active war service as an Officer in the Indian Air Force

Married In May 1938 Shrimant Preyamwada Raje, sister of the Rajasaheb of Jath Heir-Apparent Shrimant Yuvaraj Maharaj

Digvijaysinhrao, born on 5th January 1940

The State is in direct political relation with the Government of India through the Resident, Gujarat States. The Raja Saheb was invested with full administrative powers on 16th January 1938. He exercises full Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, and is a Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right. The State is one of the oldest States in India and pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other State. The Capital town of Jawhar is 1,500 feet above sea-level and the climate is excellent, especially in summer

Sport Shooting, Riding, Tennis and Motoring Area: 308 square miles Average Revenue Rs. 7,83,000 Population: 65,126

- Salute 9 guns permanent

Chief Products Grains such as Paddy, Nagli and Warai and

Forest produce such as Timber and Charcoal

War Efforts The Rajasaheb has offered his personal services and resources of the State Contributions Rs 15,000 as free gift with a promise to contribute Rs 5,000 each year for the duration of the War to H E the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, 3 per cent Defence Bonds of Rs 22,000, Rs 1,601 to Red Cross and other minor Funds, Rs 7,000 towards the gift of a Spitfire Aeroplane from full powered Rulers of Gujarat States to the R A F, Rs 1,000 to the Gujarat States War Plane Fund

Educational Primary education is provided free to all throughout the State Free English Classes are attached to the main Vernacular School at Jawhar and a middle school is started at Jawhar and a high school is under construction

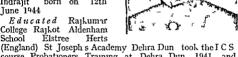
Medical Relief There are four dispensaries where free medical relief is provided Dewan i Biharilal, N Anantani, D Litt, Bar-at-Law

THALAWAR His HIGHNESS MAHARAI RANA HARISH

CHANDRA of Ihalawar

Born 27th September 1921 Married on 9th May 1940 to Raikumarı Ila Devi daughter of the Rain of Jubbal Sımla Hılls Succeeded to the Gadi on 2nd September 1943 Heir Apparent Yuvrai Indrant born on 12th Tune 1944

Educated Rajkumar College Raikot Aldenham School Elstree Herts



course Probationers Training at Dehra Dun 1941 and Indian Police Training at Moradabad 1942

Is keenly interested in industrial development mass education urban cleanliness and rural uplift. Since 1921 the percentage of literacy in Jhalawar State has been by far the highest among the States in Raiputana

War Contributions Rs 77 000 (approx) towards the War Purposes Fund His Highness donates Rs 6 000 yearly from his privy purse towards the same fund for the duration of the war

Revenue Rs 10 lakhs (approx) Area 813 sq miles 122 299 Salute 13 guns Population

Brijnagar Raiputana T A Ihalendra Dewan RAI BAHADUR SAHASDIYAKAR BHAYA SHADILAL

II BA LLB Home Minister Pt Hari Har Ram Gaur B A

Revenue Minister B AMARNATH GAMBHIR BA

PWD Minister RAI SAHIB SAHASBHUSHAN B JAGMOHANLAL



JUNAGADH MAJOR
HIS HIGHNESS SIR
MAHABATKHANJI RASULKHANJI III, GCIE, KCSI,
Nawab Saheb of Junagadh,
comes from the Babi (Yusoofzai
Pathan) family

Born 2nd Aug 1900

Educ Preparatory School in England, and at Mayo College, Ajmer

Area 4,119 Sq Miles
Population Eight lacs
Principal Port · Veraval
Revenue One crore and fiftyfive lacs

Salute 15 Guns personal and

local

Indian State Forces Junagadh, State Lancers and Mahabat-

khanji Infantry.
On the outbreak of War, HH the Nawab Saheb placed all the

on the outbreak of War, H H the Nawab Saned placed and the resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty. The State has made and is making very liberal contributions in men, money, and kind, for the effective prosecution of the War 160 personnel from the Junagadh State Lancers and the Mahabatkhanji Infantry have been sent for active War Service overseas in British India

The following are the various contributions made by the State—

(a) Rs five lacs for the purchase of two Spitfires named "Lady Linlithgow" and "Dilawar"

(b) Rs five lacs for providing Mobile Canteens on the Burma front

(c) Gift of one Aeroplane and one Steam Launch.

(d) Rs 2½ lacs for War purposes fund

(e) Rs two lacs for the War fund in honour of the Viceregal visit in 1940

(f) Rs 25,000/- from H H's Privy Purse for St Dunstan's Home for blinded Indian Service men

(g) Rs 1,70,000/- donated towards different funds for War purposes

(h) A bonus of Rs 25/- to any person who joins Combatant Forces

(1) 61 M G Wagons for use overseas This is equivalent to an indirect contribution of Rs 11½ lacs by way of freight loss sustained by the State

The State has also made liberal investments in War Loans amounting to not less than Rs 35 Lacs. Even State servants, as a mark of their loyalty to the Crown, contribute every month, since January 1941, one per cent of their pay towards the War Gifts Fund. State servants joining or desirous of joining War services are given special terms in regard to service, lien, pension, etc., with a further assurance that on their return from War Services, they will be provided with suitable jobs in case their original posts have ceased to exist. The National War Front Movement throughout the State was well organised. The

State is maintaining 5 Polish Refugee children Coastal watching is be ing undertaken by the State at 8 coastal places. In recruiting for War Service this State stands highest in Kathiawar its contribution being 580 combatants and 46 technical recruits

The demand for the loan of locomotives and rolling stock by the Gott of India is attended to by the State Rly Authorities The Rly Workshop has also been executing orders from the Govt Supply Death

for manufacture of small tools

On the 31st March 1945 the Silver Jubilee of His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur was celebrated with great celat and many concessions and donations were granted on that auspicious occasion

President H H THE NAWAR SAHER

President H H THE NAWAR SAHEB
Lee President of the Council and Delan Junagadh State
KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL KADIR MD HUSSAIN JP BCS
Revenue Member RAO BAHADUR S T MANKAD BA LL B
Law Member KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL MAJID KHAN BA LL B
Additional Member of Council and Special Officer for attached units
CAPTAIN M S HARLEY JONES

Chief Secretary to Government and Secretary Sta e Council KHAN SAILES P GHEENALA MA

HEIRAPPARENT
NAWABZADA MAHOMED
DILAWAR KHANJI Heir
Apparent of the State of Juna
gadh Kathiawar

Born On the 23rd June 192 to Her Highness Munuvar Jahan Begum Saheba at Juna gadh

Education At first Col A
H S Wheatley was appointed
as his Tutor and Guardian
After about two years of his
Tutorship he and the second
Prince Mahomed Himat Khanji
were sent to England for study
at Haileybury College
Duning their stay in England
they travelled to Switzerland
and France where they visited
many places of interest _ After



many places of interest After a stay of about five years in England from 1933 to 1938 the European political situation becoming tense they returned to Junagadh

The Heir Apparent takes keen interest in rigby shooting poloriding tennis and motoring and is very fond of cricket

Since his return he has evinced great interest in some of the branches of the State administration the Palace Household affairs

He is very popular due to his amiable disposition



ODHPUR Air Com-MODORE His HIGHNESS Raj RAJESHWAR SARA-MAD-I-RAJA-I-HIND MAHARAJA DHIRAJA SRI SIR UMAID SINGHII SAHIB BAHADUR. GCSI. GCIE, KCVO, AD.C, LLD, Ruler of Jodhpur State

Born 1903 Ascended the Gadi 1018 Educated At Mayo College, Almer

Married Daughter of Rao Bahadur Raja Jey Singhji Bhati of Umaidnagar in 1921. Has five sons and daughter.

Heir-Apparent Mahara] Kumar Sri Hanwant Singhji Sahib, born in 1923

Area of the State 36,071 square miles.

Population 2,555,904

Rs 2,24,34,098 Revenue

Permanent Salute 17, Local 19 guns

War Efforts All the resources of the State as also the personal services of the Ruler and the services of the Jodhpur Lancers and the Sardar Infantry have been placed at the disposal of the Imperial Government The 2nd Sardar Infantry raised for internal security has also been placed at the disposal of the Indian Army for garrison duty, The State's monetary and the 3rd Jodhpur Infantry has been formed contributions, war investments and war expenditure amount to Rs 1401 lakhs and public contributions aggregate Rs 16% lakhs, including Rs 4 lakhs contributed out of the Jodhpur Bomber & Motor Ambulance 4 Aeroplanes, viz., two Tiger Moths, one Leopard Moth & one Lockheed 12A, have been provided by the State in addition to the above

STATE COUNCIL.

President His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur Chief Minister Lt-Col Sir Donald M Field, CIE Councillor to His Highness the Maharaja Salub Bahadur Colonel Maharajadhiraja Shri Sir Ajit Singhji Sahib

Dewan Bahadur Deputy Chief Minister & Revenue Minister

Pt Dharam Narainji, BA, Bar-at-Law, CIE

Minister-in-Waiting Rao Bahadur Rao Raja Narpat Singhji Law Member Dewan Bahadur K S Menon, BA, Bar-at-Law Development Minister Dewan Bahadur Pt Brij Chandji Sharma, MA, LLB

Minister for Finance and Supplies Major F Steel, BA (Oxon),

OBE

KALAHANDI MAHA
RAJA SHRFE SHREF
SHREE PRATAF KISHAPI
DEO B L. Rufer of Kalahandi
State

Born 5th October 1919

Education Matriculated from the Bhawani I atm High School graduated in Arts from the Ravenshaw College Cuttuck and obtained his Bachelor of Law degree from the Government Law College Latins in 1939

Succeeded to the gade *On 19th September 1939 and in vested with full ruling powers on 16th March 1940

Married On 1st February 1941 to the only daughter of Gajpati Raja Ramehandra Deb of Luri



Brother Pattait Bira Leshari Deo

The Ruling family belongs to the famous ancient Nay Vanshi Rapput clin. The Ruler enjoys a permanent salute of guns and the hereditary title of Maharaja and is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right. The Maharaja is an enlightened Ruler and is well known for his patronage of arts and literature. His Highness has instituted an Archaelogical Department and taken measures for the improvement of trade and commerce by improving communications and investigating the mineral and forest resources of the State. Complisory primary education throughout the State has been introduced as well as constitutional reforms such as the establishment of a State Council and Praja Sabha His Highness placed the entire resources of the State at His Majesty the King Emperors disposal on the out break of war and has helpede Government with men money and materials

Area of the State 3 745 sq miles

Population 599 751 Gross Recenue 13 lacs

STATE COUNCIL

President -The Maharaja and Ruler

Denan and I ice President -Rai Bahadur U C Das M B E

Recenue Member -P C Mohanti B L

Education and Development Member —Patraja M P Deo of Lanjigarh

Secretary to the Council -S N Sharma MA BL



ALAT Major H H Mir Haji Sir Ahmad \mathbf{Y}_{AR} KHAN, GCIE, BEGLAR BEGI, AMIR-UL-AMARA, GHALIB JANG BAHADUR, KHAN of Kalat

Born1904 Educated Privately by special tutors Received Military training in the regular army, served as Captain and Adjutant in Zhob His Highness speaks Iranian, Pushtu, Baluchi, Brohi, Urdu and English fluently

Hobbies Riding, Hunting and Motoring

Succeeded to the Khanate September 1933

MarriedIn 1933, daughter of Sardar Alı Jan, a scion of Muhammadzai, the royal family of Afghanistan

Hen-Apparent Prince Muhammad Daud Khan, born 1940

Salute 19 guns (Hereditary)
His Highness belongs to the Ahmadzai family which came into power in 1666-67, when Mir Ahmad I (after whom the family is named) took possession of Kalat after defeating the Moghul governor and consolidated practically the whole of Western and Southern Baluchistan into an organised state. The independence of Kalat was formally recognised by the British Government by the Treaty of 1876, when the Khan promised loyal co-operation with the Government

Kalat is the third largest State in India and occupies an important It extends from Butish Baluchistan on the north strategic position to the Arabian Sea in the south and from Sind in the east to Iran in the west

(according to 1931 census) 342,101

His Highness takes a very keen interest in the moral and material welfare of his subjects and contributes a sum of Rs 50,000 out of his privy purse for the advancement of education, which is now free in all stages, primary, middle, high, Theological and Industrial-throughout the State

Kalat town, the Capital of the State, is 91 miles from Quetta and is 6,783 feet above sea level The winter headquarters are at Dhadar, Pasni, Jiwani, Sonmiani and Gwadar are sea-ports 16 miles from Sibi

The administration of the State is divided into two sections the Wizarat and Dinbar, the former in charge of the Wazir-1-Azam and the latter entrusted to the Chief Secretary

NAWABZADA MOHD ASLAM KHAN, BA, (Cantab) Wazir-I-Azam Bar-at-Law

Chief Secretary Durbar Captain Abdul Rauf Khan, M A , LL B (Alig).

SHAHZADA MIR NASIR KHAN AHMEDZAI, BA Private Secretary

AWARDHA THAKUR
DHARMRAJ SINGH the
present THAKUR SAHEB of
hawardha State (Eastern States
Agency)

Born 1910 Educated at the Rajkumar College Raspur where he took the Chiefs Diploma in 1931 Installed on

the Gaddt in 1931

The Thakur Saheb is a re pre entative member of the Chamber of Princes and member of the Managing Committee of the Raj Rumar College Raipur He has travelled extensively in India England and Europe

The administration of the State is carried on on modern lines and the Thakur Saheb takes a personal interest in the

affairs of the State He is

immensely popular on account of his easy accessibility to all his subjects The Ruler enjoys Criminal Civil and Revenue Powers The incidence of Land Revenue is Rs 116 per occupied acre

regular cadastral survey was carried out and the assessment is based on the classification of the soil. The area under cultivation is 15738; acres providing 2 4 acre per head of the population. The number of

cattle in the State is 91 519

The State abounds in mineral wealth ϵg red ochre white clay iron mice building stone lime stone and even gold. Many mineral sources have notyet been tapped. The State possesses extensive areas of valuable Sal Forest. The capital of the State is k-wardha which has a representative Municipality. There is a well equipped Hospital and Boys and Girls English Schools. Land and Forest laws have been codified. Laberal facilities have been provided for Grazing and Commutation in the State Forest Bank of Kawardha Ltd was inaugurated this year. The State Representative Council consists of io representative and 5 official members. The state has done good work towards Rural Reconstruction. Farmers Association Grain Gunj and Grain Banks have been established in the State. Education is free in the State

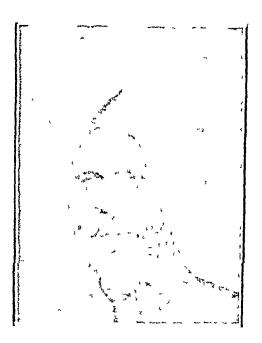
The Thakur Saheb has generously contributed to the War Fund He and his people have contributed nearly Rs 23 7 9 to H E the

Vicerov s War Purposes Fund

A sum of Rs 4 11 171 8 has also been tinested in the purchase of War Bonds The State has been supplying vast quantities of timber for War purposes The food grain situation has been very satisfactory. The prices of rice wheat and pulses were about Rs 7 per maund The State has also supplied about sixty thousand maunds of food grains and soo maunds of ghee to deficit areas

Nett Recenue for 1944 45 Rs 5 30 000 Lan ua es spoken in the State Hindi Chhattingarhi and Marathi Area 805 sq miles Population 77 253 Henr Apparent Kumar Vishwarij Singh

Diwan Mohammad Akbar B Sc



TAPURTHALA BRIGADIER HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-I-DILBAND RASIKH-UL-ITIKAD, DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA, Raja-i-Rajgan MAHARAJA SIR JAGATJIT SINGH BAHADUR, Maharaja of Kapurthala, GC SI (1911), GĈIE (1918), Created GBE (1927) on the occasion of his Golden Jubilee, Honorary Colonel of 3-11th Sikhs (45th Rattrays Sikhs) Promoted Brigadier, January 1943 One of the principal Sikh Ruling Princes in India In recognition of the valuable assistance rendered by the State during the Great War, 1914-18, His Highness' salute was raised to 15 guns and the annual tribute of £9,000 a year was remitted in perpetuity by the British Government, received

the Grand Cross of the Legion d'Honneur from the French Government in 1924, also awarded Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile, Grand Cordon of the Order of Morocco, Grand Cordon of the Order of Tunis, Grand Cross of the Order of Chili, Grand Cross of the Order of the Sun of Peru, Grand Cross of the Order of Cuba, Grand Cross of the Order of Iran, thrice represented Indian Princes and India on the League of Nations in 1926, 1927 and 1929, celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his reign in 1927. His Highness had the honour of attending the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty in 1935, and the Coronation of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in London in 1937. His Highness celebrated his Diamond Jubilee in November 1937. Appointed Member, Indian Defence Council, in 1941.

Born 24th November 1872, son of His Highness the late Raja-1-Rajgan Kharak Singh of Kapurthala

Hen-Apparent Shri Tikka Raja Paramjit Singh.

Area 652 Square Miles

Population 378,380

Revenue About Rs 50,00,000

His Highness owns landed property in the United Provinces of an approximate area of 700 square miles with a population of over 450,000, Rai Bahadur Diwan Sunder Dass, MBE, being the Manager.

STATE COUNCIL.

Shri Tikka Raja Paramjit Singh, President, Maharajkumar Karamjit Singh, Vice-President, Members Diwan Bahadur Dr Lakhpat Rai Sikund, M A, PH D, Bar-at-Law, Chief Minister, Diwan Ajudhia Dass, Foreign and Revenue Member.

APURTH LA TILLA RAJA PARMJIT SINGH Heir Apparent and President State Council Kaputthala State Punjab Hern 19th May 189

Education Telementary education in Kaparithal under highly qualified En, lish and French Tutors Left for Europe in 1905 for further studies Joned Cheam School in Surrey and then went to Harrow for a year Attended Lyce. Janson de Sully in Prus for two yeurs and then again returned to London to resume studies at St. Pauls High School

kensington
On return to India in 1909
received thorough training in the
State in administrative work
both Frecutive and Judicial



Conducted the affairs of the State in the absence of H H the Maharaja in Europe in 1915 1919 and 1922 as Regent with full responsible powers and acted most efficiently. In 1919 during serious troubles in the Punjab gruned the praise and appreciation of the Govt of India for himself and the State for excellent co-operation in critical time.

Again in 1935 took charge of the administration for a few months on the retirement of the Ex Chief Minister Dewan Sir Abdul Hamid Acted as President State Council of Administration from April to Nov 1939 during His Highness absence in Europe On His Highness's return took over charge of the Administration as President of the Executive Council He is Head of the Administration and Superintendent Kapurthala Oudh Estates President Central War Board and Patron of N W F Kapurthala in which capacity he has done commendable work invigorating War efforts in the State Has travelled extensively in Europe the United States of America etc In 19 8 accompanied H H the Maharaja to Madrid where he stayed as the guest of H M King Alfonso MII In 1930 visited H M the King of Belgium with H H the Miharaja and attended a dinner party given by H M at the Chateau of Lakin near Brussels In 1936 H M hin Carol of Roumania invited him to his summer capital Sinair where he stayed for a fortnight as his guest. Attended the Coronation in Delhi in 1911 Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty King Ceorge V in 1937

Orders of Distriction and Decorations Coronation Medal 1931
Lubilee Medal 1935
Coronation Medal 1937
Crand Officer of the
Legion of Honour Grand Cross of the Star of Roumania Grand
Cross of the Order
of Tunis

Orders of Distriction and Decorations
Coronation Medal 1931
Crand Cross of the Star of Roumania Grand
Cross of the Order
of Tunis

Clubs The Royal Automobile Club of France and the St Cloud Country Club Paris



TEONJHAR RAJA SHRLE BALABHADRA NARAYAN BHANJ DEO, of Keonthar State (Eastern States Agency)

26th December 1905 Ascended the Gadi

August 1926

Educated Rajkumar Col-

lege, Raipur, CP

Married In June 1929, Rani Shreemati Manoja Manjari Devi, daughter of the Ruler of Kharswan State, Eastern States Agency

Hen TIKAYAT SHREE NRU-SINGHA NARAYAN BHANJ DEO

RAJKUMAR LAKSHMI NARAYAN BHANJ DEO,

Area of the State 3,217 sq miles Population 5,29,786

Gross Revenue Rs 15,00,000

The Durbar has up to now donated a sum of Rs 50,000 to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund and will continue to contribute Rs 10,000 annually for the duration of the War It has also made a gift of Rs 11,500 to the Orissa States Ambulance Corps and various other War Funds In addition, forest timbers worth about Rs 5,78,760 have . so far been supplied by the Durbar Investments in War Loans amount to Rs 6,90,000 National Saving Certificates purchased by Durbar to the value of Rs 1,11,840 Defence Savings Certificates, Bonds and Stamps purchased by the general public including contractors and State Officials amounted to Rs 85,532

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

Dewan and Chief Minister J W WOODHOUSE, BCS

OTHER PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Development Minister Lal Dongar Singh, BSc, Revenue Minister K C Mohanty, BL, State Civil and Sessions Judge J K Biswas, BL, Forest Officer G S Deb, Superintendent of Police R D Khusla, MA, BL, State Engineer - S M Basu, BE, Chief Medical Officer and Superintendent, Sadar Jail Dr G C Patnaik, MBBS, Sub-Divisional Officers Kumar J B Deo (Sadar), Bamdev Rath (Anandpur), Bansidhar Rath, BA, (Champua) Offg, Munsif B K Das, BL, Mines Officer A K Bose, BA, AISM, AMGI, Treasury Officer, Sadar Bholanath Das, Agricultural Officer S M Iyer, BSc (Agri), IDD, Superintendent of Excise P N Palit, Examiner of Accounts G C Patnaik, BA $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{A}$

PERSONAL STAFF.

Arde-de-Camp Madan Mohan Bhanj Controller of Household K K'BANERJEE, BA, BL

H VIR VGARH RAJA BAHADUR BIRENDRA BAHADUR SINGH Ruler of

Khairagarh State

oth November 1914 Born Succeeded to Gads On October 1918 Invested with Dowers 10 12 1935

Title of Rain Bahadur Con

ferred on him I I 1945

At Raikumar Educated College Raipur Ewing Christ ian College Allahabad and Mayo College Armer

Married In May 1934 to the daughter of Raja I ratap Bahadur Singh Ju Deo CIL

of Partabgarh Estate (Oudh) Heir Apparent Shri Ravin

dra Bahadur Singh b December 1940



Population 173 82) frea 93t sq miles Recenue Rs 5 80 000 The Raja Bahadur has introduced many beneficial re forms Free primary education medical relief establishment of a Debt Conciliation Board and Village Punchayats an elected Municipality at Dongargarh and Sanitation Committees at Ahairagarh and Ahamana an Advisory Board consisting of 1 non officials works of public utility costing Rs 15 000 annually grant of many concessions in the Forest and Agriculture Departments and Panchayat grain Kothis are some of the many improvements effected The Raja Baliadur presented a Swimming Bath to the Rajkumar College Raipur at a cost of ; Rs 20 000 The Ruler is a member of the Standing Cttee of the Chamber of Princis and a member of the C S Agency Police Advisory Cttee the E S Agency Forest and Akriculture Cttee the E S Agency Post war Reconstruction Cttee and the All India Kshattriya Mahasabha Working Cttee is the Chairman of the Rajkumar College Mg Cttee and Pres of the Provincial Ishattriya Mahasabha C Berar On the outbreak of the War the Raja Bahadur offered the Imperial Govt the entire resources of his State in men and money Rs 1 16 000 were donated to the War Purposes Fund A sum of Rs 50 000 was sent by the Darbar for establishment of a Khairagarh State Indian Soldiers Canteen at any base camp in India or the Middle East as H E the C in C in India might deem fit The Rain Bahadur donates Rs 500 per month from Oct 1939 from his privy purse for the duration of the war Donations to Red Cross and St Dunstan s Sections of the War Purpo es Fund were also made State Officers and others have volunteered one day s pay every month from August 1940 as long as the war lasts The total donations sent so far amount to Rs 1 95 416 while investments in Defence Bonds Defence Savings Certificates etc aggregate to about Rs 18 13 000

Khan Bahadur Abdul Ghaffat Khan B A Char e of Excise Jail and Police RAGHUMAR BIKRAM BAHADUR SINGH Recenus Minister THALUR VANSH BAHADUR SINGH



HAIRPUR. HIS
HIGHNESS MIR FAIZ
MOHAMMAD KHAN TALPUR,
the present Ruler of
Khairpur State.

Born: 4th Jan 1913

Educated : At Mayo College, Ajmer.

Succeeded December 1935 on the demise of his father His Highness Mir Alı Nawaz Khan Talpur

The Rulers of Khairpur are Muslim Talpur Balochs and belong to the Shia sect Previous to the accession of this family, on the fall of the Kalhora dynasty of Sind in 1783, the history of the State belongs to the general history of Sind In that year Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur established himself as Ruler of Sind and subsequently his nephew, Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur, founded the Khairpur Branch of the Talpur family In 1882 the individuality of Khairpur State was recognised by the British Government

Khairpur is a first-class State It is the only State in Sind The Ruler is entitled to a salute of 15 guns outside and 17 guns inside the State

Area: 6,050 square miles, a large portion of which is desert

Population 305,787

Current annual income · Rs 46,02,019

President, Council of Administration Khan Bahadur Syed Ijaz Ali, OBE

Address Khairpur Mir's, Sind, NWR

OREA RAJA RAMANUJ PRATAP SINGH Dro BA MRAS (London) The Ruling Tamily belongs to the celebrated Chauhan clan of Raiputs

Born -8th Dec 1901 ceeded to the Gads on 18th Not 1909 invested with full ruling powers in January 19 5

Railumar College Allahabad Raipur Univ passed BA in 1924 An all round sportsman physical culturist and a good shot

Married Ιn 1)20 daughter of Maharaja Salub of Chhota Nagpur

Xuvraj Heir Shreemant Bhurendra Narain Singh Deo

studying Law Linal Allahabad University) Princess of Wadhwan (Kathiawar) on 6th 1 ebruary 1945

Public Career Member of the Chamber of 1 rinces in his own



Sq 1 647 Miles Pobulation 1 6 874 (1941)

Recenue R 15 66 474

The State is very rich in forest and mineral wealth and this potential wealth is in the course of rapid development. There are 5 collieries working at present and . more are awaiting railway connec tion Large tracts of land abounding in coal and other minerals are lying virgin. The State is rapidly being industrialized

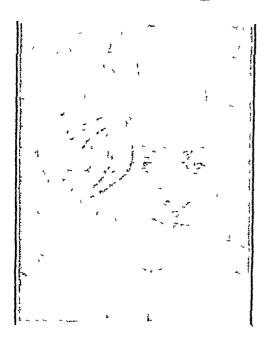
Railway Stations Manendragarh and Chirimiri (B N Rly)

WAR CONTRIBUTIONS

Total cash contributions of the State towards His Excellency the Viceroy s War Purposes Fund amount to Rs 1 31 166 This includes a sum of Rs 66 666 donated for the presentation of a Korea Spitfire and also the amount for Korea ambulance car and Korea armoured Over Rs 10 lakhs have been invested in Defence Loans and Bonds of which I lakh is free of interest and 5 lakhs are invested in small savings certificates Other contributions are a recurring grant of Rs 150 per month to the Chhattisgarh States Cante n Fund 000 invested by the State employees in Defence Savings Stamps and Certificates recruitment and supply of 304 coolies for Assam Road Work Coal and Timber supplies from the Stat for War Works

Dree R B h dur Sohan Lal Sriv t v MA B Sc [Ret d D trict Mag tr te

d Clitr(UP)1



OTAH HON MAJOR
HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJADHIRAJ
MAHARAJ MAHI MAHENDRA MAHARAO RAJA SHRI
BHIM SINGHJI SAHIB
BAHADUR MAHARAO OF KOTAH
BOON 1909

Ascended the Gadi 1940
Educated Mayo College,

Aımer

Married A daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Ganga Singhji Sahib Bahadur of Bikaner in 1930

Hen-Apparent Maharaj Kumar Brijraj Singhji

Sahib, born on 21st February 1934

Area of the State 5,684 sq miles Population 777,398 Revenue Rs. 52 lakhs Salute. 17 guns

Family History The Ruling family belongs to the Hara sect of Chauhan Rajputs and is an offshoot of the Bundi family Kotah State came into existence about 1625 during the reign of Madho Singhji, second son of Rao Ratan of Bundi

There is an efficient judiciary and justice is administered according to the spirit of the law in force in British India A High Court was established in 1938

There are 174 schools, 34 dispensaries and 469 Co-operative Societies in the State

The Nagda-Muttra Section of the B B & C I Rly and a portion of the Bina Baran Railway run through the State, a length of 28 miles over the latter being owned by the State

Capital Kotah on the B B & C I Railway Other

trading centres Baran and Ramgani Mandi

Administration is carried on by His Highness with the assistance of a State Council of four Ministers constituted as follows

President HH the Maharao Sahib Bahadur
Vice-President and Prime Minister

K B L Seth, ics
Home Minister Raj Chandrasenji of Kunadi
Revenue Minister Rao Sahib N V Joshi
P W Minister N L Iya, BA, BE, MIE (India)

TURWAI BABLAS Ma HAMMAD SARWAR ΛLI LHAN BAHADUR 1 LROZ Ruler the present Kurwai State Born On December 1901 Succeeded to the Gad: in 1906 when a minor L'ducated ٩t Daly College Indore and Mayo College Aimer was thereafter sent as a selected candidate to the Royal Military College Sandhurst military training and returned

Married Eldest daughter of His Highness the Rultr of Bhopal in 19 6 and the youngest daughter of the Nawab Scheb of Wai in 1937 His Highness eldest son Prince Shahryar Mohrumad

Ling's Commission

the



Nhan Bahadur born on the 9th
March 1934 is the heir presumptive of Bhopal Adaighter Inneess
Naiser Zaman and a son Irinee Zafar Ali Nhan who is the heir apparent
of Kurwai State were born to the second Begum on the 5th June 1938
and 1st July 1941 respectively Area of the State 144 Square Miles
Population 9537 Revenue Over Rs 4 likhs

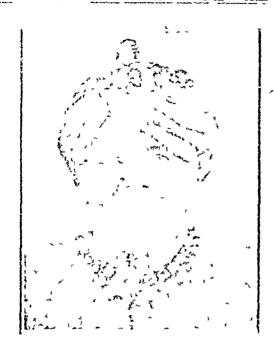
The Navab Saheb Bihadur was invested with ruling powers on 9th April 19 3. The Navab Saheb is populir among his subjects whose welfare and prosperity are his constant aim in hit. He is a member of the Chamber of Innees in his own right and is an

elected member of its Standing Committee

Education is imparted free in all the schools Deserving bots we given scholarships and sent to different Colleges and technical institutions. In addition to the Central Hospital at the Capital several dispensaries have been opened where the public get free treatment All the big villages in the State are connected with headquarters by telephone. The Judiciary is separated from the executive Village Pauchay it Boards have been appointed. The election system has been introduced in the Municipality. Several Bunds and Tanl's have been constructed for irrigation. A qualified and expert Director of Agriculture has been appointed and a model Agricultural Farm established so that the cultivations can learn the latest methods of cultivation and derive full benefit by cultivating their lands on modern lines. Virginia Tobacco is being grown in the State on an extensive scale which is scientifically cured in barns. Taccavi loans are granted to agriculturists. To improve trade Mandis have been established which are making rapid progress. Money is advanced to merchants by way of encouragement at a cheap rate of interest. Legislative Assembly functions in the State.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Deva hh n S h b Walada Pi A H H S A LL R N M ! S A
hh S on J de S I H S A N A L M II V S J R A S LL R T M ! L
CAPT DE E S C R L L M P (Lo d) Ch / S ! Y I LA N S HA C
C GU I S A B M h IS ta y G O C K nw D f n \(\Gamma \) C ct A S k ha



MAHAPAJA DHIPAJ MIRZA
MAHARAO SHRI SIR
VIJAYARAJJI SAVAI BAHADUR,
G B E, Maharao of Kutch

Born in 1885 Married in 1907, Maharaj Kunvari Shri Padamkunvar Ba of Sirohi

Ascended the Gadi in January 1942 His Highness received the title of G b E in June, 1945

Education Privately educated under distinguished European and Indian tutors

Hen-Apparent Yuvaraj Maharaj Kumar Shri Madansinhji Borr October 1909 Second son Maharaj Kumar-Shri Patchsinhji Born 1920 and the youngest son

Maharaj Kumai Shri Himmatsinhji, Bo, n 1928.

Hen-Presumptive Maharaj Kumar Shri Piithviiajji. Born 1936 Salute Permanent 17 and local 19

Area 17,225 square miles, including the Runn which has an area of about 9,000 square miles

Revenue About Rs 48,00,000 Population 500,800

The Maharao of Kutch is the head of the Jadeja Clan, a branch of the old Samma Rajputs who were overlords of Sind some 600 years ago. The Jadejas gradually passed into Kutch, and scions of the clan took possession of various tracts. Early in the 16th century, Maharao Khengarji I became the first Ruler and Rao of the whole country. Bhuj was established as the capital of Kutch in 1549. For the last 125 years there has been a succession of four great Rulers—Desalji II, Pragmalji II, Khengarji III and now Maharao Vijayarajji—all in close friendship and co-operation with the Government of India

His Highness in his earlier days was a great sportsman—his chief sports being cricket, football, tennis, shikar and sculling. He is very fond of both botany and bird life. He has widely travelled in Europe and parts of India, and has a large number of close friends in Britain and in India.

His Highness is putting into practice his schemes for the betterment of his subjects in all directions and for the development of the State's possibilities, notably in irrigation

In spite of 9 consecutive years of deficient rains, His Highness has contributed munificently to the war effort and is working in cordial co-operation with the Government of India for the safety and welfare of India He is a member of the National Defence Council

Dewan S K Nayampalli, BA, LLB

YUVARAJ MAHARAJ KUMAI SHRI MAD INSINHJI Heir Apparent of Kutch State

Born October 12 1909

Educated Privately

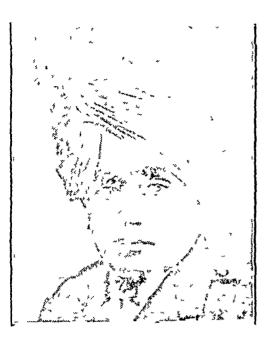
Married Maharaj Kuman Shri Rajendra Kumar Ba of Kishangarh in 193, has 3 sons and 1 daughter



Eldest son Maharaj Kumar Shri Prithirajji born 1936 second son Maharaj Kumar Shri Bhupendrusinhji born 1937 and the youngest son, Maharaj Kumar Shri Hanyantsinhji born 1944

A keen rider and very fond of pigsticking and shil ar. Has distinguished himself at tennis

The Maharaj Kumar has an attractive personality and a knack of making friends with all whom he meets. He has travelled much—mostly with his grand father. His late Highness—both in I urope and in Africa. A deep thinker and interested in Indian philosophy. Attended the Coronation of King George VI in 1937. Takes an important part in the administration of the State and is a very popular figure throughout Kutch.



UNAWADA LIEUT
H H MAHARANA
SHRI VIRBHADRASINHJI,
RAJAJI SAHEB OF LUNAWADA

His Highness belongs to the illustrious clan of Solanki Rajputs, and is a descendent of Sidhraj Jaysinh Deo of Anhilwad Patan once the Emperor of Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar

Born 1910 Ascended the Gadi 1930

Educated At Mayo College, Ajmer Underwent Military Training at Dehra Dun and joined the Welch Regiment some three years ago for acquiring practical training in modern warfare

Married In 1931 Maharani Saheb Shri Munherkunverba, daughter of Capt His Highness Maharana Raj Saheb Shri Sir Amarsinhji, K C S I , K C I E , of Wankaner State

The State contributes 5 per cent of its gross War Efforts revenues to HE the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund from the beginning Cash contributions to this and other War funds amount. of the War to Rs 1,89,309-12-2 Investments in Defence Bonds and other War securities aggregate to Rs 5,67,710 The State has supplied recruits for MT Section and Infantry The Maharana Saheb also offered his personal services at the front The Ladies' Work Party started by Shri Maharani Saheba is doing very useful work and has sent articles worth Rs 574-12-0, the entire cost of which has been met by Her Highness from her privy purse National War Front work is also being vigorously carried on The Maharana Saheb is an Hon Colonel of Ranjit Infantry A War Board constituted at the commencement of hostilities is doing useful work, by disseminating correct war information and counteracting rumours A corps of Civic Guards has been raised and they are instructed in ARP, First Aid and Physical Training After great endeavours, the Maharana Saheb secured active Military job and had been on the Italian Front with Gen Burch

No fees are levied in any of the Educational Institutions, either primary or secondary. Medical aid throughout the State is also given entirely free of charge. The State has rich forests and is considered a paradise for shikaris. The town of Lunawada, the Capital, is a railway station at a distance of 25 miles from Godhra on the B B & C I Railway (Bombay-Delhi Route.) The State abounds in very beautiful and charming natural sceneries. There is a pucca metalled road between Lunawada and Godhra and good roads exist between Lunawada and other important places.

STATE COUNCIL

President H H The Maharana Saheb
Deman & Foren and Political Member A P Shah B A
(Hons) Advocate
Wazir & Home Member Maharaj Pravinsinhiji
Popular Member RAO Saheb O G Purish
Nato Deman and 4th Member Maharaj Virvii ramsinhiji
Chief Secretary A K Kanabar

JUDICIAR1

High Court Judge N N PATWARI BA LLB Solicitor
District and Sessions Judge V A MEHTA BA LLB
Nyayadhish and F C Ma istrate G H ANANDJIWALA BA LLB

OTHER PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE STATE

Private Secretary
PW D Officer
MUSAHEB CHATURSINHJI
Police Superintendent
S M PANDYA
Chef Medical Officer
Dr N D Shah M B B S
Revenue Officer
Revenue Officer
S L DAVE
Head Master S A High School
R G Modi M A
Survey Officer
A K PATHAB
Band Master U I SHAIKH

HEIRAPPARENT

MAHARAJAUMAR SHRI

BHUPENDRASINHJI born
on 14th October 1034 Raj
kumar Shri Dhirendrasinhji
born on 25th December 1935

Rajkumar Shri Pushpendra
sinhji born on 31st January
1937 Area of State 388 sq
miles Population 105 318

Revenue Rs 800 000

Dynastic Salute 9guns





ATHI THAKORE SAHEE
SHREE PRALHADSINHJI
of Lathi

Boin 31st March 1912
Succeeded to the Gadi on the
14th October 1918, on which
date his father, Thakore Saheb
Shree Pratapsinhji, died

Educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and before formal installation on the 9th February 1931, received practical administrative training in various Departments of Wankaner State under the able supervision of His Highness the Maharana Rajsaheb

Married Suryakunverba, daughter of the late Thakore Saheb of Kotda-Sangani, (Kathiawar)

The Rulers of Lathi State,

which is situated in Kathiawar, are Gohel Rajputs and descendants of Sarangji one of the sons of the famous Sejakji, the common ancestor of Bhavnagar, Palitana and Lathi Houses. The present Thakore Saheb is the 26th in descent from Sarangji who was famous for his glorious and chivalric deeds in Kathiawar. He is the Grandson of Thakore Saheb Sursinhji, best known as "Kalapi" whose poetic genius has shed a lustre over the literary life of modern Gujarat.

The Thakore Saheb made primary education free at the time of his formal installation and organized a Praja Pratinidhi Sabha to

associate public opinion in matters of public interest

Area 48 square miles Population 10,812
Revenue 2,70,000 Rule of Primogeniture governs succession
FAMILY MEMBERS.

Son and Herr-Apparent K S Bhupendrasinhji 2nd Son K S Kirtikumarsinhji

K S Mangalsinhji

K S HARISCHANDRASINHJI (Naib Kaibhaii)

K S GAMBHIRSINHJI OF LATHI Private Secretary PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Members of Council

BAVALAL UTTAMRAM UPADHYAY Political Councillor.

PRABHUDAS VASHRAM SHAH Revenue & Finance Councillor Isufally Tayabali Vora Public Works & Municipal Councillor Indical Offices

Judicial Officers

High Court Judge & Legal Adviser BHUPATRAI M BUCH,

BA, LLB

Sar Nyayadhish Janardan A Baxi, B A, LL B, Advocate (OS). Nyayadhish & First Class Magistrate Madhusudan A Mehta, B A, LL B

Medical Officer DR PRANJIVAN K DAVE
Educational Inspector Amrittal D PANDYA, B A
Superintendent of Police Gulmohamad H Sindhi

MANAVADAR KITAN
SAIREN GULAM MOINUD
DIN KITAN Ruler of
Manavadar State and Bantwa
is a descendant of the illustrious
Babi (Usman Zai Pathan) family
who since the reign of Humayun
have always been prominent in
the annals of Gujarat

Born On the 22nd December 1911 Invested with full ruling powers on the 21st November 1931 Educated At the

Rajkumar College Rajkot
Married In October 1933
Nawab Begum Qudsia Siddiqa
Begum sister of the present
Sheikh Saheb of Mangrol

The Khan Saheb is an all round sportsman and specialises in Hockey and Cricket He represented India at the

Western Asiatic Games held in New Delhi in 1934 and was selected captain of the Western India States Cricket Association's Team for the Inter Provincial Trials of 1934

Fatma Siddiga Begum Saheba revered mother of the Khan Saheb was the first lady in Kathiawar to take the reins of the State during the minority of the Khan Saheb from 1918 to 1931 she was awarded the Kaiser i Hind Gold Medal by Government for her administrative genius which was amply demonstrated during her Regency

Heir Apparent Nawabzada Mohamed Aslam Khan born on the 15th March 1935 Second son Nawabzada Mahomed Fatehuddin Khan born on 16th June 1941

The State imparts free education to boys and girls and every village is provided with a school where free primary education is given An up to date hospital cares for the poor classes

The State enjoys full criminal and civil powers

Area of the State 107 square miles Population 32 000

Revenue Rs 7 5 lakhs

STATE OFFICERS

Deuan Narendrarai D Buch Bar at Law
High Court Judge D N Varil B A LL B Advocate
Nath Dewan Manilal Vrajial Vachharajani B A LL B
Sar Nyayadhish B N Mehita B A LL B
Private Secretary Ahmedjan Khan A Khan
Chief Medical Officer Dr A D Joseph M B BS
Police Supermiendent Khan Bahadur N Babi
Nyayadhish M H Memon B A LL B





AYURBHANJ FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT MAHARAJA SIR PRATAP CHANDRA BHANJ DEO, K C I E, Maharaja of Mayurbhanj

Born February 18, 1901 Succeeded on the 23rd April 928

The Maharaja is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right Pro-chancellor of the Utkal University

Educated At May o College, Ajmer, and Muir Central College, Allahabad

Married On the 25th November 1925, a daughter of Maharajkumar Sirdar Singhji of Shahpura, Rajputana

Heir-Apparent Tikait Pradeep Chandra Bhanj Deo

Area of State 4,243 square miles Population 990,977 Revenue Rs 34,00,000

Mayurbhanj ranks first in point of population among the States of the Eastern States Agency, numbering 42, of which 23 are known as Orissa States, 16 as Chhatisgarh States, and 3 as Bengal States

The Capital of the State is Baripada, a progressive Municipal town which provides modern amenities. Baripada and the southern parts of the State are served by the Mayurbhanj Railway which takes off at Rupsa, a junction station on the Calcutta-Madras line of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. The northern portion of the State is, likewise, served by a broad-gauge section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway which connects with Tatanagar on the Calcutta-Bombay line.

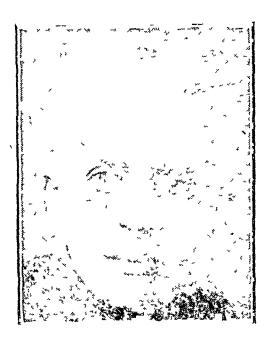
The Ruling family is the head of the Bhanja Vansi Kshatriyas of Orissa and claims to belong to the solar line. The emblem of the State is a peacock and the State crest is a peacock on either side of a shield which bears the device of a trident, a bull, a crescent moon and a lotus in full bloom. The geographical and strategic position of the State constituted it an important buffer State at the time when the East India Company and the Mahrattas were engaged in a struggle for supremacy in Eastern India and Mayurbhanj supported the British cause. During the Mutiny of 1857, the Ruler of Mayurbhanj again distinguished himself as a loyal ally of the East India Company

The administrative machinery of the State is modelled generally on British Indian lines—Judicial independence being secured for it under a full-powered High Court—The State is rich in mineral and forest resources—iron ore mining undertaken by the Tatas forming the principal industry—The State has recently embarked on a policy of rapid and progressive industrialisation and factories for vanadium, glass, textiles, potteries, plastics and plastic products, chemicals and pharmaceuticals have been set up. Cottage Industries also receive due

There is an Industrial School and the share of importance Mayurbhani Tussar Textiles and Cottage Industry products receive appreciation of people both in India and abroad The systematic Geological and Botanical surveys conducted with a view to improving the potential resources of the State have yielded valuable results and large deposits of vanadium bearing magnetite glass sand and kaolin have been discovered. There are 3 major irrigation schemes working at present and new projects are being undertaken yearly to provide facilities for water supply both for irrigational and drinking purposes In order to improve the economic condition of the agriculturists the State has opened an Agriculture Department established granaries and passed several legislative measures besides making liberal annual grants of loans Free medical relief is being given by a fully equipped hospital at the Capital with several branch dispensives spread over the State Primary education is also given free adult education forming an important item of the Rural Reconstruction programme Scholarships are granted liberally and an increased expansion of educational institutions has given a great impetus to the spread of literacy The State is rich in The recent discovery of palæolithic sites and other archæolo, ical finds testify to its ancient civilization and culture

With a view to bringing the people of the State into closer touch with the administration the Maharaja has maugurated 5 Praja Sabbas These representative assemblies consist of a majority of members elected on the basis of adult franchise and they represent all shades of local opinion in matters concerning the welfare of the people in The establishment of a Central Assembly has been announced and it will have the right of (1) making laws (2) discussing the budget and (3) interpellation and right of moving resolutions. Among other important steps taken during the reign of the present Ruler for the amelioration of the conditions of his subjects may be mentioned (1) the opening of the Mayurbhani State Bank (11) Installation of electricity and waterworks at the Capital (111) the introduction of telephonic communication all over the State and (10) the construction and remodelling of administrative buildings The Maharaja is ably assisted by his Dewan Major B P Pande BA LLB FRES (I ondon)

By his singleness of purpose and devotion to duty the Maharaja has inspired the entire population of the State where the war drive is daily gaining in momentum and Mayurbhani is proud of an unbroken history of services to His Majesty the King Emperor and the Empire Besides placing his personal services and resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty the Maharaja has contributed three first rate air crafts costing approximately Rs 2 6 lakhs for use in connection with the The State has so far given over Rs 24 lakhs to the various war funds and war loans It has already supplied timber costing approvi mately a crore of rupees and has further undertaken to supply large quantities for war purposes The Mayurbhan Central War Efforts Committee and its branches are doing useful work in furthering the war efforts of the State With a view to preserving internal security and tranquility the State has introduced almost all important measures contained in the Defence of India Rules The Maharaja has also directed the issue of a war supplement to the fortnightly State Gazette for dissemination of authentic war news



IRAJ (SENIOR) SHRIMANT NARAYANRAO GANGADHARRAO alias
TATYASAHEB PATWARDHAN
RAJA SAHEB OF MIRAJ SR
which is one of the progressive
states of historical importance
in the Deccan Agency of the
Southern Mahratta Group

Boin 6th September 1898
Educated The State High
School, Miraj Succeeded to the
Gadi 11th December 1939 on
the demise of his father and was
invested with full powers on
12th January 1940 by HE The
Viceroy Married Shrimant
Sow Laxmibaisaheb, daughter

of K V Apte, 1918 Herr-Apparent Shrimant Yuvarajsaheb Madhavrao Raosaheb, born 1922 Daughter Shrimant Mangala Raje, born 1923

The Raja Saheb takes interest in Marathi literature and in religious, spiritual and historical books *Publications "The Rise of the Otoman Empire"* in Marathi, also contributions to periodicals on historical subjects

The Raja Saheb minutely studied political and administrative problems during his stay in Poona before succeeding to the Gadi He has effected many changes in all branches of the administration and particularly in the Departments of Justice, Education, Rural Uplift and Medical Aid Reforms have been introduced to associate the people more and more with the administration of the State The Raja Saheb takes personal interest in the war efforts of the State

Recreations Shikar, Riding and outdoor games

Area of the State 342 sq miles. Population 108,621. Annual Income. Rs. 6,15,374-9-10

The Raja Saheb is assisted by D S Gokhale, BA (Dewan) and V V Phadke, BA, LLB (Sessions Judge & Law Member) in the administration of the State.

Address Miraj (SMC)

MEHERBAN TIRAJ (JR) SHRIMANT SIR MADHAV RAO HARIHARRAO altas BABASAHEB PATWARDHAN K.C. IE (1936) Raja of Miraj Junior State is the 2nd son of the late Shrimant Balasaheb Patwardhan Chief of Kurundwad Senior He was selected by the Bombay Government for the chiefship of the Miraj Junior State and was adopted in December 1899 by Lady Parwatibaisaheb mother of the late Chief Laxmanrao Annasaheb who died prematurely on the 7th of February 1899

Born In 1889 Educated At the Rajkumar College Rajkot Was invested with full powers on the 17th March 1909

Married Shrimant Marriage Saubhagyavatı Thakutaisaheb

daughter of the late Meherban Krishnarao Madhavrao Peshwe of Has three sons and three daughters Bareilly

Hen Apparent Eldest son kumar Shrimant Chintamanrao alias Balasaheb born 3rd Dec 1909 Married

Tennis and Shikar Recreations

Population 4638 Revenue 1061 square miles Rs 449 405 Capital Town Budhgaon (5 miles from Sangli)

Rao Bahadur V V Yargop BA LLB Diwan of the State is the Raja Saheb's sole Minister The Raja Saheb received the Silver Coronation Delhi Darbar Medal in 1911 The hereditary title of was conferred upon him on 9th June 1938 He is-entitled

to be received by the Viceroy The State was placed in direct political relations with the Government of India from 1st April 1933 State can try its own subjects as well as the subjects of other States for capital offences and can make its own legislation On the declaration of war the Raja Saheb placed all the resources of

the State at the disposal of H E the Vicerov The Durbar has contri buted Rs 4 700 to H E the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund Rs 1 147 8 0 to the Red Cross Fund and has purchased interest free bonds worth Rs 2 000 the State has recently invested Rs 50 000 in the Defence of India A recurring monthly contribution of Rs 30 to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund has been given by Raj Kumar Dada Saheb from January 194 Rs 600 have been collected and given to the One Anna Drivestarted by Mrs Edwards President Red Cross Society Kolhapur Rs 600 have been collected and given to the One Anna War Committees have been formed in every Taluka The Durbar has contributed Rs 2 000 for the purchase of Armoured Carriers About 350 persons-residents and subjects of the Miraj Junior State-have already been recruited to the Indian Forces In addition about 150 outsiders have been enrolled as recruits during the visits of the A R O Kolhapur to Budhgaon The subjects of the Miraj Junior State have invested about Rs 11 200 in the Defence Loans and Certificates



ORVI HIS HIGHNESS

MAHARAJA S H R E E

LUKHDHIRJI BAHADUR,

G B E, K C S I, LL D,

Maharaja of Morvi

Born 1876

Ascended the Gadi 1922

Educated Privately in India and England

Hew Yuvaraj Shree Mahendrasinhji

Second Son Maharaj Kumar Shree Kalikakumar.

Area of State About 1,072 square miles in Kathiawar. Mörvi State has a district in Cutch also with an area of about 50 square miles.

Population 141,817 in 1941 (Increase during 1931-1941, 25 per cent)

Average Annual Gross Revenue Rs 60,00,000. Salute II guns

Chief Port in the State Navlakhi Regular periodical service of ocean-going steamers from Great Britain and America as well as Indian Ports A regular ferry service is daily running between Navlakhi and Kandla, Cutch

Morvi Railway, owned entirely by the State, 133 miles Morvi Tramway, owned entirely by the State, 63 miles

State Postal Service Post offices in over 60 per cent of the State villages, letter-boxes in a further 20 per cent of them.

State Telephone Over 40 per cent of the villages directly connected with the capital city

Industries in the State Cotton Pressing and Ginning Factories, the Parshuram Pottery Works, Ltd, the Mörvi Salt Works, Railway Workshops, Electrical Power House, the Ramesh Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Shree Mahendrasinhji Glass Works, the Mayur Metal Works, the Bone Factory, the Morvi Match Works, the Hardware and Fittings Manufacturing Factory, the Kathiawar Paint Works, the Oil Mill, and the Morvi Tin Factory

Free primary and secondary education is available throughout the State

The Morvi Technical Institute was opened in July 1940

STALE COUNCIL-

President Yuvaraj Shree Mahendrasinhji
Vice-President and Dewan M P Baxi, BA, LLB.
1st Member Dolarrai M Buch, BA, LLB
Ag and Member Jaywantsinhji K Gohel, Bar-at-Law
(A list of the State's War contributions is given on the next page)

John

HEIRAPIARENT
MAHARAJ KUMAR
SHREE MAHENDRASINIJI
HEIR APPARENT VORVI STATE
KATHIAWAR

Born 1st January 1918

Educated at home under highly qualified English and Indian tutors at Rajkumar College Rajkot at Bradfield College England and at St Mary s School Bombas

Travelled in Europe with

In 1938 he was associated with Members of the State Council for training in State administration Having become acquainted with the working of the administration was appointed Joint President State Council in 1939



and President State Council in October 1940

On the declaration of the War H H the Maharaja of Morvi placed the resources of the State at the disposil of His Vajesty the King Emperor Since then the following contributions have been made for various War purposes—

Rs 5 00 000 to H L the Viceroy s War Purposes Fund

1 35 000 for the purchase of two Spitfire Tighters 15 000 to the Indian Red Cross and the St

Ambulance Association 10 000 to St Dunstan's Fund

10 000 to the Western India States War Plane Fund contributed by the people of the State

5 000 to King George's Fund for Sailors

2 000 to the Hellenic War Fund

1 500 to the Silver Trinket Fund by His Highness family and the people of Morvi

6 660 to various other war funds

to ooo to H E the Viceroy's Fund for providing comforts and amenities to Indian Troops

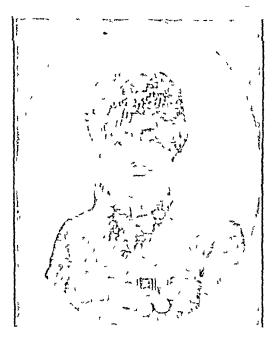
5 000 to the Western India States War Gifts Fund

25 000 to H E the Viceroy's Red Cross Prize Fund Appeal 1 000 towards the Greek Relief Fund

In addition large office accommodation in a building owned by the State in Bombay has been placed at the disposal of the Govern ment free of any rent Besides this brand new rails with fishplates covering a length of 30 miles 20 covered and 31 open Netre gauge Railway wagons for despatch overseas one metre gauge P class Loco motive one steam tug Junna now renamed by Government

Morn have been despatched His Highness Bombay House Mohim Mahel with furniture has been lent rent free Further His Highness has promised a yearly contribution of Rs 1 440 towards

the adoption of two Polish children till the war lasts



ANSA RAOLJI SHREE SAJJANSINHJI, the present Ruler of Mansa State Boin 3rd November 1908 Succeeded to the Gadi on 4th January 1934

Educated At the Mayo College, Ajmer

Hen-Apparent Yuvraj Shri Vanrajsinhji Born 7th October 1939

Mansa is a State in the Western India States Agency The ruling house of Mansa is lineally descended from the illustrious Vanraj Chavda who, in 764 A D, ruled over Gujarat with his capital at Anhilvad-Patan, and according to a statement of an

Arabian traveller quoted in the Ras-Mala, "he was one of the four great kings of the world"

The present ruler's father Raolji Shree Takhtasinhji ruled Mansa for 37 years. He took great interest in the plantation of mango trees and in general agricultural development. He visited Europe in 1928, and while in England attended the sittings of the Round Table Conference.

The present Raolji is married to the youngest daughter of Captain His Highness Maharana Shree Sir Amarsinhji, Bahadur, K.CSI, KCIE, Maharana Rajasaheb of Wankaner The Raolji and his Ranisaheba travelled extensively in Europe and America during 1935-36

The eldest sister of the present ruler is married to His Highness Maharaulji Shree Sir Indrasinhji, KCIE, of Bansda, and the younger sister to the Thakore Saheb of Lakhtar The State contributes Rs 2,000 annually towards the War Fund.

Area of the State 25 square miles Population 18,681

Mansa is in the North-East of Ahmedabad and is three miles distant from Makakhad, a railway station on G B S Railway Mansa is the largest town in the Mahikantha Agency

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE STATE.

Dewan Mahaprasad Umiashankar Arwind, BA, LLB
Su-Nyayadhish Bhailal M Parekh, BA, LLB
Revenue Officer B M Parekh, BA, LLB
Nyayadhish Vinodray B Baxi, BA, LLB
Medical Officer Dr S V Mohille, MBBS
Private Secretary, KS Narendrasinhji J Jala
Superintendent of Police Pratapsinh H Punar.
Treasiny Officer Krishnalal U Vyas

MUDHOL SHRIMANT (minor) Ruler of Mudhol State claims descent from the Sheshodia Maha ranas of Udaipur

15th October 1929 Born Succeeded his father who abdicated the Gads on the oth November 1937 Education at the Shri Shivaji Prepara tory Military School Poona and he was at Westgate on Sea England for 4 years He joined the Doon School at Dehra Dun in Feb IO4I where he is now continuing his studies Area 369 sq Population miles 7~ 447 Revenue 465 112 Salute 9



guns The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy

The minority administration is carried on by a Council of Regency consisting of Shri Lady Parratidevi Regent Ranisaheba mother of the minor Rajasaheba as President with the Dewan as Vice President and three other members. The Regent is also assisted by the Adviser in important questions of administration and policy.

Mudhol is one of the oldest Maratha States in India and has been ruled by the same dynasty since its foundation

On the outbreak of the War the Darbar placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty & Govt and have contributed up to date a sum of Rs 4 ooc towards H E the Viceroys War Pur poses Funds invested Rs 40 136-10 9 in 3 per cent Defence Bonds and announced a monthly grant of Rs 2 to the family or near relative of the recruits when on active service out of India A cash reward of Rs 3 per recruit is also being paid to stimulate recruiting A Publicity Office is carrying on propaganda work and distributing buildins etc.

80 recruits and 9 technicians from the State have so far joined the Army Contributions have been made by the State subjects to the extent of Rs 27 320 to the Indian Defence Loans Rs 8 32 to the War Gits Fund Rs 2250 to the Belgaum Rupee Prize Fund and Rs 364 14-0 to the China Day Fund The Darbar together with the people have also donated Rs 433 13 4 to the Indian Red Cross Fund in addition to the Darbar smouthly contribution of Rs 50 Rs 18 4-0 and silver articles weighing 362 tolas have been contributed to the Sixter Timket Fund The State N W F is doing useful work. A ladies club under the auspices of the Regent Ramisaheba is upplying thirted article to the fighting men. The Regent Ramisaheba is also the Sixter State Regent Ramisaheba is supplying thirted article to the fighting men. The Regent Ramisaheba is a contributed and the state of the Sixter State Ramisaheba propriets and the Sixter State Ramisaheba propriets and the Sixter State Ramisaheba propriets and the Sixter State Ramisaheba propriets and the Sixter State Ramisaheba propriets and the Sixter State Ramisaheba propriets and the Sixter State Ramisaheba propriets and the Sixter State Ramisaheba propriets and the Sixter State Ramisaheba propriets and the Sixter State Ramisaheba propriets and the Sixter State Ramisaheba propriets and the Sixter State Ramisaheba propriets and the Sixter State Ramisaheba propriets and the Sixter State Ramisaheba propriets and the Sixter State Ramisaheba propriets and the Sixter State Ramisaheba propriets and the Sixter State Ramisaheba propriets and the Sixter State Ramisaheba propriets and the Sixter Ramisaheba propriets and the Sixter Ramisaheba propriets and the Sixter Ramisaheba propriets and the Sixter Ramisaheba propriets and the Sixter Ramisaheba propriets and the Sixter Ramisaheba propriets and the Sixter Ramisaheba propriets and the Sixter Ramisaheba propriets and the Sixter Ramisaheba propriets and the Sixter Ramisaheba propriets and the Sixter Ramisaheba propriets and the Sixter Ramisaheba propriets and the Six



YSORE HIS HIGHNESS
SIR SRI JAYA CHAMARAJENDRA WADIYAR BAHADUR G.C.S I. MAHARAJA OF
MYSORE

Born 18th July 1919
Succeeded August 1940
Invested with full ruling
powers 8th September 1940

Studied at the Maharaja's Coll, Mysore, and passed BA of the Mysore Univ in 1938 Honorary LLD of the Benares Hindu Univ, 1942 Created GCSI in 1945.

Area 29,474 82 sq miles Population 7,329,140
Revenue Rs 8,18,00,000

The Maharaja is very keen on the promotion of the War effort in the State The contributions

from H H the Maharaja's privy purse and the Government amount to Rs 49! lakhs Following are the more important of these contributions —

(1) Rs 1,33,333 to the Lord Mayor's Fund in Dec 1940 for the relief of air-raid victims in London (2) Rs 8,33,731 in January 1941 for the purchase of aircraft to form the Mysore Squadron of the Royal Air Force (3) Rs 5,00,000 to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund in June 1941 for the welfare of Indian troops (4) Rs 1,00,000 to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund in September 1941 for the gift of a Fighter Plane named "Mysore" for the Indian Air Force (5) Rs 6,50,000 in January 1942 for providing a vessel for the Royal Indian Navy (6) Rs 10,00,000 to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund in November 1943 (7) Rs 25,000 in response to Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow's appeal for funds in aid of the Red Cross week (8) Rs 50,000 for providing amenities to the Military hospitals and Indian troops in the State (9) Rs 10,00,000 to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund in February 1945

Dewan of Mysore
PRADHANASIROMANI N MADHAVA RAU, CIE
Private Secretary to His Highness
AMATYASIROMANI T THUMBOO CHETTY, BA, OBE, K.S.G.

MINISIERS.

O Pulla Reddy, MA, ICS, Minister for Revenue MA Sreenivasan, BA, Minister for Agriculture Dr TCM Royan, MD, Minister for Education and Public Health OS Nasrulla Sheriff, MA, LLB, Minister for Law. LSIDDAPPA, BA, LLB, Minister for Public Works

> Huzur Secretary to His Highness. T RAMAIYA, BA (Hons)

AGOD RAJA SHRIMANT MAHENDRA SINGH JU DEO BAHADUR

Born 5th Feb 1916 Succeeded 26th Feb 19 6 and assumed full powers on 9th Feb 1936 Tduc Daly College Indoor and receive administrative training at Bangalore Married Wax 193 a daughter of H H the Viha rana Sahib of Dhrampur Married again on June 10th 1941 a daughter of Thakur Shri Vi rendra Bahadur Singh of Bandhi in Sohawal State C I Has

4 sons and 5 daughters

Area 501 450 miles Population 87911 Revenue Nearly
Rs 3 lacs Salute 9 guns
Capital Nagod (16 miles from
Satna) Recreation Tenns



Hockey, Cricket and Shooting
Geologically Nagod presents several features of interest
Jame stone of a superior quality known commercially as Na od Limissome
is found close to the chief town and is the most valuable source
yet known in India There are very good prospects for industries such
as the manufacture of sugar oil alcohol scap and the like

Administration A Legislative Assembly of 5 Members 15 elected no nominated has been established also an Lvecutive Council consisting of a President \(^1\) ice President and 4 Vembers (two officials nominated and 2 elected) Elementary and secondary education is free The State maintains an Anglo Vernacular Middle School as well \(^2\) as a Vernacular Schools one Sanshit and one Music School Medical and is free to all which also benefits subjects of neighbouring States

If ar Lifforts On the outbreak of the War the Ruler immediately placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of the Crown and has donated about Rs 50 000 to the War Purposes Funds About Rs 10 000 have been separately subscribed towards the Indian Red Cross St Dunstan s Hostel Silver Trinket and other War Funds The State subjects and officers have also subscribed to the Defence Loan and have invested about Rs 10 000/ in the National Sayings Certificates



ARSINGARH HIS
HIGHNESS RAJA SHRI
SIR VIKRAM SINGHJI
SAHIB BAHADUR, KCIE, the
present Ruler of Narsingarh
State, CI.

The ruling family is Umat

or Parmar Rajput

Boin 21st September, 1909 Succeeded his father on 23rd April 1924 Invested with full ruling powers on 7th October 1929

Educated at Daly College, Indoic and Mayo College, Ajmer. Passed the Mayo College Diploma Examination in April 1927 Received administrative training in Mysore State

Married in 1929 a daughter of the present Ruler of Cutch

State

Awarded KCIE, in 1941

Continental Tours His Highness undertook three tours during the years 1928, 1933 and 1936

Area 734 Square Miles. Annual Income Rs. 9,50,000

Population 125,178 (per census of 1941). Salute—11 Guns
Capital: Narsingarh, which is situated at latitude 23° 43' North, longitude 77° 9' East

The State maintains a Dak Bungalow Narsingarh is situated 52 miles from Bhopal Railway Station (GIP Railway). A regular motor service runs daily from Bhopal to Narsingarh Besides Narsingarh Town there are three well established commercial centres in the State, viz, Pachore, Khujnere, and Chhapinera. Amongst old historical monuments are Behar, a Buddhist relic of antiquity, and an old Shiva's temple

His Highness has effected many reforms with unprecedented success Legislation for the prevention of child marriage, abolition of Nukta ceremony, beggars, etc., are some of the measures enacted Local Self-government has been thrown open to the public, and the Municipalities have a majority of elected members. The State has made much progress during the regime of the present Ruler who takes personal interest in its day-to-day administration. A High Court and Ijlas-ikhas, the Edwards Bridge, culverts and Irrigation tanks have been constructed. Efforts are being made to better the condition of agriculturists. Taccavi loans are granted lavishly every year and His Highness graciously granted a general remission of arrears of land revenue totalling more than Rs. 10,00,000

The State maintains one High School, one Girls' Middle School and many primary schools. Education is wholly free in the State

Well equipped Hospitals supply free medical aid to all Unam and Yyurodic systems are encouraged in the State by grant of suitable allowances to private practitioners

Recreation's -Tennis Billiards and Shooting

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL:

President His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur Vice president Pai Sahib Munshi Brihma Dina B A LL B (Judicial) Rai Sahib Lala Raghubar Dayal (Revenue) Rao Bahadur Maharaj Shit I rabbunuth Singhi Sulub Dhumulunkar (General) Khan Sahib Mulla bhqil Quadir B \ L IB (Home)

There is an independent High Court presided over by C B Sanghi M A LLB Advocate as Judge He also acts as Adviser in Chief to His Highness

WAR EFFORTS:

As soon as war was declared His Highness placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of the Government His Highness has ever since directed and taken personal interest in the organisation of war efforts in the State in all directions. He has constituted a War Committee under the presidentiship of Rao Bahadur Maharaj Shri Pribhunath Singhi Sahib. A ladies work purty has been organised which is working under the direct and personal supervision of Her Highness Shri Maharaniji Sahiba.

The following are the principal contributions which aggregate Rs 78 680 12 4 upto the end of 1944 —

I	War fund	Rs	61 044	7	10
2	Red Cross and Ladies work party		11 983	12	0
3	Silver Trinket fund		1 513	4	6
4	Miscellaneous		4 139	4	0

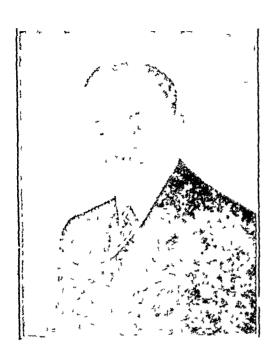
Total Rs 78 680 12 4
The Ladies worl party has prepared and sent about 10 500 cotton

and woollen articles There is also a Nutional War Front Organisa tion under control of the Vice president State Council

The State has all o determined to be in the small Savings Scheme started by the Government of Indea.

HEIR APPARENT HIS
HIGHNIESS THE RAIA SAHIB
BAHADUR has adopted as
her apparent Mahara; Kumar
Shri Bhanuprakash Singhi Sahib
Bahadur the eldest son of his
younrest uncle Rao Enhadur
Vaharaj Shri Prabhunath Singhi
Sahib Dharmalanhar General
Member State Council Narsingarh
State He isn his Sivteenth year
and is prosecuting his studies
at the Mayo College Ajmer





TAWANAGAR COLONLI HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SHRI SIR DIGVIJAYSINIIJI RANIII-DIGVIJAYSINIIJI RANJII-SINHJI JADEJA, GCIE KCS.I, ADC, Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar 1895 Adopter son of His late Highness Maharaja Jam Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji Jadeja Ascended the Gadi and April 1933

Received the Insignia of KCSI in and of 1935 GCIE ın 1939 Educated Raj Kumar

College, Rajkot, Malvern College and University College, London

7th March 1935, a daughter of His Highness the Maharao Saheb of Sirohi

Commissioned in 1919; Regiment 5th/6th Rajputana Rifles (Napiers), rose to the rank of Captain Member of the Imperial War Cabinet and the Pacific War Council, 1942

Specialised Courses Small Arms Course, Lewis Gun Course, Tactics, Machine Gun Course and Searchlight Course

Recreation Racquets, Cricket, Squash, Tennis, Shooting Address Jamnagar, Nawanagar, Kathiawar

Population 504,006 Area of State 3,791 sq miles Revenue · About a crore of rupees yearly

Salute 15 guns Chief Port Bedi Bunder. Heir-apparent Maharaj Kumar Shri Shalrushalyasinhji Saheb Born on 20th February 1939.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

KHAN BAHADUR MERWANJI PESTONJI, BA, LL B Military Secretary and Home Member Col Maharaj Shri Himatsinhji Judicial Secretary K K Thakor, BA, LLB General Secretary M D Solanki, BA, LLB
Ag Home Member NAOROJI M DARUKHANAWALA Ag Revenue Secretary K S SURSINHJI, B A (Cantab), M sc (California) Political Secretary DWARKADAS L SARAYA, BA, LLB Special Officer J M Baxi Personal Assistant Major Geoffrey Clarke Manager, J & D Railway RAI SAHEB GIRDHARLAL D MEHTA
Offg Port Commissioner M D Solanki Chief Medical Officer DR P M MEHTA, MD, MS, FCPS

ORCHHA HIS HIGH
NESS SARAMAD I
RAJAHAI BUNDEL
KHAND SHRI SAWAI
MAHENDRA MAHARAJA SIR
VIR SINGH DEV BAHADUR
K C S I OF ORCHHA

Born 14th April 1899 Ascended the Gadi On the 4th March 1930

Educated Daly
College Indore Rajkumar
College Rajkot and Mayo
College Ajmer also received administrative training
in the Saugor District in
the Central Provinces



Married A sister of His Highness the Maharana of Wadhwan (Kathiawar) on 4th March 1919 (d.cd) subsequently married a grand daughter of His Highness the Maharana of Gondal

Heir Apparent Raja Bahadur Shri Devendra Singh Ju Dev

Area of State 2 080 square miles Population 363 405 Revenue About Rs 13 lakhs (excluding Jaguss) Salute 15 guns

War Efforts —At the outbreak of War the Ruler placed all his resources at the disposal of His Majesty the Ling Emperor A sum of Rs 42 000 besides other minor articles has been donated Rs 500 was collected for the Silver Trunket Fund

Recruitment is going on successfully Besides a large number of ordinary sepoys two State candidates have received emergency commissions

STATE CABINET

President His Highness Vice President Rao Raja Rai Bahadur Dr Shyam Behari Misra M A D Litt (Chief 4dviser)

Members

I (Chief Minister) Vacant (2) R S SHULLA MA LL B (Finance Minister)



PALANPUR: LIEUTCOLONEL HIS HIGHNESS ZUBD-TUL-MULK
DEWAN MAHAKHAN SHRI
TALEY MUHOMMED KHAN
BAHADUR, GCIE,
KCVO., ADC, Nawab of
Palanpur

Born On the 7th July 1883

Educated Privately

Ascended the Gadi 1918

Palanpur is a very ancient Muslim State The Ruling Family is Yusufzai Lohani Pathan, His Highness being the 29th Ruler of his House

His Highness went as a Delegate to the 9th Assembly of the League of Nations held at Geneva in September 1928.

The Nawab Saheb Bahadur was invited to England in 1937 by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor as His Majesty's Honorary ADC on the auspicious occasion of his Coronation

Heir Nawabzada Shri Iqbal Muhammed Khan Bahadur Area of State 1,774 64 sq miles

Population 3,15,855

Revenue Rs 23,16,000

Salute 13 guns

A considerable trade in cloth, grain, sugar and rice is carried on in the State The capital of the State is Palanpur situated on the B B & C I Railway It is a very old settlement of which mention was made in the 8th century

Wazır J R Dhurandhar, OBE, BA, LLB, JP

Judicial Adviser and Chief Justice Dewan Bahadur K M Jhaveri, M A, LL B, J P

Customs & Education Minister Mushir-ul-Maham Rao. Bahadur D V Patwari, BA, LLB

Revenue Minister Mushir-ul-Maham Y Y Syed, BA, LLB

Pursne Judge Bhaskerrao V Mehta, MA, LLB
Inspector-General of Police. Khan Bahadur Ismile
K Desai, ISO

ARTABGARH HIGHNESS MAHARAWAT SIR RAM SINGHIL BAHA DUR KCSI of Partabgarh

Born In 1908 Succeeded to the Gads

Dynastic Salute 15 Guns Partabgarh State also called Kanthal was founded in the 16th century by a descendant of Rana Mokal of Mewar

The town of Partabgarh was founded in 1698 by Maharawat Partabsingh the ancient Capital being Deolia among Hills During the time Sawant Maharawat (1775 1844) Kanthal was invaded by the Marathas but the Maharawat arranged to buy off the Holkar by agreeing

to pay Rs 72 700 Salam Shahi which was being coined in Partab garh and was accepted as legal tender throughout the surrounding territories in place of Rs 15 000 formerly paid to Delhi The first connection of the State with the British Government was formed in 1804 The earlier Treaty having been cancelled by Lord Cornwallis a fresh Treaty was entered into in 1818 Holkar by the Treaty of Mandsore ceded to the British Government all claims of tribute and revenue of every description which he had or might have had upon the Rajput Princes according to which Partabgarh paid the stipulated Rs 72 700 Salam Shahi (converted later to Rs 36 350 British Coin) to the British Government As this amount was found to be excessive it has been reduced to Rs 27 500 from the year 1937 38

Partabgarh enjoys the high zzzat of being one of the Treaty States in India and possesses plenary jurisdiction. The highest administra tive and executive office is termed Mahakma Khas presided over by the Ruler and the Dewan of the State There is a duly graded judiciary under a separate High Court Judge who is unconnected with the Executive Revenue Rs 10 12 000 Population 91 967

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

AU WAR VI HWAN TH SINGH # SELLA MA LLB A & Deu MANARLAL BA LLB Landa Khases Sua Mannalal High C & J dge Hem BSc LLB Ad cat P ! S crel ry! H sH hne s PH Offic B U SHYA WA UP C I & C m nal J db Ren Mona L ACRAWAL, BA LLB Sp to 1 t fC to GE THAKU DA T SI CHO D NA M die l'Off D JW PP & L M & S Ed i nal Officer Wan ra G alj k & B.A Stat A i i Sh h Amrital Tes y MUNS I TATERLAL Spitend t f Pluc - PO H JAGDI LAL P H D Officer NATWARLAL F 1 Officer SAL KHURAM



PATDI: DARBAR SHRI PRATATSINHJI NARAN-SINHJI SAHIB, Ruler of Patdi State

Born2nd June 1895 Surceeded to the Gads on 17th Dec. 1911, on the death of his father the late Darbar Shri Naransınlışı -Sahcb On or casion of his installation, donated Rs 10,000 Surajmalji English Rs 1,000 to the Patdi Kadwa Patidar Education Society and also carried out his father's promise to found a Maternity Home at Patdi, where it was greatly needed. Rs 2,500 were donated for giving clothes and grains to the poor. A very spacious and fine building for the

Vernacular School was opened by him

He takes keen interest in Agriculture, Horticulture, cattle breeding and irrigation. The experimental farm put up by him at Pathi and distribution of improved seeds to cultivators of the State are some of the acts showing his intense desire to improve cultivation. To increase watersupply for irrigation purposes, he is thinking of Artesian Wells and digging or deepening tanks wherever possible to provide against vagaries of monsoon. He has made a valuable collection of animals and the Pathi Stud is now justly and widely famous. His fine selection of animals will be evident from the fact that out of 14 animals sent at the Bhavnagai Cattle Show, 13 won prizes and certificates.

Patdi, the capital has one Anglo-Vernacular School, two Vernacular Schools (Gujarati & Urdu) and two Girls' Schools—In the villages 7 Vernacular schools are maintained by the Local Board and 8 by the State—There are no taxes or Veth (forced labour) in the State—The State supplies free electric street lighting, medicine, and bore pipe water The State encourages education by Scholarships, grant of school fees and books to poor students—In times of scarcity the State made liberal advances of Taccavi and free distribution of grains, clothes, etc., and also opened relief works

Most of the famous Kharaghoda Salt Works, formerly known as the Patdi Mitha Agar belong to this State but are now held by the Govt of India on lease

The State enjoys jurisdiction as under —Criminal 3 years R. I and fine upto Rs 5,000 Civil upto Rs 10,000 Area 165 square miles Population 20,346

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Personal Assistant YUVRAJ SHRI KISHANSINHJI Karbhan H
K DOSHI, BA, LLB Medical Officer DR B N DOCTOR, MBBS
First Class Magistrate & Nyayadhish R H DAGLI, MA, LLB
Treasury Officer V D DESAI Chief Police Officer S J THAKAR

ATIALA HON LT COL HIS HIGHNESS TARZAND I KHAS DAULAT I INGLISHIA MANSUR UL ZAMAN AMIR UL UMRA MAHARAJA DHIRAJ RAJ RAJESHWAR SHRI MAHARAJA I RAJGAN SHRI SIR YADAYFNDRA SINGHJI GBE YADU VANSHAVANTANS BHATTI LUL BRUSHAN Born Jan 7 1913 and succeeded to the Gadi March 23 1938

Patiala is the premier Sikh State and the fact that nearly half of its population professes the religion of its Ruler lends it a special importance The Sikhs therefore naturally look to the Rulers of Patiala for guidance and promotion of their cultural and material interests

generally played a very important part



Indeed in matters concerning Sikhs the voice of Patiala has

Notwithstanding war H H has introduced several measures Separation of the Executive from the Judiciary organisation of the Judicial Dept and the constitution of the Judicial C tree of the Illas Khas to hear appeals against the decisions of the High Court the abolition of Jagurs and Nazool Laws the creation of the Industries Dept the addition of a Maternity Ward costing Rs 75 000 the opening of the Bahadargarh farm are some of the important improvements recently made Steps are being taken to build a T B Hospital with an accommodation for 70 beds and 15 model cottages. A number of factories have been started The Cement Works, the Biscuit factory and an up to date Starch factory are perhaps the biggest factories of their kind in India The State is rich in antiquities and possesses valuable forests 138 miles of broad gauge Railway line have been constructed at its own cost Also maintains 3 colleges including one for girls and 10 High Schoo s Primary and female education is free throughout the State

The State s proud record of service during the last Great War is unsurpassed The 1st Rajindra Sikhs the 2nd Yadavendra Infantry the Ist Rajindra Lancers and the 56 M T Company are now on active service The State has also provided 65 000 recruits for the Indian Army and the State subjects have invested a sum of Rs 7 lakhs in Interest Free War Bonds and have contributed more than Rs 8 lakhs to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund Three State subjects have

won Victoria Crosses in the present war

To give an impetus to recruitment amongst Sikhs H H donated Rs 51 000 with a monthly contribution of Rs 1 000 to the Khalsa Defence of India League formed under his patronage The League has provided two lakks recruits for the Army

A son and heir to His Highness was born on 11th March 1042 5 932 sq miles Population 1 936 259 Gross Annual Rs 2 47'00 000 Permanent local Salute 19 guns



PATNA: MAHARAJA RAJENDRA NARAYAN SINGH DEO

Born March 31, 1912.

Ascended the Gadi 1924 and assumed full powers in 1933

At Mayo Coll, Almer, and at St. Columba's Coll, Hazaribagh Mained In 1932. daughter of His late Highness the Maharajadhiraj of Patiala Maharaja Ramai Deo, a direct descendant of Prithwi Raj Chauhan, the last Hindu Emperor of India, founded the Patna State in the 12th century The Rulers of Patna have enjoyed the hereditary title of 'Maharaja' from the beginning State is identical ancient 'Dakshina with the Koshala',

which was the kingdom of Kusha, the 2nd son of Rama Its various architectural ruins bear testimony to the ancient culture and civili-The State was taken under British protection in 1803 and ever since it is extremely loyal and is well known for its uniform devotion to the British Govt Patna is well-governed and progressive and all its resources are spent on beneficent activities and works of public utility It possesses good educational and industrial institutions including the Rajendra Intermediate College which is affiliated to the Utkal University in Arts and Commerce. It has a fully equipped Hospital and an X-Ray and Electrotherapy Institute at the Capital, with several outlying Dispensaries and 2 Child Welfare Centres are telephone and telegraph connections in the important places. There are also 770 Panchayats and 3 Praja Sabhas A Leg Assembly with 28 members, the ratio of elected and nominated members being half and half, with the Chief Minister as ex-officio President, will function shortly The Maharaja is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right and takes keen interest in the administration a Patron of the All-India Cattle Show Society and a Vice-Patron of the E S Agency Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society. Member, the Council of Rulers, Eastern States, and also of its Standing C'ttee, as well as Chairman of the Board of Forestry and Agriculture of the Eastern States and a Member of the Board of Control of the Common High Court of Orissa and Chhattisgaih States Also Member, General Council and Managing C'ttee of the Rajkumar Coll, Raipur, the Managing C'ttee of the Eastern States Forest School and of the permanent C'ttee of the E S School tournament

Heir-Apparent Yuvaraj Raj Raj Singh Deo, born on 27th April, 1934 Area 2,530 sq miles Population 6,32,220 Revenue Rs 23,55,239 Salute 9 guns

ADMINISTRATION •

Chief Minister Rai Bahadur Sachiv Shiromani Lala Raj Kanwar, MA, PCS, (Retd), Home and Development S G Chandra, BA, LLB, MRAS (Lond), Revenue Rayastambha Mr Lakshman Sahani, Chief Secretary Kumar R P Singh Deo, BA, BL, Civil & Session Judge S C Chakravarty, MA, BL

PHALTAN (DECCAN STATES AGENCY) MAJOR RAJA SHRIMANT SIR MALOJIRAO MUDHOJIRAO alias NANASAHED NAIK NIMBALKAR KCIE Maratha (Kshatriya) Raja of Phaltan

Date of Succession 16th October 1916 Invested with full powers 15th November 1917

Born ith September 1896
Education Obtained Diploma
of the Rajkumar College Rajkot
Married 18th December
1913 Shimmant Laxmidevi Rain
Sahiba daughter of the late
Shimmant Raje Shambhusinhrao
Amarsinhrao Jadhavrao Saran
jandar of Malegaon Bh District
Poona and First Class Sardar of



Heir Shrimant Pratapsinha Bapusaheb Born 13th July 1923
Area 397 sq miles Population 71 173 (1941) Net Revenue

Rs 22 17 000 (1044 45)

Phaltan is practically a full powered State with powers of life and death over its subject. Its origin dates from 1.241 and is ruled from that time to this day by the same House of Mark Nimbalkars It was related by a number of matrimonial alliances to the House of Bhonsles to which Shivan the Great the Founder of the Maratha

Empire belonged

Shrmant Rajasaheb is an enlightened Ruler and takes keen interest in the administration. The State is governed by a Constitution Act of 1942. The Council of Ministers under that Act consists of the Dewan and two Ministers chosen by the Ruler from among the two third elected element in the Legislative Council the two Ministers being entrusted with almost all the departments concerning the internal administration of the State. Thus the new Constitution has practically conferred full responsible government on the people of the State.

B ar Effort Since the beginning of the war the State Government has been contributing Rs r 000 per month to H E the Viceroy s War Purposes Fund It has also subscribed Rs 8 lakhs to the Defence Bonds of which Rs 2 lakhs are subscribed to interest free Bonds and Rs 11 000 for an Armoured Carrier bearing the name Phaltan Besides all soldiers enlisted from the Phaltan State are given a monthly allowance of Rs 2 over and above their pay Compensation is also paid to such soldiers and their heirs in case of disablement or death while on active war service

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

RAO BAHADUR K V GODBOLE BA LL B Dewan (President) R. H SHAH B SC LL B Education Minister K B KFSKAR Finance Minister



PORBANDAR CAPTAIN
H H MAHARANA SHRI
SIR NATWARSINHJI
BAHADUR, K C.S I, MAHARAJA
SAHEB OF PORBANDAR

Boin 1901 Succeeded to

the Gadi 1908

Educated At Rajkumar Coll, Rajkot Stood First at the All-India Chiefs Diploma Examination (1918)

Mairied In 1920 Princess Rupaliba, MBE, daughter of the late Ruler Sir Daulatsinhji Bahadur of Limbdi Her Highness passed away on the 26th Oct 1943 Hen-Apparent Yuvraj Shri Udaybhan

Travelled All over India and the Continent, skippered the first All-India Cricket Team

to England (1932) Club The Maconochie Club, Porbandar

His Highness ranks fourth among the Ruling Princes of Kathiawar enjoying plenary powers Elected Member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes 1941, 1943

Area 642 25 sq miles Population 1,46,648. Salute 13 guns Revenue Rs 33,58,000

Was Efforts Soon after the outbreak of the War the State sent a donation of Rs 1,00,000 to H E the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund and offered to continue a donation of Rs 1,00,000 every year till the end of the war His Highness has already given donations of varying amounts totalling Rs 6,30,000 to the following Funds, viz, H E the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, St Dunstan's Section for Blinded Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen of the Empire, Lady Linlithgow's Silver Trinket Fund, King George's Fund for Sailors, Indian Comforts Fund for Indian Troops & Seamen in Europe, Indian Red Cross & St John Ambulance Assen (Indian Council) Fund, London Air Raid Relief Fund, Indian Comforts Fund for the comforts of Indian Troops in the Middle East, R A F Benevolent Fund, Polish Children Fund, etc The Porbandar Darbar have invested approximately Rs 30,00,000 in various War Loans Supply of men and materials, the best A R P Organisation, a National War Front, War Watching and Civil Defence Organisation, contributions to the various Funds both by the State and people, industrial enterprise, both established and new, are all working splendidly for the war effort

Special Constitution His Highness had been pleased to introduce in 1944 a new constitution Under the constitution a Raj Sabha (Legislative Assembly) composed of 30 members of whom 24 are elected, has been set up Even of the remaining 6 members to be nominated by His Highness, 4 are non-officials The Raj Sabha elects, as provided in the Constitution a panel of 4 nominees two of

whom are appointed by His Highness as Ministers. All the administrative portfolios including Revenue Trianne and Police are placed in charge of the popular Ministers. Only the Civil Service and the Foreign and Political are reserved to the Chief Minister. The Raj Stuba is competent to pass for the Ruler's assent enactments in respect of all the matters filling under the portfolios of the two Ministers and to make interpellations move Resolutions and regulat. Financial Administration 14 Ray Muntrs and Ray Shubhechhaks constitute two orders of advisers on matters relating to civic and nurril questions of public welfare. The Village, Panchayat tet made applicable to all the unalienated villages ensures simple, speedy and inexpensive justice

MAHARAJ KUMAR SHREE LDAYBHAN Heir Apparent Porbandar State Kathiawar

Born 6th October 1910

Adopted by His Highness Maharana Shree Sir Natwarsinhji Bahadur on 1 th June 1944 from Jethwa Shree Shiv singhji of Shrinagar (under Porbandar) nearest Bhayat of the State

Lducation Received secondary education at the Garasia College Gondal After passing Matriculation Lyamination of the University of Bombay in 19 6 joined the Agricultural College Toona and took the B \g degree in 193

Sports Very keen at Tennis and useful at Billiards

Career before a loption Joined as Lytta Assistant to the Ports Commissioner and Chief Customs Officer in 134 Underwent train ing in the Bombay Port Trust and Customs Department Served as Preventive Officer and Pirst Assistant to the Port Commissioner and Chief Customs Officer till the date of adoption

Married 3rd July 1941 Rajkumari Shri Premkunverba sister of Thakore Saheb Shri Chhatrasalsinhji of Limbdi

The Nuvaj takes keen interest in the administrative activities of the State with which he has been closely associated by the Maharana His solicitude for the welfare of the people and peaceful progress of the State has made him very popular. He keeps himself fully informed of local conditions as well as larger questions concerning the State.

Deuan Khan Bahadur Framroze Master BA





ADHANPUR H H
NAWAB SAHEB MURTAZAKHAN JORAWARKHAN BABI
BAHADUR is a descendant of
the illustrious Babi Family who
since the reign of Humayun
have always been prominent in
the annals of Gujarat He is
the 10th Nawab occupant of the
Gadi since the foundation of the
Babi House by Babi Jafarkhan

Born 10th Oct, 1899, Recognition announced by Govt on 1st Jan 1937

Educated At the Radhanpur High School and attended the Rajkumar College Rajkot, for some time HH is a good rider, keen sportsman, an expert shot and an adept in revenue matters HH received administrative training under His

late Highness Married the daughter of HH the Nawab Saheb of Palanpur in 1925, has one daughter In 1929 HH married the daughter of His late Highness Nawab Sir Jalaludinkhan of Radhanpur The Nawab Saheb is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right from the beginning Radhanpur is a first class State with full Plenary, Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction Area 1,150 sq miles Population 70,530 souls Revenue. About Rs 8,00,000.

Hereditary and permanent salute II guns

The State pays no tribute to the British Govt or to any other State, but receives an annual Jama (tribute) amounting in all to Rs 1,712 from the surrounding 8 villages of Chhadchhat and Santalpur, I of Varahi, 4 of Jhinjhuwada, 4 of Vanod and I of Dasada Thana The State has a share in the revenues of the village of Undi under Varahi and has half share in the customs collected at Terwada by the State at a Customs Post controlled by the State Cotton, wheat, rapeseed, castorseed and different kinds of grain are the principal agricultural products. The State is also noted for its fine breed of cattle known as Wadhiar or Kankrej

As a result of the introduction of the scheme of Attachment 4 semi-jurisdictional Talukas and 65 non-jurisdictional units comprising an approximate area of 1,000 sq miles and population of about 35,000 have been attached to the Radhanpur State from the 31st July 1943

His Highness has placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of H M the King-Emperor, and the State has undertaken to pay Rs 1,000 every month to H E the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund for the duration of the War Subscriptions have also been raised from the State servants and subjects for various objects connected with the war

Dewan S M A URAIZEE, B A

TOALA C THAKORE SARED SHRI PRADUMNA sivilli Thakore Saheb of Raikot hathiawar

On Feb 24 1913 succeeded to the Gadi on June

12 1940 and was invested with full powers on Aug 17 1940

Education Primary Educa-tion at Panchgani and higher education at the Raikumar Rajkot where he was awarded a gold medal for good conduct He belongs to the Vibbani Clan of Jadeja Rajputs and enjoys plenary powers in the administration of the State (Heir Apparent) humar Shri Manaharsinhji born on 18th

Nov 1935 Area 28359 miles Average

Recenue About Rs 15 lakhs Dynastic Salute 9 guns Population 110 000



Rajkot besides being the nerve centre of hathitwar is a trade emporium It was until recently the Headquarters of the W I S Agency and is served by three important Pailway lines Educationally it is the premier city in Kathiawar and affords the facilities of the Dharmendrasinhii Arts and Science Coll the Raikumar Coll Hunter Training Coll for men and Barton Training Coll for Women three High Schools and a separate Girls High School H H recently con stituted a Post war Reconstruction Cttee which is expected to submit a report shortly on the establishment of Sir Lakhajiraj Industrial town and agricultural and industrial development of the State

WAR EFFORTS BY THE RAJKOT STATE

The Thakore Saheb has placed his personal services and all resources of the State at the disposal of H I M the King Emperor The State has appointed the following committees for the successful prosecution of the War - 1 Civic Guard Committee 2 War Fund Committee

3 Publicity Committee Beside. the State contributed to the W I S Agency War Plane and other War Funds and invested funds in the Defence Bonds N W I was inaugurated in Aug 1942 with the Dewan Rajkot State s Leader and Mr Parekh BA LLB as Organiser of the movement which is receiving the full co operation of the public PRINCIPAL OFFICERS



A JPIPLA: LT-Col H H MAHARAJA SHRI VIJAYSINHJI, GBE, KCSI, MAHARAJA of Rajpipla

Born 30th January 1890

Succeeded 26th September 1915

Educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun

Has travelled extensively in Europe and America Is an Hon Lt-Col in the XVI Light Cavalry

Recreations Polo, Racing, Shooting Won the Derby in 1934 with "Windsor Lad"

Hen-Apparent Yuvaraj Shri Rajendrasinhji Born 1912 Educated at Mayo College and Royal Military Academy, Woolwich Is working as Army Minister in the State since 1943

Younger sons Maharaj Kumar Pramodsinhji, born, 1917, Maharaj Kumar Indrajitsinhji, born, 1925

Rajpipla is the premier State in the Gujarat States Agency and its Rulers enjoy full internal sovereignty

Area 1,517 50 sq miles Population 2,49,032 Revenue Rs 41,25,748 Salute 13 guns permanent (hereditary) Indian States Forces Infantry, Full Company, State Service Troops One full Garrison Company for service with His Majesty's Forces

Important Features The State possesses Cornelian and Agate mines The famous cup of Ptolemy is reputed to have come from the mines at Limbodra in the Rajpipla State

The soil is fertile and produces cotton, oil-seeds, tobacco, etc., in addition to the usual food-grains. The principle crop is cotton which is wholly of the 1027 ALF long staple variety. Sowing of inferior cotton is prohibited by law. Rajpipla cotton has established a very good reputation in the Bombay and other markets and is sought after by the trade. The State also possesses very rich forests.

Principal reforms introduced by His Highness the present Maharaja 1 Making all services pensionable ~ Extension of the Survey Settlement System to every village in the State 3 Free Primary Education and grants of liberal scholarships for secondary and higher education 4 Liberal endowments for the benefit of widows and the destitute 5 Encouragement to Trade and Industry Introduction of the 1027 A L F Variety of cotton throughout the State and development of Pressing and Ginning Industries 6 Extension of Railways 7 Establishment of Taluka and District Local Boards 8 Introduction and organisation of State Forces 9 Establishment of the Legislative Council 10 Introduction of beneficent measures for relief of agricultural indebtedness 11 Establishment of a High Court of Judicature in the State thereby completely separating the Judiciary from the Executive in the State 12 Establishment of Taluka Advisory Boards consisting of non official members

WAR CONTRIBUTIONS

On the outbreak of the War His Highness placed his personal services and resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty Contributions—Rs I lakh annually to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund Personal investment in War Bonds Rs I lakh £500 to the Lord Mayor's Fund Rs 5 775 to the Gujarat States Agency War Plane Funde Rs 7000 for the Fighter Plane presented by full powered Princes of Gujarat £15,000 for three Fighter Planes for service with the RAF called Rajpipla Windsor Lad and Rajpipla No 2 from collections from the people of the State and His Highness

Two Silver Cups and Rs 1000 to HE the Marchioness of Lindhigows Silver Trinket Fund Rs 3000 to the China Day Find Presentation of 2 Binoculars for the Defence Services Rs 5000 to the Red Cross Fund Annual contribution of Rs 1440 for adoption of two Polish Refugee children First years investment in National Savings Certificates about Rs 8 lacs

The State Forces have been serving outside the State \mathbf{w}_1 th His Majesty's Forces

Chief Minister (Deuan) KHAN BAHADUR PHEROZE D KOTHA

Judge High Court of Judicature SIR HORMAZDYAR P DASTUR
Kt Bar at Law



ATLAM. MAJORGINLRAL H H SIR
SUJAN SINGHJI,
GCIE., KCSI., K.CVO,
ADC. to H M the KingEmperor, Maharaja Sahib
Bahadur of Ratlam

Born 13th Jan 1880, is the recognised head of the Rathor clan in Malwa and is held in high respect by the other Rajput Rulers in Malwa.

Educated At Daly Coll, Indore. Succeeded in 1893

Married In 1902, a daughter of His Highness the Late Maharao of Cutch and in 1922, a daughter of the well-known Sodha Rajput family of Jamnagar, by whom he has two sons and two daughters

Served in World War I (France), 1915-1918, was mentioned in despatches, was presented with "Croix d'Officier of the Legion d'Honneur" by the French Government and was granted the Honorary rank of Colonel in the British Army in 1918 Served in Afghan War in 1919 Was promoted to the rank of Major-General and appointed A D C to H M the King-Emperor in 1936, in which capacity he attended by invitation the Coronation in May 1937. Has a great international reputation as a Polo player At the outbreak of the present war His Highness placed his personal services and State resources at His Majesty's disposal. Wai Effort Rs 2,19,000 in 3 year interest free Defence Bonds, of which I lakh was invested by Shree Sajjan Mills, Ltd Contributions Rs 33,894 towards His Excellency's War Purposes Fund and Her Excellency's Silver Trinket Fund, Rs 3,275 for the purchase of a Motor Ambulance Car, Rs 6,438 to St Dunstan's Fund, King George's Fund for Sailors and Overseas League Tobacco Fund, and Rs 500 each to the Poor Man's Spitfire Fund and China Day Fund His Highness the Maharaja and every member of the Ruling family are contributing 2½% of their monthly allowances to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund Rs 14,983 have been so far remitted to the Red Cross Fund of Indore Centre

Area 693 sq miles Population 126,117 Average Revenue Rs 12 lakhs Salute 13 guns (local 15 guns) STATE COUNCIL

President. H H the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, Chief Minister and Vice-President T J Raja, M A, LLB, Members of Council (1) M H Avashia, B A, LLB, Revenue Member, (2) C M Parekh, B A, LLB, Advocate (OS), Judicial Member and Puisne Judge, High Court, (3) Capt Kunvar Vijaya Bahadur Singh, Military Secretary, Council Secretary Thakur Parbat Singh, Personal Secretary to the Chief Minister K A G Krishna.

AHARAJ KUMAR SHREE
LOKENDRA SINGHJI
HEIR APPARIENT
Ratlam State Central India

Born 9th November 19 ,

Active and intelligent the young Prince is very promising and has all the qualities befitting his position in life. From his very young days he has shown signs of great mental aptitude and capacity

In February 1934 at the age of 7 the Maharaj humar acted as a page to Her Excellency Lady Willingdon and acquitted himself very creditably He also met Their Excellences Lord Goschen Lord Willingdon Lord Stanley and Lord Brabourne at the time of their visits to Ratlam



When in England in 1937 the Maharaj Lumar attended the Coro at Westminster Abbey and had the honour of being invited to all functions including Luncheons Dinners Garden Parties etc at Buckingham Palace and other places connected with His Majestry storonation. Was presented to Their Majestres the Ling and Queen at Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace. Was especially presented by the Queen Mother with a mug in commemoration of the Coronation Visited Olympia Aldershot Hurlingham etc. Was present at the Empire Garden Party to witness the Polo Tournment between India and the World.

Education Till the 14th February 1941 Shrimant Mahara, Kumar Lokendra Singhi was educated at home Major J C D Mullaly was his guardian and Tutor He was later admitted to the Daily College Tadare as a day subolar and remanced there tall the end of the session.

In July 1941 after completing his term at the Daly College Indore he jonned Colonel Browns Cambridge School at Dehra Dun and remained there throughout 1941 Colonel Brown was appointed his guardian and the Maharaj Kumar stayed with him He is non-preparing for the Senior Cambridge Evanimation while attending Mayo College Ajmer Lala Gopinath Aggarval BA is his present tutor and guardian

Games and Hobbies Riding swimming polo shooting cricket physical exercises drill fencing rowing etc Has a very good ear for music especially English music

Medals Silver Jubilee Medal 1935 Coronation Medal 1937



EWA: HIS HIGHNESS
BANDHVESH MAHARAJA
SIR GULAB SINGH JU DEO
BAHADUR, GCIE, K.CS.I,
Maharaja of Rewa

Born 1903, Ascended the gadi in 1918, invested with ruling powers in 1922

Educated · At Daly College, Indore

Married: In 1919 a sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur, and again married in 1925 the daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Madan Singh Bahadur, KCSI., KCIE, of Kishangarh.

The Maharaja is a keen sportsman and a good shot having accounted for 616 tigers

He was a delegate to all the three sessions of the Round Table Conference and was also a member of the Federal Structure Committee of the Conference He is a member of the General Council of Daly College and of the Managing Committee of King Edward Medical School, Indore

Area of State 13,000 sq. miles Population 1,820,445 (1941 Census).

Revenúe Rs 65,00,000. Salute 17 guns

Rewa is the largest and the easternmost State in the Central India Agency The State is bounded on the North by the Banda, Allahabad and Mirzapur Districts of the UP, on the East by the Mirzapur District and the Feudatory State of Chhota Nagpur, on the South by the Central Provinces and on the West by the States of Maihar, Nagod, Sohawal and Kothi The State has a number of 'Waterfalls' some of which, Chachai and Keoti, are famous for their height and grandeur The State is very rich in mineral resources

The general administration of His Highness' government is conducted by a State Council of which His Highness himself is the President. The State Council consists of four Ministers and a Chief Minister who is also the Vice-President. The Judicial administration is independent of the executive and accordingly a High Court, consisting of the Chief Justice and two puisne judges, has been constituted. His Highness is however assisted by a Judicial 'Advisor who is a retired and renowned judge of the Allahabad High Court, to advise him in disposing of appeals and revisions filed against the orders of the High Court.

War Fiforts In September 1938 when the International situation had been very grave His Highness offered to place his personal ser vices and his entire resources at the disposal of His Majesty in case of War The offer was reiterated just on the eve of war in August 1939 Since then the Rewa Transport Corps has already moved out of the State trained personnel for mechanical transport has been supplied and some troops have been offered for garrison duty in British India

His Highness has so far donated about Rs 5 lacs for the War Fund in various forms In addition to this a sum of Rs 27 000 is being spent annually on the upkeep etc of the State Forces outside the State

One lac of beedis and cigarettes and 1 000 tons of coal have also been offered for the comforts of Indian Soldiers

His Highness has further invested Rs 3 lacs in War Loans

His Highness has given a handsome donation to the Red Cross Lates Work Party which under the patronage of Her Highness the Maharani Saheba has been regularly supplying knitted articles etc for the comforts of troops

HEIR APPARENT MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI MARTAND SINGII JI Born On the 15th March 1923 to Her Highness the Senior Maharani Sahiba from Jodhpur

Education Elementary education at Rewa under highly qualified English and Indian Tutors Joined Daly College

Indore in 1935 and passed the Diploma examination with dis tinction in several subjects in Joined Mayo College 1030 in 1930 for further Aimer studies Passed the Intermediate Examination of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education Aimer from the Mayo College in 1941 Has also received training in 1942 at the ICS Probationer's Course Dehra Dun and is now receiving Administrative training Mysore State Married on 23rd August 1943 the daughter of His Highness Maharao Shree Vijai Raj Singh Ji Sewai Bahadur of Kutch

He bagged his first tiger at the age of 13 in 1936 and has shot 16 tigers up to date





AMPUR Major His Highness Alijah Farzand-i-Dilpizir-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia, Mukhlis-ud-Daula, Nasir-ul-Mulk, Amir-ul-Umara, Nawab Sir Syld Mohammad Raza Ali Khan Bahadur, Mustaid-i-Jung, GCIE, KCSI, DLITT, LLD

Boin 17th November 1906 Succeeded 20th June 1930 Invested with full ruling powers on the 25th August 1930

Educated Rajkumar College, Rajkot

Married In 1921, a daughter of late Sahibzada Sir Abdussamad Khan, Kt, CIE, has 3 sons and 6 daughters

Hen-Apparent Colonel Nawabzada Syed Murtaza Ali

Khan Bahadur b 22nd Nov 1923 Educ Wellington College, London He passed Senior Cambridge from the Doon School, Dehra Dun, in 1942 Also studied at St Stephen's College Fond of outdoor games Now ADC to HE the Commander-in-Chief with the rank of Captain

A D C to HE the Commander-in-Chief with the rank of Captain His Highness is the Pro-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim Univ, a Member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes, a Lt-Col in the 2nd King George's Own Gurkha Rifles, Hon Colonel in the 9/11th Jat Regiment, President of the Board of Trustees, Shia College, Lucknow, a Member of the East India Assocn and Marlborough Club, London He 18 Chancellor of the Bhatkande Uni, of music, Lucknow

Rampur State is the sole survival of what may be termed the Rohilla State. It is mainly agricultural, rice, wheat, maize, cotton

and sugarcane being the chief crops

There has been considerable industrialisation and Rampur city now has 2 Sugar Mills, a Textile and an Oil Mill, a Tent Factory, Wood Turnery, a Match Factory, Maize Products, Machine Tools and Engineering Co, a Distillery and Chemical Mfg Co, Ice Factory and Cottage Industries

For purposes of administration there is a Leg Assembly consisting of 34 Members of which 17 are elected, 5 nominated non-officials and 12 officials. There is a State Council consisting of 5 Ministers, responsible to His Highness Primary and Secondary education is given free Liberal Scholarships are granted for Secondary and higher education. The State maintains well-equipped hospitals both in the city and at the Tehsil Headquarters.

Area 892'54 sq miles Population 477,042 Revenue Rs 84,24,380 Salute Permanent 15 gives

STAIL COUNCIL.

President Syed B H Zaidi, CIE, Bar-at-Law, Chief Minister Members Lt Col H L Verma, B L, Bar at-Law, Political Minister, Col Nawabzada Syed Jaffar Ali Khan Bahadur, Khan Bahadur Syed Masud-ul-Hasan, Revenue Minister, P F. Barrett, ICS, Home & Finance Minister Secretary M N Masood, B A

SACHIN HIS HIGHNESS
MUBARIZ UD DAULAH
MUZZAFFER UL MULK
NUSRTA E JUNG NAWAB BAHA
DUR SIDI MOHOMMED HAIDER
MOHOMMED YAKUT K HAN
NAWAB OF SACHIN

Born 11th September 1909

Succeeded 19th November 1930

Married i Her Highness Ali mama Sultan Nur Mahal Nawab Yaqut Zamani Begum on 234d July 1937 and Her Highness Manzar Sultan Mumtaz Mahel Nawab Massarrat Zamani Begum on 10th May 1938

Educated 1 At home and later at the Rajkumar College Rajkot



Sachin is the Senior Habshi State in India The Rulers of Sachin are Sinni Mohommedians and are the lineal descendants of Nawab Bahadur Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I Over a family dispute for the Throne of Janjira Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I left Janjira and jouned force with the Peshiva In 1791 a triple treaty was concluded between Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I ne Peshiva and the East India Company on the basis of an offensive and a defensive alliance By this Triple Alliance Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I took the State of Sachin The Ruler of Sachin is a Member of the Narendra Mandal (Chamber of Princes) in his own right and is internally fully soveregin The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other State

Sachin: The Capital of the State and a pretty town on the B B & C I Railway

Dumas The summer capital of the Ruler is a delightful sea resort ten miles by motor road from Surat It is the only summer resort of its kind on the Western coast connected with Grand Trunk Telephone and other modern conveniences Amusements in Dumas 1 Sea bathing promenade tennis cincket motoring etc

Chief Minister Mushir E Ala J L Johanputra Ba Ll B

Military Secretary Sardar Rafiq e Khas Thakore Natwar sinhji Parbatsinhji Vansia

Clubs Willingdon Sports Club Orient Club Cricket Club of India Gun Dog League of India

Address : QASRE SULTAN DUMAS (Sachin State)



SANDUR RAJA SHRI-MANT YESHWANTRAO HINDURAO GHORPADE, MAMLAKATMADAR SENAPATHI, Ruler of Sandur

Boin 1908 Ascended the Gadi in 1928 Assumed the reins of Government in 1930

Married On 22nd December, 1929, the eldest daughter of Umadat-Ul-Mulk, Raj Rajendra Lieut-Col Malojirao Narsingrao Deshmukh Shitole Rustumlung Bahadur \mathbf{of} Gwalior Heir-Apparent Shrimant Yuvarai Murar Rao Raje Ghorpade, born 7th December, 1931 Second Son Shrimant Rajkumar Ranut Sinh Raje Ghorpade,

born 16th February, 1933 Daughter · Shrimant Rajkumari Nirmala Raje Ghorpade, born 8th February, 1934 Third Son Shrimant Rajkumar Vijayasinh Raje Ghorpade, born 18th October, 1937 Fourth Son Shrimant Rajkumar Shivarao Raje Ghorpade, born 13th September, 1940

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The Ruler of Sandur has a great and glorious tradition to uphold The House of 'Ghorpade' of which he is a true son—there have been no adoptions in this house—was founded in the Deccan centuries ago by Karnasinh, a Sisodia Rajput whose ancestors had died fighting Alauddin Khilji at Chitor The enterprising Karnasinh scaled the walls of the otherwise impregnable hill fort of Khelna (Vishalgad today) by means of a rope tied to a monitor lizard, called "Ghorpad" in Marathi and so acquired the title 'Ghorpade' for himself and his descendants. The line of Shivaji the Great was founded by the younger brother of Karnasinh, but the claim of the Ghorpade family to a place in history is independent of this relationship to the founder of the Mahratta Empire

"The vast region of Southern Maharashtra and Karnatak was long under the sway of the various Ghorpade Families and ruled by them" (Sardesai) The names of Bhyriji, Santaji and Maloji have inspired both terror and pride over this broad tract. Under Bhyriji's grandson, Murar Rao, the celebrated Chief of Gooty, the Ghorpades attained the height of their power. Murar Rao's empire extended as far east as Madras and Pondicherry and he levied a tribute of Rs. 7 lakhs from Mysore and Hyderabad. It was this same Chief of Gooty whose help Clive solicited during the siege of Arcot, and who routed Chanda Saheb, turning the scales and history itself in favour of the British

In 1818 during the time of Shiva Rao the State first came into political relations with the British and its unfettered internal sovereignty was recognised. The State pays no tribute to the Crown and the Ruler has absolute powers.

ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM AND REFORMS

Long before modern administrative reforms now urged in Indian States were thought of the Ruler had instituted such a system of administration in Sandur State and this has had the advantage of trial and improvement over many years of peace and five war years. The Ruler is the fountain head of all authority. The administration is carried on by elected representatives of the people and by official councils.

LEGISLATURE

A State Council was established in 1931 lown as Prajamandal consisting of 25 members of whom or are elected. The Prajamandal has the right to initiate legislation move resolutions and ask questions. The second Chamber of the State Legislature was constituted in 1939 with powers to legislate and vote upon the Budget. A Standing Committee was then constituted elected by both Houses of the Legislature further to associate the people in the administration of their own interests and all matters of public interest such as Village Panchayats and Rural Uplift Education Public Health and the levy of new taxes are referred to this Committee

EXECUTIVE

The policy now enunciated of Government by Executive Council was long forestalled by the State The Ruler constituted an Executive Council known as Huzur Darbar in 1931. This was reorganised in 1937 and further strengthened and the procedure adopted was regularised by the issue of the Mantin Mandal Manual in 194. A Constitution Manual was issued in 1943 and this lays down the entire adm in trative system of the State.

JUDICIARY

Sandur is perhaps the pioneer among States of her size to constitute an independent Chief Court presided over by a Nyayadish of unimposach able integrity. This court is competent to refer cases to the Federal Court. The Judiciary has been separated from the executive

The Ruler is present at the Secretariat every Tuesday to hear the grievances of his subjects and no one is denied access to him on that day

A Debt Conciliation Board was constituted in 1936 to relieve agricultural indebtedness By the Temple Entry Proclamation of 1942 the ban on Hanjans worshipping at temples was lifted

EDUCATION

The State established a central educational institution known as Shri Chatrapathi Shivaji Vidyamandir in 194° Students are coached up to the Matriculation standard and special stress is laid on pre-military

(Sandur contd.)

education, extra-curricular activities and a study of "Dhainashastra" A Technical Training Centre has been established at Ramgad in collaboration with the Government of India and it is proposed to use this centre, after the war, for imparting technical training to demobilised Mahratta Soldiers and others

MINERAL RESOURCES.

Sandur holds extensive and excellent deposits of important economic minerals, particularly iron and manganese. Mr Bruce-Foote of the Geological Survey of India has observed that "Sandur is one of the richest iron yielding centres in the whole world" Recent geological reports have revealed the Sandur iron ores to be high grade, with over sixty per cent iron metal. Eminent geologists have testified to the high percentage of pyrolusite in Sandur manganese ores, which have obtained first grade unit prices in Continental markets. There are also extensive deposits of red and yellow iron oxides, which on analysis are found to be highly suitable for the manufacture of paints which satisfy I S D specifications. Enormous quantities of high grade jasper, most useful for the manufacture of mosaic tiles, are available. Kaolin of exceptionally good quality, and suitable for application in the paper industry, or for high quality porcelain and refractory manufacture is also found. Sandur forests abound in sandalwood with a rich oil content.

RULER'S ALTIVITIES.

The Ruler accompanied by Shrimant Rani Saheb Maharaj visited Europe in 1935, and Australia in 1939. The Ruler presided over the Akhila Karnatak Literary Conference at Bellary in 1938, when he stressed the need for a common script for India He also presided over the Inter-Group Sports Tournaments of the University of Bombay in December 1940. In Feb 1941, he unveiled the statue of Tanaji Malusre at Sinhgad. The Ruler is the President of the All-India Maratha Educational Conference and a Member of the Chamber of Princes, representing Phaltan, Aundh, Surgana and Sandur. Since the commencement of the war,, the Ruler is taking active personal interest in war efforts both within and outside the State. He is a Member of the Mahratta Officers' Recruiting Committee constituted by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and his appeal to the Marathas to join the Aimy in large numbers, was widely responded to A Technical Training Centre to train war technicians has been located at Ramgad Hill Station largely by the Ruler's efforts

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President 1

SHRI RANI SAHEB MAHARAJ

Members i

MEHERBAN V N RAO, M A
MEHERBAN N L HASABNIS, B A, L T.
CAPT SARDAR D C RANAVARE

AILANA HH RAJA SAHIB SIR DILEEP SINGHJI BAHA DUR KCIE Raja of Sailana Born On 18th March 1801 Educated At the Mayo

College Aimer Ascended the Gad: On the 14th July 1919

Married A daughter H H the Maharawatu Sahib of Partapgarh in 1909 and after her demise a daughter of the Rawatu Sahib of Meja

Digvijaya Singhji M A born on

of the Rathor Raiput clan of the Jodhpur House and is the twelfth Ruler of Sailana a mediatized independent State in CI Judicial Powers are plenary The

Rapputs of the surrounding non Rajput States consider His High



as one of the foremost leaders and a distinguished member of the community His Highness has held various offices in the All India Kshatriya Mahasabha ever since he joined it in 1919 till 1933 when he ceased to take an active part for reasons of health He is still a member and his advice and guidance are always eagerly sought The Head Office of the Mahasabha remained at Sailana for 10 years between 1919 1933 when His Highness held the office of General Secretary His Highness is a patron of the Mahasabha and has presided over its annual sessions 6 times is I resident of Kurukshetra Restoration Society Thaneshwar and Council of Bharat Dharma Maha mandal Benares Member General Council of the Mayo College Ajmer

Daly College Indore and Princes Chamber Delhi

During His Highness's reign the local Vernacular School was raised to a High School and a new school building and a Boarding House were constructed Education is compulsory and almost free and medical aid is also free throughout the State A new Hospital has been built with facilities for indoor patients and an up to date Maternity Ward The Raja Saheb has granted a democratic constitution to the local Municipality and established an industrial free Mandi at Dileepnagar and an Agricultural Farm at the Capital The Judiciary has been separated from the Executive and a High Court has been established Lately a Council of State has been established of which Shreeman Yuverai Sahib Digvijaya Singhii M A is the President

At the outbreak of the War in 1939 the Darbar placed its entire resources at the disposal of H M the King Emperor So far the State has contributed Rs 24 445 to the Viceroy s General Purposes Fund Rs 75 871 in Defence Bonds and Certificates and Rs 5 302 1 3 to other miscellaneous Funds Kunvar Vishwanath Singh MA LLB Foreign & Political Member Area 1 297 sq miles Population 40 228

Revenue Rs 3 00 000 Salute 11 guns



ANGLI CAPTAIN H H
MEHERBAN SHRIMANT SIR
CHINTAMAN RAO DHUNDIRAO
alias APPA SAHEB PATWARDHAN,
K.C I E, Raja of Sangli

Born 1890 Ascended the Gadi in 1903 Educated at the Rajkumar College, at Rajkot Her Highness is the daughter of Sir M V. Joshi, KCIE, BA, LLB, Advocate of Amraoti, Ex-Home Member of the Government of C P

Area 1,136 sq miles Population 293,381 Gross Average Revenue Rs 21,98,708
Salute 9 guns permanent and 11 personal

His Highness has for many years served as a Member of the

Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes. Also attended the First and Second Round Table Conferences and served as a Member of the Federal Structure Committee, Represented the Deccan States at the meeting of the National Defence Council held at New Delhi in April 1942

In 1943-44, the total number of Co-operative Societies in the State was, 118 consisting of 4 Co-operative Banks, 92 Agricultural Credit and non-credit Societies, 20 non-Agricultural credit and non-credit Societies, 1 Sangli State Co-operative Union and 1 Sangli State Co-operative Institute The Co-operative Department 1s under the control of a popular Minister

The State has four Boys' High Schools, one Girls' High School, one School for Adult Women, one Montessori School, one Hospital, five Dispensaries and one Maternity Home

Was Effort With a view to promoting war effort, H H has personally organised a Central War Committee with himself as President and other Committees in the Capital and Talukas of the State to stimulate war gifts, and defence loans, enlist Civic Guards and conduct propaganda Many War News Bulletins have been published Shrimant Rajkumar Pratapsinh, second son of His Highness, was killed on active service on 22nd August 1942

Her Highness has organised a Ladies Work Party for making clothing and dressings for hospitals and warm clothing for troops on active service. Articles to the value of over Rs. 8,000 have so far been supplied to the Bombay Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society.

H H has promised a monthly contribution of Rs. 1,000/- so long as the war lasts towards H E the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. A sum of Rs 66,000 has already been remitted.

Other contributions Rs 21500 to H E the Viceroys War Purposes Fund Rs 10386 to Red Cross Rs 2000 to Lady Doreen Hope s War Amenities Fund Rs 800 to Silver Trinket Fund in addition to silver trinkets weighing 1200 tolas Rs 250 to Grl Guides War Gift Fund Rs 200 to St Dunstain s section at Delhi and Rs 1447 to other war funds Investments Rs 50000 in 3 per cent Defence Loans Investments by the State people Rs 114157 in Defence Loans Rs 57000 in Defence Savings Certificates and over Rs 10000 in National Savings Certificates Besides factories in the State have turned out large quantities of hosery articles and over twelve million yards of tape required for war purposes

The State has so far recruited 5 555 men for the Army in addition to 25 for technical services 9 persons from the State have received the kings Commission while 16 others have received the Viceroys Commission The State offers a reward of Re 1 per recruit to those who bring recruits belonging to the State The Darbar have supplied 7 ex servicemen to I A Garrison Companies

Land measuring over 900 acres has been granted to the Govt of India for the establishment of a military aerodrome A plot of ground owned by the State in New Delhi has been placed at the disposal of the Govt of India for use of the Defence Department during the period of the war

The Darbar have adopted all the necessary war legislation of the Govt of India mutatis mutandss

Heir Apparent Shrimant Yuvaraj Madhavrao Raosaheb Born 00 7th March 1015 Educated at the Prince of Vales Royal Indian Mihitary College Dehra Dun of which he holds a Diploma He passed the BA Examination of the University of Bombay in June 1937 Married Shrimant Soubhagy avait Vimalatai Athavale of Poona on

aoth May 1940 A keen hockey player and an expert rider He is the Assistant Scout Commissioner for the Sangli State The Yuvaraj was attached to the Secretarat of the Govt of C P and Berar for some time where he gained experience of administrative work. A son was born to him on 24th Abgust 1942 and a daughter on 17th June 1944

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

S B DHALE ICS (Retired)
President Executive Council and Adviser
S R BAITMANGALKAR BA (Retired
Dist Deputy Collector) Divam and
tice President P M LIMAYE M A
Economic Adviser and Second Councils
and B S KORE BA LL B and KG
KULKARNI BA LLB Ministers in
charge of Transferred Departments





IANT MAH'ARANA SHRI Sir Jorawarsinhji, KCIE, the present Ruler of Sant State Born on 24th March 1881 Installed on the Gadiin 1896 Formally invested with full powers on 10th May 1902

Educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and was associated with the administration of the State for more than a year preparatory to his being

invested with full powers

He is an intelligent Prince who keenly supervises the administration of the State During his regime many improvements the State is
The revenue have been made and making good progress the revenue of the State increased—Its lands have been surveyed and regular settlement introduced—Provision for English edu cation made for the first time and Primary and Secondary education made throughout the State-Election system sanctioned for Municipality—Free medical relief extended by opening new Many other dipensaries in the district improvements have been introduced during his regime such as founding of a permanent Famine Relief Fund and granting of liberal tagavi loans to the agriculturists

during the time of scarcity during the time of scarcity Money is also advansed to local merchants by way of encouragement at a low rate of interest. Other improvements of utility such as installation of electricity in the forms of Sont and Bernard Be in the towns of Sant and Rampur, clock tower, public gardens, metalled roads in parts, have also been made

The regime of Maharana Shri Sir Jorawarsinhii has been anything but a bed of roses Famine and lean years had made the financial condition of the State far from satisfactory, but wise management has been instrumental to keeping its head up

The Rajaji Saheb exercises full powers and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns Primogeniture is the rule of succession to the Gadi and the Darbar's right of adoption

has been recognised and confirmed by Government

By order of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India approving the recommendations of His Excellency the Crown Representative, the Kadana State was absorbed into Sant State and the administration thereof was taken over by Sant State from 22nd April 1943

During the Great War the services of the Rajaji Saheb were appreciated by Govern The Government were also pleased to recognise the right of the Rajaji Saheb to

be a member of the Chamber of Princes

On the outbreak of the present War the Rajaji Saheb sent a message of unswerving loyalty to the Crown and the Government He has also contributed generously towards various War Funds totalling in all upto 31st Dec 1944 to Rs 1,82,061 A sum of Rs 1,00,000 was invested in 3% Defence Loan 1949-52 A sum of Rs 25,000 was donated by the Maharana Saheb towards H E the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund for purchase of Ambulance Cars out of which seven Ambulance Cars have been purchased and named "Santrampur" A sum of Rs 75,000 was also invested in the 3 Years Interest Free Defence Loan This, has been converted into 3% Victory Defence Loan of 1957 A State War Committee for collection of War Funds and propaganda work has also been formed The Ruling Family in the Sant State belongs to the Puar or Parmar caste of Rajputs

The Ruling Family in the Sant State belongs to the Puar or Parmar caste of Rapputs and is believed to have descended from the celebrated family of Vikramaditya and Raja Bhoj of Ujjain They first came from Dhar and settled at Jhalod and finally about the 13th Century at Sant The founder of the family was Rana Sant who with his uncle Limdev was forced to leave Jhalod and established himself at Sant With affect from the control of the family was Rana Sant who with his uncle With affect from the control of the family was Rana Sant who with his uncle

With effect from the 1st April 1933, all the Bombay States were brought into Political relation with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General for the Gujarat States and Resident at Baroda with headquarters at Baroda Since then the Sant State has been in direct political relation with the Government of India The supervision and management of the Vaccination Department of the State has been transferred to the State form at December 1982, the Contemporary and the Chief Medical

been transferred to the State from 1st December 1933, by Government and the Chief Medical Officer of the State has been appointed as the head of the department

Unrestricted control and management of the State schools was transferred to the State

by Government from 1st May 1933

Area of State 527½ square miles Population 114,047 as per census of 194. nue Rs 6,95,517

Heir-apparent Maharaj Kumar Shri Pravinsinhji, born on 1st December 1907. 114,047 as per census of 1941 Revenue

Dewan N J DIVECHA, BA, LL B

MAHARAJKUMAR SHRI PRAVINSINBJI Heir Apparent Sant State Gujarat States Agency

Born 1st December 1907

Education Elementary education at home under highly qualified tutors Joined Raj kumar College Rajkot. Passed Diploma Examination of the Rajkumar College Rajkot Joined Princes School at Baroda and passed the School Leaving Certificate Examina



tion of the Bombay University with distinction in 19 5 Joined Baroda College At School and College he has won several Cups Prizes and Medals in tournaments A good tennis and football player

Marriage On the 15th May 1928 married Maharajkumari Shri Rajkunverba the eldest daughter of His Highness The Maharao Saheb of Cutch Bhuj

The Maharajkumar has travelled widely He first went to England in the year 1935 to attend the Jubilee celebrations Again sailed for England in 1937 to attend the Coronation of His Majetty King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Toured the Continent and returned to India in 1938

The Maharajkumar has donated a Silver Trophy known as Maharajkumar Shree Pravinsinhii Cricket Trophy for the Suburban Schools of Bombay

DECORATIONS

Silver Jubilee Medal 1935 Coronation Medal 1937

CLUBS

Willingdon Sports Club Bombay the Royal Western India Turf Club Bombay and the Cricket Club of India Bombay Patron Khar Gymkhana Khar Bombay

Address Santrampur Sant State Gujarat



CIRMUR · CAPTAIN

HIS HIGHNESS

RAJENDRA PRAKASH

BAHADUR, Ruler of Sumur.

Born. 10th January, 1913.

Ascended the gadi · 22nd

November, 1933.

Educated Privately.

Married The sister of Raja Shrimant Mahendra Singh Ji of Nagod, CI, in April, 1936 and the daughter of Sir Shri Bahadur Singh Ji Man Singh Ji, KCSI, KCIE, Thakore Saheb of Palitana State in December, 1941.

Area 1,141 sq miles. Annual Revenue. Rs. 16,00,000. Population. 1,56,054 Salute 11 guns

Administration is carried on by His Highness with the help of a Council of Ministers Judiciary is separate from the Executive. The highest Judicial authority is the Raj Niyaya Sabha which hears appeals from the High Court.

STATE COUNCIL.

President His Highness The Maharaja Sahib Bahadur

Chief Minister RAI BAHADUR JANKI NATH ATAL, PCS (Retired) Vice-President

Finance Minister R G Abbhi

Minister Without Portfolio. KR RANDIP SINGH JI. Secretary, Sirmur Durbar. RAGHUBIR SINGH.

RAJ NIYAYA SABHA.

Member RAI BAHADUR MUKAND LAL PURI, M.A, Bar-at-Law, M.L.A (Pb.).

HIGH COURT.

Chief Justice Gauri Prasad Saxena, BA., P.CS. (Retired).

ALCHER RATA BAHA DUR KCB HARICHAN DAN the present Ruler of the State

Born oth June 1880

Succeeded on 18th Dec 1891 Assumed ruling power 9th June IgoI

The State entered into treaty relation with the British Govt in 1803 and rendered valuable belp in quelling the Angul Das palla and Keonihar rebellions

The administration is con ducted under the personal super vision of the Ruler He is easily accessible to all his sub jects and gives a patient hearing to those who seek redress from him Raja Bahadur has insti tuted three Byabastha Parisadas

in the State in 1939 with 50 per cent elected membership. He always keeps pace with the advancement of time and in 1944 45 he has formed a Council of State for the improvement of administration and

the welfare of the subjects



The State maintains an independent judiciary There is a Municipality at the headquarters of the State which is controlled by a Committe of Officials and non officials Roads are lighted with electricity Education is compulsory in the State It has 50 primary schools one HE School and one Sanskrit Bidyalava six dispensaries including one travelling dispensary and one Ayurbedic Dispensary

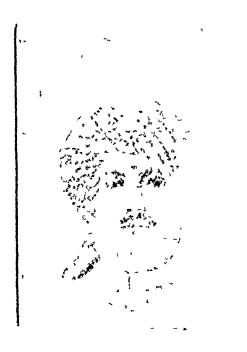
The State is noted for its Coal resources which cover 224 square miles of which 8 square miles are mined by railways and a Bengal English Firm There is a match factory in the State

At the outbreak of the war the Raja Bahadur placed his personal services and entire resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty

Contributions -Rs 17 033 for War Purposes Fund Rs 1 5 200 in Defence Ioan about Rs 49 418 in purchase of National and Defence savings certificates The Raja Bahadur is paying Rs 200 monthly to war fund from his privy purse. Timber is being supplied in large quantities for the war purpose

Area 399 square miles Population 8f 432 according to 1941 census Annual Income Rs 16 37 135-9 11 (gross) Heir Apparent Juvaraja Sree Hrudaya Chandra Dev born 27th February 1902 Educated Ravenshaw College Cuttack

Diuan Vice President and Member of the Council of State Divan Bahadur Promoda Chandra Dev J Misra Secretary to Durbar



HANADEVLI DARBAR
SHREE AMRAWALA
SAHEB, Ruler of Thanadevli, belongs to the illustrious
Jaitani Kathi clan

Born Nov 28, 1895 Educ. At Rajkumar College, Rajkot Ascended first his original Gadi, which was later amalgamated with Thanadevli on Oct 23, 1922 Rule of Primogeniture governs succession

Area 117 32 sq miles Population 18,790 (as per 1941 census) Average annual Revenue Rs 3,00,000

Administration The State is administered under the personal guidance of the Ruler, who was given Second Class powers in 1932 The Darbar Saheb has instituted a Municipal Board with a non-official majority, a Gramya

Punchayat, a Sar Panch C'ttee, Jail and School C'ttees and an Evecutive Council of 3 members, one of whom being an elected representative of the people The judiciary is entirely separate from the executive There are 4 well constituted and independent Judicial Courts Police Dept has been re-organised and is manned by well trained and equipped personnel The S J Memorial Hospital in the State has 2 free wards for in-door patients, and provides free medical aid to all without any territorial distinction Both primary and secondary education is Besides, deserving students are encouraged with stipends Liberal concessions and remissions are often granted to agriculturists Pure Bhagbatai system without any Vero prevails in the State since 1934 The State is divided into 4 divisions, each being in charge of a Vahiwatdar who is under the direct supervision of a Revenue Officer and Telegraph Office, free library, a Power House to supply electric War Efforts lighting and water are other modern amenities Darbar has placed the entire resources of the State at the disposal of Contributions to various War Funds amount to the British Govt Rs 25,000 including a sum of Rs 3,976 from the State subjects and Exports and prices of food grains, sugar, kerosene and other necessary commodities have been controlled, undue profiteering and hoarding discouraged and the bare necessities of life supplied to the people, especially to the poor and the middle class and low paid State servants, at concession rates The "Grow More Food" drive, N W F campaigns, ARP, Civic Guards and National Savings Certificates schemes have been well organised The State has also fully co-operated with the British Govt in promulgating emergency legislation and enforcing administrative measures according to local circumstances and conditions

Chief Karbhari K L Chhaya, Deputy Karbhari & Sar Nyayadhish M D Mehta, BA, LLB, Huzur Secretary & Khangi Karbhari A L Swadia, BA., Chief Medical Officer Dr Vasant K Bam, MBBS, Nyayadhish A K Charadva

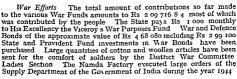
TONK H H SAID UD
DAULA WAZIR UL MULK
NAWAB HAFIZ SIR
MOHAMMAD SAADAT ALI KHAN
BAHAD UR SOWLAT I JUNG
GCIE NAWAB of Tonk State
(Rapputana)

Born 1879 Ascended the Gadi on 23rd June 1930 Educated Privately and is an Arabic and Persian Scholar

Area of State 2 553 square miles Population 3 53 687 Retenue Rs 33 16 480 m 1351 Fash (1943 44 AD) Salute 17 guns

The administration of the State is carried on by His Highness with the help of a State Council A State Assembly consisting of 27 members

with representatives of urban and rural areas has been introduced All education is free throughout the State



Small savings scheme has been organized in all the state

A National War Front was inaugurated by His Highness in 1942 of which there are nine branches in the State M Sham uddin Ahmad B A being the Chief Organiser

A war news sheet is issued every week in Urdu and Hindi A loud speaker has been installed to broadcast war news to the public

ADMINISTRATION

President His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur Vice President & Finance Member S M Mir BA (Cantab) Bar at Law

Home Member Sahibzada Mohammad Toufig Khan Retenue Member Syed Naziruddin Hyder

Secretary M SHAMSUDDIN AHMAD



RAVANCORE Lt-Col His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kirita-pati Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, GCIE, D Litt, Maharaja of Travancore

Boin 7th November 1912

Ascended the Musinad on 1st Sept 1924 Invested with Ruling Powers on 6th Nov '31

Educated Privately Has travelled extensively in India, Europe, Ceylon and the Dutch East Indies The Andhra and the Annamalai Universities have conferred the hon degree of D. Litt on H. H the Maharaja and H H the Maharani, mother

of H H the Maharaja The Benares Univ. has conferred the hon degree of D Litt on H. H the Maharani

His Highness is Colonel-in-Chief of the Travancore State Forces, Hon. Colonel of the 12th Malabar Bn and Hon Lt-Col in the British Aimy He is the founder and Chancellor of the Travancore Univ

Although the Ruler of Travancore is legally the source of all authority, judicial, administrative and legislative, yet for more than a century the Maharajas have acted as constitutional monarchs, without, however, failing to maintain effective personal contact with the administration of the State H H the present Maharaja has not only sedulously adhered to these great traditions of his House, but has readily responded to all the legitimate aspirations of his subjects. There is a Legislature consisting of an Upper and a Lower House with a majority of elected members and possessing large legislative and financial powers and powers of interpellation.

In Nov 1936, H H. promulgated the epoch-making Proclamation throwing open all the temples under his control and that of his Government to all classes of Hindus including those hitherto regarded as untouchables, a reform which evoked universal satisfaction and thankfulness all over the world Another humanitarian reform was achieved by H H's Proclamation in Nov 1944, abolishing the death penalty provided for certain offences under the Travancore Penal Code By another Proclamation in 1937, a University designed specially to promote technological studies and research has been established

Among notable legislative measures recently introduced are the Debt Relief Act, which is designed to alleviate the burden of indebtedness and is wider in scope and application than similar enactments elsewhere, and the Trivandrum City Municipal Act which makes provision for the better management of the municipal affairs of the City through a Corporation

With a view to nationalising transport in the State, H H's Govt

have taken under their control nearly the whole of the road transport system in the State They have also a .cheme for nationalising the water traffic on the chain of canals and lagoons

which lie fr m end to end of the State. The Travancore Steam Navigation Company has been started for thedeve lopment of coastal traific. They have established the Travancore Credit Bank for granting long term loans to the agriculturists and small industri alists of the State To reduce unemp loyment and to exploit the immense natural resources of the State the Govt have embarked upon a programme of industrialisation

Among the first fruits of this policy may be mentioned the Pallivasal Hydro Electric Scheme the Cera micFactory at Kun dara and the Tray

ancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd. the last being incorporated in Travancore and manufacturing desides sugar 260 varieties of pharmaceutical products such as hniments liquid extracts liquors pulves spirits syrups and spe cialities including Caffeinaspirin and Lysol The Rubber Factory at Trivandrum is largely engaged in the manufacture of articles for was purposes The Aluminium Smelting Factory at Alwaye which has commenced production of Aluminium has great possibi lities for the future The Glass Factory at Alwaye and the Plywood Factory at Punalur have started work

The Travancore Fertilizers and Chemicals have been started with a capital of five crores of rupees

The construction of a chemical and fertilizer factory at Aiwaye for the manufacture of Ammonium Sul phate and other important chemicals has been taken in hand

Arrangements are being made for establishing a cane sugar factory Central Travan core Schemes are well under way for establishing tories for the manu facture of cement cane sugar caustic fertilizers soda sulphuric acid potassium chlorate ammonium sulpha te acetic acid and carbide cylcum Measures are also in progress for the establishment



H H M h ra i S t Pa rati Baji Motte of H s High ess

Refined salt is being produced on a commercial scale and the State is now able to export salt after meeting all its requirements

The State stands in the fore front of educated India According to the recent census the percentage of literacy on total population is 47 i for the whole State 58 i for males and 36 o for females and the percentage of literacy on the population aged 5 years and over is 55 o for the whole State 67 9 for males and 42 i for females

(Travancore contd)

On the outbreak of the War H. H. the Maharaja generously offered to place the entire resources of the State at the disposal of the British Govt He has not only made munificent contributions to the War Fund but sent the First and Second Infantry Units of the State Forces on active service He has contributed Rs. 6,50,000 for equipping the trawler and mine sweeper "HMIS Travancore" for the use of the R. I N and Rs 1,50,000 for the purchase of two fighter planes for the R A. F Besides, H H has contributed Rs 1,430,000 to H. E. the Viceroy's War Fund, Rs 2,00,000 to H E the Viceroy's Comforts Fund, Rs 1,10,000 for Red Cross Work, Rs. 150,000 for Women's War Work, Rs 25,000 to the King George's Fund for sailors, Rs. 15,000 to H E the Governor's War Fund, Rs 10,000 to St. Dunstan's Fund and Rs 1,000 to General de Gaulle's Funds for amenities to the French prisoners of war H H. Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi has contributed Rs 1,00,000 to H E the Viceroy's War Fund apart from contributions towards equipping a Field Ambulance Unit and to other funds.

H. H's benefactions include large sums of money for earth-quake relief, for fight against tuberculosis and similar purposes and annual donations to several philanthropic and scientific bodies. Among his other charitable works is the establishment of a home for the destitute and the infirm. He has founded an Art Gallery at

the capital in addition to the one he maintains in the Palace. H. H's hobbies are tennis photography, riding and motoring

Travancore is one of the most populous and important of Indian States, next only to Hyderabad and Mysore in population and revenue and occupies the south-west corner of the Indian Peninsula. It is foremost among the Indian States and the Provinces in respect of literacy, both among men and women. Bounded on the North by Cochin State and Coimbatore Dist., on the East by the Districts of



Sachwottama Sir C P Ramasuami Avyar, K C S I , K C I E , LL D , the present Dewan of Travancore

Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly and on the South and West by the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea, it is one of the most picturesque portions of India, with an extensive hill region, numerous rivers, and a succession of backwaters and vast and rich forests Trivandrum, the capital of Travancore, is a terminus of the S I. The whole State is covered by a network of roads and canals with a well regulated system of road and water transport weekly air-mail service runs between Bombay and Trivandrum.

Area 7,661 75 sq. miles Total Population 6,070,018 1941 census Trivandrum City 128,365

Revenue: Rs. 623 lakhs
Salute 19 guns, local 21 guns
Heir-Apparent Martanda
Vaima Elaya Raja

RIPURA LT COL His HIGHNESS BISHAMA SAMARA BIJOYES MAHA MAHODAYA PANCHA SRIJUKTA MAHARAIA MANIKYA SIR BIR BIKRAM KISHORE DEV VARMAN BAHADUR KCSI MAHARAJA of Tripura

Born 10th August 1908

Succeeded to the Gads On the death of his father on 13th August 1923 and was invested with full administrative powers on 10th August 1927

Married On the 16th January 1929 the Sixth daughter of the late Maharaja Sir Bhagabati Prasad Singh Saheb Bahadur KCIE KBE of Balrampur (Oudh) and on her death in November 1930



the eldest daughter of Capt H H Mahendra Maharara Sir Yadvendra Singh Bahadur KCSI KCIE Maharaja of Panna (CI) Has one son and two daughters

Heir Apparent Maharajkumar Stila Stijut Kirit Bikram Kishore Dev Varman Bahadur Area of the State 4 116 square miles 13 Guns Pobulation 513,952 (1941 Census) Permanent Salute (including Zemindaries) Rs 37 54 643 (based on the aver age of five years)

AGARTALA a pretty and well laid town 5 miles Cabital from Akhaura In (B & A Rlv)

Recreation Tennis shooting and big game hunting

The Maharaja Saheb takes keen interest in adm n strative affairs Public Works and Development and has extensively toured in India and round the world

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE STATE

Chief M n ter Manyabara Raja Rana B dhju g B hadu FRGS Political Rev & For I M ! D w n B K S n B ha ur M.A B L. F name M siter Rais n S C Dutt M ter f Public Health Chief S er tary t H H P vale Sec tary to H H THA URK MINI KUM R S NGH S HEB ICH HARIFA HARA URK MINI KUR KO DOUTS DEED HAR HARADAMAMAN HARIFATTACH DEE BAAN BAHAA U VI HA CATT MARE RANGUE RD K D V VA MAN BAHAA U VI HA HARADAMAN HARAD Con ervator of F sts

heef Commandant f the State Force ha g Army D ptt L Col. RANA JOHN JUNG BAHADUR M.B.E. M.C. IA

Commissioner f P lic RAI BARADUR G R DUTT

ADIA DARBAR SURAGWALA SAHEB the present Chief of Vadia Western Kathiauar Agency is aged 4° He belongs to the Virani Branch of Nathis Kathis once dominated the whole province of Kathiawar and the province since then has borne the name of Kathiawar

Area 1 92 square miles Revenue : Rs 3 lakhs

The Darbar Saheb married A S Kunvarbaisaheb in 1922 and has two sons and three daughters. The rule of primogeniture governs succession The Heir Apparent Kumar Shri Krishnakumar Saheb is aged 14

years and the younger Kumar

Saheb Virawala is aged II years Both of them are receiving educational training in a public high school at Rukot The Heir Apparent is studying in standard VI while the second Lumar is in standard III The Darbar Sahebhas earned the reputation of being a progressive

and benevolent ruler and takes personal and keen interest in the admi nistration of the State Reforms of far reaching importance-medical social economic educational and political-have been inaugurated by him The subjects of the State enjoy the benefits of free education free medical relief Child Marriage Restriction Act the Farmers Relief Act a State Bank Prohibition Electric Power House and a Public Municipality in Vadia and Akala

The growth of industrial concerns is adding to the prosperity of the State An oil mill a ginning factory rice hullers pulse hullersand Industrial works are among important industrial concerns

The Darbar Saheb has contributed liberally towards different

War Purposes Funds

Namdar Darbar Saheb has been elected a Representative Mem ber of the Chamber of Princes for the Western Kathiawar States comprised in Group II and is also a member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes

The State is doing its best to promote the war effort and has an

A R P and National War Front organisations

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

State Karbhari I Kusumrai I Dewan BA LLB Tutor & Companion to Hear Apparent : VISHWANATH S ABHYAN KAR MA BSc (USA) (Formerly Lecturer on the faculty of Sir Dorab Tata Graduate School of Social Sciences Bombay)

Nyayadhish 1 T V VYAS MA LL.B Chief Medical Officer 1 DR K J PANCHOLY LCPS Private Secretary ! R D PATGIR Huzur Secretary ! H R VANK Treasury Officer PB SANGANI Superintendent of Police B RUPSIN



ALA THAKORE SAHEB GAMBHIR Shri SINHII VAKHATSINIIJI GOHIL. THAKORE SAHEB OF VALA

Born 25th April, 1889 The eldest son of the late Thakore Saheb Shri Vakhatsınhjı Meghrajjı Gohil Ascended the Gadi On the 5th June, 1943

Harrow (England) Educ and Clare College, Cambridge He also took a regular course of training in the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun

Married 9th March, 1912, the youngest daughter of the late Thakore Shri Verisalji of Roha in Cutch

Recreation Riding

Address Vallabhipur, Vala, Kathiawar

Area of State 2119 sq miles (including Zilla villages)

Population 16,197

Revenue Rs 6,52,000

Hew-Apparent Yuvraj Shri Pravinchandrasinhji Born on the 15th October 1925 Married 15th February, 1944 to Maharaj-kumari Premlata Devi, Second Daughter of Maharaja Ramanuj Saran Singh Deo, CBE, Maharaja Saheb of Surguja

Secretary to the Thakore Saheb Rajkumar Jaswant Sinhji of Vala

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Karbharr Keshavlal K Oza, BA, LLB Sar Nyayadhish Premshanker O Trivedi, MA, LLB Chief Medical Officer Dr Vallabhdas M Bhayani, MBBS Nyayadhish & 1st Class Magistrate Chhotalal P Trivedi, BA, LL B

Superintendent of Police Dalsukhram K Bhatt Revenue Officer Ambashanker M Bhatt Superintendent, Huzur Office Bhagwantrai B Hathi State Surveyor Sakharam K Vidwans State Overseer Pranlal K Kacha

Treasury Officer · Manishanker V Rajgor Bardashi Officer Jiwanlal F Mehta

A SHULLA

ADHWAN HIS HIGH NESS MAHARANA SHRI SURENDRASINHJI THALORE SAHEB of Wadhwan Born 4th January 1922

Married Bashri Jayakun verba youngest daughter of His Highness Maharaja Saheb Shri Bhojrajji Saheb of Gondal on 18th February 1942

Heir apparent Yuvraj Shri Birendra Dev born on 30th

March 1943

Succession 27th July 1934 8th June 1942 Investiture Educated At Mayo College Ajmer and Blundells School Tiverton (Devenshire) England

Area of the State 369 4 sq miles including that of the attached area but exclusive of the villages in British India

Population 68 776 including villages of the attached area but exclusive of villages in British India

Revenue About Rs Seven lacs Salute Permanent 9 guns

His Highness has two brothers-Kumar Shri Virendrasinhii aged 20 and Kumar Shri Vikramsinhji aged 16

STATE COUNCIL

President His Highness

Dewan & Vice President RAO BAHADUR HARILAL D RAVAL T+A

First Member KUMAR SHRI KARANSINIIII

Second Member BHOLANATH J THAKEP BA LLB

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

P L CHUDGAR BAR AT LAW High Court Judge

Sar Nyayadhish BHOLANATH J THAKER BA LLB Supdi of Police RAO SAHEB PRATHWISINHJI H RAOL GOKALDAS C PAREKH Chief Revenue Officer

KALIDAS N SHAH MA Sutdt of Education Chief Medical Officer DR CHATRABHUJ P MEHTA M B B S

AMBASHANKER P TRIVEDI Special Officer Nvavadhish Amritlal N Shah B A

Treasury Officer MAHENDRARAI D RAVAL

Raikharch Officer GOPALJI B GOHEL State Engineer RUPSINHJI B RANA

Secretary State Council CHANDULAL M SHAH Palace Medical Officer DR REVASHANKER REVASHANKER

LCP &S

Ahang: Kamdar Devisinh G Jadeja



ANKANER His Highness Maharana Shri Amarsinhji Bahadur, KCSI, KCIE, Maharana Rajsaheb of Wankaner

Born 4th January 1879
Succession 12th June 1881
Assumption of full powers of the State 18th March 1899

Educated At Rajkumar College, Rajkot

Area of the State 417 sq

Population 54,966
Salute Permanent 11 guns
Revenue Rs 8,50,000

Heir-apparent Maharaj Kumar Shri Pratapsinhji, born 12th April 1907

Grandson Yuvraj Kumar Shri Digvijaysinhji, born 20th August 1932

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan RAO SAHEB ANANTRAI N MANKER, MA

High Court Judge M C KAVLESHWAR, BA, LLB

Home Member RAO BAHADUR DEVCHAND L MEHTA, BA
Chref Medical Officer GAJANAN D GUPTE, MBBS

Superintendent of Police & Military Secretary RAO SAHEB LAXMIPRASAD D RAWAL

Sar Nyayadhish Hirachand M Ghodadra, BA, LLB

State Engineer VRAJLAL J SHAH, BE

Controller of Civil Supplies & Agent, Agricultural Co-operative Bank Kantilal V Shah, BSc, LLB, Bar-at-Law

Secondary School Educational Officer Popatlal Punjabhai Shah, BA

Wankaner State Agent at Bombay HARILAL J CHAVDA, BE

Treasury Officer Keshavlal L Gandhi, BA, LLB

Nyayadhish Jairamdas S Jobanputra, BA, LLB

Private Secretary RATILAL B SANGHVI, BA, LLB

Revenue Commissioner JIVRAJ K PATEL



WHO'S WHO



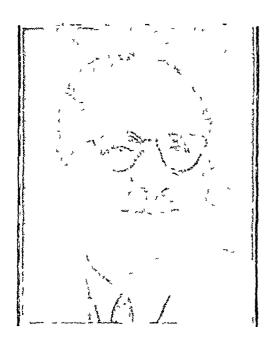
INDIAN NOBLES

AND

PROMINENT PERSONAGES



1945-46



A BDUL KADIR MAHOMED HUSSAIN, KHAN
BAHADUR, DEWAN,
Junagadh State

Born 1890 in Shikarpur, Sind, a lineal descendant of Asifjah Nizam-ul-Mulk, the founder of the principality of Deccan through the eldest branch of Amir-ul-Umra Ghazi-uddin Ferozjang II When Amir-ul-Umra Ghazi-uddin Ferozjang III was living in retirement in Surat

he sent his eldest son Nawab Mir Bahawuddin Khan to Sind to obtain facilities for the British in Sind from the Kalhora Rulers Nawab Bahawuddin Khan succeeded in doing so Mir Muhammad Sarfraz Khan Abassi, the Kalhora Ruler of Sind, also conferred the jagir of Kandiaro and the title of Mian Sahib on him and that is how the family came to settle in Sind

After completing his education and passing the Sind Advocate's Examination, he entered Government Service as Resident Magistrate, first class, in Sind, 1913 Promoted District Deputy Collector in 1918 Appointed Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay in 1929 and Naib Dewan of Junagadh State in 1935 Went back to Sind in 1936, and appointed Collector and District Magistrate, Thar Parkar, in 1937 Collector and District Magistrate in various districts of Sind including the Upper Sind Frontier District, where he was the first Indian to be permanent Deputy Commissioner Again appointed Dewan and Vice-President of the State Council, Junagadh, in August 1942.

Address: Junagadh.

NGRE MAJOR SHRI MANT SARDAR DHARMA VEER CHANDROJI SAMBIIAJI RAO VAZARAT MOAB SARKHEL BAHADUR the foremost and premier noble man and Jagurdar of Gwalior State and a scion of the illustri ous Naval House of Angrias of the Mahratta Empire fame

Born In 1896 at Gwalior Educ At the Wilson High Sch . Bombay Sardar Sch Gwalior and the Agri cultural Institute Allahabad

His services to the State have been in the capacity of Keeper of His Highness I rivy Purse Suba of Shivpuri Master of Ceremonies Private Secretary to H H the Maharaja Scindia

Lxecutive Council Gwalior Govt



Huzur Secretary Poreign and Political Minister and Vice President

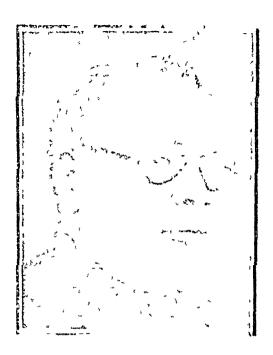
Estate He holds the Jagur of Neon Bhonrasa and Panbihar in the Gwalior State Area 1 248 sq miles Population 38 466

Family History The historic house of the Angrias has placed an ineffaceable seal on the pages of the Mahratta Empire since the days of Shivaji the Great Kanhoji Angre was the naval commander of the Mahratta Empire The Anguas fleet the pioneer of the Indian Navy struck terror deep into the hearts of all aggressors During the regime of the Peshwas the Angrias accompanied the illustrious Mahadji Scindia to Gwalior Since then the family has been closely connected with the Ruling House of Scindia in all their conquests in North India and in recognition of the many services rendered by the August in the conquest of Mewar Uniun and Mandsaur the Maharaia Scindia endowed them with the Jagirs of Neori Bhonrasa and Panbihar

Sardar Angre like his ancestors has rendered valuable services to the Scindia dynasty and the Gualior State and to him the State owes many outstanding reforms in the fields of administration and legislation He has brought forward many public utility schemes leading to the amelioration of the public at large during his tenure of office as Foreign & Political Minister and later as Vice President of the Gwalior State Executive Council His wife is the aunt of the present Ruler Lt Col His Highness Maharaja Sir Jivaji Rao Scindia

In recognition of his services he has been awarded the Scindia Medal the highest honour in the State His activities within and outside Gwalior in fields Political Social Literary and Educational are widely known He has organized his Jagir on progres ive lines in keeping with the times by instituting such departments as Development Revenue Judicial and Police

He has 3s and 1d His 1st son Sambhaji Rao Angria is studying Law His 2nd son Shivaji Rao Angria is studying Commerce Permanent Address Sambhaji Vilas Lashkar Gwalior



AGLA, RAI BAHADUR LALA RAMESHWAR PRA-SAD, belongs to the distinguished family of Baglas of Churu, Bikaner State. known all over India and Burma His father. Lala Dinnath Bagla, was a renowned businessman and the founder of the Marwari Intermediate College, Cawnpore, and United Provinces Chamber of Commerce

Born May 7, 1904, Educ Privately under the careful training and guidance of his father

Took to business at a very

early age and enlarged his father's business considerably. Director and Managing Agent, Shri Maheshwari Devi Mills, Director and Selling Agent, Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Proprietor, Messrs Gangadhar Baijnath, Cawnpore Recently bought over in the name of Agarwal & Co, the E D Sassoon United Mills comprising the Jacob Mill, the Alexandra & E D Mills, the Rachel Mill, the Manchester Mill and the Turkey Red Dye Works—the biggest Textile unit of India known as the India United Mills Ltd This group of mills has 2,46,982 spindles and 6,673 looms and the Turkey Red Dye Works is unique in the whole of Asia Has certain other business propositions in hand and is contemplating a further extension of his industrial and commercial activities. Has travelled widely over Europe and developed an industrial outlook after a close study of the big industrial organisations of European countries Cawnpore Municipal Board, from 1922 to 1932 and is now its Chairman, Hon Secy, UP Chamber of Commerce, from 1931 to 1940 and has been its Chairman since 1940, member, Executive Cttee Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Upper India Chamber of Commerce for several years, member, Central Assembly from constituency of UP, from 1930 to 1934, Employers' Delegation to the International Labour Conference at Geneva in 1931, tendered evidence before the Whitley Commission, Lothian Cttee and Joint Parliamentary Cttee, is connected with several other public institutions of the United Provinces

Hobby Fine Arts, particularly Music Address Bagla Cottage, Cawnpore

BALRAMPUR MAHA
RAJA SIR PATESHWAPI
PRASAD SINGH SAHIB
Kt Maharaya of Balrampur
Raj P O Balrampur District
Gonda U P Ry Station
Balrampur O & T Ry Owner
of the premier taluqdari estate in
Oudh situated mainly in Gonda
Bahraich Lucknow Fyzabad
and Partabagarh districts

Area About 1 500 sq miles Population Over Glakhs Ater a eannual mome Rs 35 lakhs Born 2nd January 1914 Son of the late Maharaja Baha dur Sir Bhagwatt Prasad Sungh KCIE K BE who deed m 1921 Grandson of the late Maharaja Str Digbijai Singh Bahadur KCSI who rendered unque loyal services to Government



during the Indian Mutiny and enjoyed a salute of nine guns

Educated Privately and at the Chiefs Mayo College Ajmer

Married November 1932 to Maharani Shrimati Raj Lakshmi Kumari Devi daughter of H H the late Maharaja Sir Chundra Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana GCB GCMG GCSI GCVO DCL Prime Minister and Supreme Commander in Chief of Nepal Invested with full administrative powers 2-nd March 1937 Knighted 1941 The Maharaja Saheb is a Janwar Rajput and his ancestors migrated

from Pawagarh (Gujerat) in the 16th century

The Maharaja is a ruler of progressive views mainly interested in administrative reforms and industrialisation of his estate He abolished Begar or forced labour from tenants also Charsah; and other old feudal He installed a large irrigation scheme in his estate for public benefit comprising 4 electrically driven river pumping schemes 38 elec tric tube wells and 3 big storage reservoirs commanding in all an area of 72 000 acres with 130 miles of transmission lines and 843 miles of major watercourses built at a capital cost of about Rs 23 lakhs Has installed 2 powerful generating plants providing electricity to Balrampur town and also to Gonda 26 miles and Bahraich about 40 miles off organised Consolidation Agriculture and Rural Development departments with o agricultural farms at a capital cost of about Rs 5 to 6 lakhs and a recurring annual charge of about Rs one lakh There are two large sugar factories in the Raj and one Wood Works Industry at Balrampur The Maharaja maintains o dispensaries including a Women's Hospital fitted with X Ray at an annual recurring cost of Rs og ooo also two spacious Dharamsalas and several schools

War Fund Contributions and investments amount to about Rs 35 lakhs besides a donation of Rs 5 000 per month for the duration of the War The Maharaja take Keen interest in War Publicity and Recruitment and has recruited over 3 000 men Manager Col F H

Tounsend Publicity Officer H L Srivastava M A



HANDARI, K. N., RAI
BAHADUR, RAJYA
BHUSHAN, Millowner,
Industrialist and Banker of
Indore, Treasurer, Dewas
State Junior, and Recipient
of High Honours of Gold
Anklet, Ekori Tazim and
Hathi Seropau from Jodhpur Durbar Born 1888

Founder and Managing Director, The Nandlal Bhandari Mills, Ltd, Proprietor, The Rai Bahadur Kanhaiyalal Bhandari Mills, Ltd, and Bhandari Iron and Steel Co, largest and most unique

concern of its type in C I, First Class Hony Magistrate, Hony Treasurer, Indian Red Cross Society, Holkar State Branch and Holkar State War Relief Fund, Member, Economic Industrial Development Board and Gyara Panch, Vice-President, Indore Millowners' Assen and President, Nasik District Oswal Sabha, formerly member, City Improvement Trust Board, Central Grain Advisory Cttee., Stores Purchase Cttee, Constitutional Reforms Cttee and of several other Cttees apptd by the Holkar Government His philanthropic activities are numerous such as Rampura Boarding House, the Nandlal Bhandari High School special feature of which is the vocational education given there His charities amount to many lacs

He is a good orator and a voracious reader and takes keen interest in industrial uplift, Ayurved and Yogic Science The labour amenities provided in his Mills are very highly spoken of. These include a Maternity Home which gives free service to the women of all Mill workers of Indore and is a unique institution of its kind in Central India.

His younger nephew Narendra Singh got the military rank of Lt from H H the Maharaja Holkar Bahadur and is recipient of the high honour of gold Anklet from Jodhpur Darbar. His younger brother Seth Suganmal and nephew Bhawarsingh Bhaudari got the honour of gold Anklet from H H The Maharana Saheb Bahadur of Udaipur in 1944

Address 18, Nandan Wan, Tukogani, Indore

INAJPUR CAPTAIN MAHARAJA JAGADISH NATH RAY FRSA

of Dinappur

Born December 28th 1894
Educate3 At the Hundu School
and Presidency College Calcutta
has also had multary training
Commissioned to the Indian
Land Forces January 19 4
attached to 11/19th Hyderabad
Regt ITF as Hon Lieut
now Hon Captain

The Maharaja Saheb was for several years the Chairman of both the District Board and the Municipality of Dinappir He was elected a member of the Bengal Legislative Council 1930 and nominated a member of the Council of State 1933 His



speeches are always marked for their freedom from fear or favour He was President of the All India kayastha Conference represent ing five million Kayasthas and a Vice President of the British Indian Association His voluntary monthly contribution of Rs 100 to the War Fund since the commencement of the war and other substantial lump payments to Govt have been greatly appreciated

Raja Ganesh the founder of the Dinajpur Raj defeated the Mussalman ruler of Bengal and occupied the missinad in the beginning of the 15th century. The Raj descended in 1642 from the Dutta family of Ganesh to Raja Sukdev Ray a scion of the Ghosh family Sukdev's son Prannath was given the title of Maharaja Bahadur by Emperor Aurangebe His grandson Rammath obtained it as a here ditary distinction in 1745. He owned numerous muskets and many pieces of cannon some of which are still preserved with care. His grandson Maharaja Bahadur Radhanath's sanad was given under the hand and seal of the first British Governor General of Bengal Shyammohni the talented widow of Maharaja Taraknath received the title of Maharani and her son Maharaja Bahadur Sir Girja Nath Ray K C IE Left the gadi in 1919 to his son the present Maharaja.

The great temple of Kantanagar on the Dinajpur Darjeeling Road—which Dr Buchanan visited between 1807 and 1814 and declared as by far the finest in Bengal—was built by the Maharaja Bahadurs Prannath and Ramnath Ray Maharaja Jagadish Nath is a devoted Vaishnab and his financial contributions to the many religious cultural and charitable institutions of the country are too numerous to mention

Personal Assistant BABU ABINASH CHANDRA ROY Revenue
Secretary I Rai Sahib NALINI MOHON SINHA Address I Dinajpur
Rajbati B & A Rly Calculla Office P 301 Pratapaditya Road
Kalighat



ALMIA, SETH RAM-KRISHNA, runs a chain of Cement Factories, a Paper Mill, many Sugar factories which rank among the largest of their kind in India, Electric Companies, Chemical Works, a Plywood factory, a number of collieries, large Agricultural farms, a public Railway carrying . passengers and goods, the Bharat Insurance Co. Bharat Fire & General Insurance Ltd. Bharat Bank Ltd, and many other concerns Despite these and other notable enterprises, his private life is one of rigorous simplicity and he gives away most of his income in charities

His ancestors, rich aristocrats of the Marwari community, originally belonged to Dalma, a

village in the Punjab States, from where they derived their family name Dalmia From Punjab, his ancestors migrated to Jaipur State, and to Seth Harjimal, a scion of the Dalmia family, were born two sons, Ramkrishna and Jaidayal Ramkrishna's daughter, Shrimati Ramadevi, a highly educated and cultured lady, is married to Seth Shanti Prasad Jain, also a leading industrialist and business magnate Seth Jai Dayal and Seth Shanti Prasad are his loyal and closest business associates who have quietly organised the Dalmia-Jain Group of Industries

Ramkrishna began life at the early age of 12, being apprenticed to a firm on Rs 10 a month, and made a mark when he was in his teens. His schooling was desultory, but by assiduous home study, he mastered the essential principles of economics and finance. Throughout his stormy career, which was full of numerous ups and downs, he has pre-eminently been a "Karmayogi", and his steadfastness and strong will-power have raised him to his present position. Besides his mastery of technicalities of finance and economics, he has also acquired a good knowledge of English, Hindi, Bengali and Gujerati, all of which he speaks well and with ease. He is well read in Hindu scriptures and his knowledge of Indian philosophy is extensive

His industrial career commenced only twelve years ago, and to-day he is one of the biggest industrial magnates in the country. He has a way of making a success of concerns, which in other hands tend to sink or fail. Always keeping in view the best interests of the country he forged ahead and planned industrial enterprises, which have ultimately proved of immense public benefit and utility. Not many years ago, his centies of activity were scattered in small isolated places. To-day they have grown into self-sufficient towns, aptly named after his ancestors, Dalmianagar (Bihar), Dalmiapuram (South India),

Dalmia Dadri (Punjab) and Shantinigar (Karachi Sind) the last bear ing the name of his illustrious son in liw. These are the perfect model towns well planned with clean filtered water and electricity laid on Large parks picturesque lawns green playgrounds and wide cement roads surrounding well ventilated modern fuctories present a colourful spectacle. These unique features attract every week crowds of tourists and visitors.

The growth of Dalma Cement industry which he entered in 1937 admirably illustrates his organising capacity and perseverance in the face of tremendous competition and opposition from powerful combines. The keen competition put up by his rivals which has been hitherto imprecedented lasted for years but his untring energy patience and courage wore its edge off and the industry was set on a sound and prosperous footing.

At the end of 1942 he floated the Bharat Bank Ltd with an authorised capital of Rs 20 crores and an issued capital of Rs 15 crores. The avowed aim of this enterprise is to render service to the masses of India ultimately to help in spreading industry to every nook and corner of the country and to make crores of men and women bank minded by thousands of branches operating in every city and town of India

Seth Dalma lives plainly wears simple clothes and confines his personal expenses to the barest necessities of life. He keeps himself abreast of latest developments in world politics trade and industry and devotes hours daily to the study of religion and philosophy. His connections are widespread and he is on terms of close friendship with eminent political leaders commercial magnates ruling princes provincial governors executive councilions and high officials.

Dalmanagar is the seat of the manufacture of diverse articles of public utility such as Cement Sugar Paper Vegetable Ghee Sulphuric Acid Bleaching Powder Caustic Soda Table Salt Distempers Filter Paper Playing Cards etc Seth Dalmia takes greater pride in the facilities Dalmianagar provides to the workers than in the magnitudes of the industries it houses. He takes keen personal interest in the welfare of his employees for whose recreation special provision has been made. There are clubs libranes gymnasiums playgrounds orchestras theatricals study circles and schools which are the best of their kind in any industrial colony. On all these he spends generously always aiming at providing for workers a happy and healthy life.

His charties run into millions but publicity being avoided few know much about them Following the precepts of the Grid he gives because he should making no distinction of caste and creed in giving In spite of having monumental achievements to his credit Seth Dalmia views them with a sense of detachment always realising that he is not the doer of what he has done but that in him God has fulfilled Himself

Address Dalmianagar (Bihar) and
Dalmia Jain Nivas New Delhi



EVARAO SIVARAM,
RAO BAHADUR DHARMAPRAKASA, Selling Agent,
Mysore Spinning & Mfg Co,
Ltd, Minerva Mills Ltd., Bangalore, and Modern Mills Ltd.,
Bombay.

Born 10th July 1890

Educated. at The London Mission High School, Bangalore

Married Sou Shanta Barin February 1909 Has four sons and three daughters

The title "Dharmaprakasa" was conferred on him by H H the Maharaja of Mysore in 1943 and "Rao Bahadur" in 1945

Director, Mysore Spun Silk Mills Ltd, Member, Mysore Legislative Council, President,

Bangalore Rotary Club 1942-43, Mysore Chamber of Commerce 1928 and 1938-39, Rama Krishna Students' Home, and Deenaseva Sangha, Member, Central Rural Reconstruction Committee, Board Industries and Commerce and the Mysore Economic Conference of (Mysore Government)

Medical relief, help to students and educational institutions, women's organisations, social service clubs, religious Mutts and Patasalas and provision of amenities to troops, British and Indian, are a few of the several phases of his philanthropic work. His benefactions to-date exceed Rs 5 lakhs, several of them being of a recurring nature. Besides, he has placed at the disposal of the troops an entire estate near Bangalore.

His wife, Mrs Shanta Bai Devarao Sivaram, his four sons and three daughters, his entire family, is devoted to the service of the troops and they cheerfully and regularly participate in the work of rendering the life of injured soldiers in hospitals more endurable and happy

The Shivarams organise free lunches and teas to the troops on festive days, and regularly entertain convalescents in British and Indian. Military hospitals through their mobile talkie unit, the cost and maintenance of which exceed Rs 40,000. A quarter million feet of interesting film has been screened through this unit to the delight of 3,50,000 men.

Mr Shivaram's contributions in aid of the war aggregate a lakh of rupees, including Rs 15,000 for providing comforts to the troops, to the Red Cross Fund and for a free ambulance and Rs 10,000 towards maintenance of free coffee bars at the City and Contonment Railway Stations

Mr. Sivaram is a firm behaver in relieving human suffering as the highest form of service and has given reveral substantial donations to hospitals etc. The c include Rs 1 lakh to the new Tub reulous Hospital at Bungdore the foundation stone of which v 2 recently laid by II H the Mikharaji of Mysore Rs 25000 to the Nyuredie Hospital attached to the Sn Jayachamragendra School of Indian Medicine Rs 10000 to the Apuredie Dispensary at Sringeri Rs 10000 to the Gunariba Trust at Mysore and Rs 10000 to the Civic and Social Progress A sociation's Milk Centre

To the proposed Beggirs. Home at Bangalore he has donated Rs 30 000 and the Asakth Ioshaka Subha the Moral and Social Hygiene Association and the Civic and Social Progress Association have all received due support from him

At the Deena Seva Sangha in which he takes very keen interest and of which he is the President 1 000 children of the labourers and working classes are educated pricen free soap oil and baths special physical culture training (Sury manufact etc.) and trained in small industries and vegetable gardening to enable them to carr a living later in life. His total contribution in this sphere of medical relief and ocial amelioration exceed Rs. 2 1this.

In the fill of Fducation he is regularly spending large sums the total of which exceed Rs 50 000. The Bik hann Home the Saraswat Foo Students I und the National High School Burgulore Sin Ruma krishna Students Home at Madras and Burgulore Mysore Muslim Orphinusge the Anatha Assayam the Sanskrit Gollege Jaya chamarajendra Occupational In titute the Ganapati and Beasant High School at Mangalore the Sarida Vidya Mindir the Sarada Vidsa High School at Mysore and the Vile I arie Home are prominent among the many institutions that have received his generous help Desides he has undertaken to feed regularly a large number of students at Bangalore and Mysore cities as a wartime measure

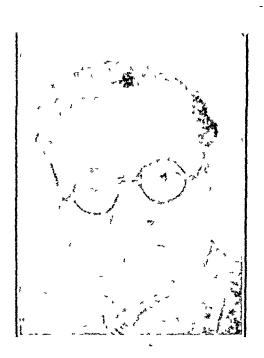
The Kasturba Memorial I und the Bengul Fumine Relief Fund H H the Yuvuraja Memorial Fund Rajudharma Prisaktha K Sankara nirayana Ruda Memorial Fund and the Rotary clubs efforts at Social Service have all received his liberul help

Reingiously melined yet not of the old orthodox school but pos essing a liberal outlook on the vital aspects of religion. Mr. Devarao Sivaram has endowed the Shirah Gurukul the Sringeri and other Mutts to the tune of a lakh of rupees.

Village improvement work is another of his pet hobbies. He has selected a few villages near about Bangalore for intensive rural development work and is expending large sums on the improvement of those villages.

Hobbies Social Service Rural Reconstruction and Religious Study

Address 'ABSHOT 4 Bellary Road High Ground Bangalore



UPTA, Seth RAMRATAN. MLA (Central) Boin Sept 21, 1906, Eldest son of late L Beharilal, founder of the famous Cawnpore firm of Beharilal Ramcharan—Bankers, Mill-owners and Industrialists, having branches and agencies all over India. Entered business at the early age of 17 and accepted the onerous responsibility of controlling all the concerns of Behardal Ramcharan, especially import, export and banking side He built up rapidly a high reputation for himself in India's industrial, commercial and national life His mind is set on a comprehensive industrialisation of India on modern lines and he firmly believes that the

country's first line of defence is its industrial strength

Chairman, Lakshmiratan Cotton Mills Co, Ltd, Cawnpore, Chairman, Adarsh Bima Ltd, Allahabad, Director, Hindustan Commercial Bank and Free India General Insurance Company Ltd, Cawnpore, Founder of the well-known concerns—India Supplies, Northern India Tiading Co, BR Woodworks, BR Synthetic & Food Products, BR Engineering Works, UP Stock Exchange Ltd of Cawnpore, Gwalior Traders Ltd of Gwalior, India Construction Company and the Engineering Works of India Ltd, Calcutta, Promoter and for two years President of the UP Merchants' Chamber, Cawnpore, one of the founders of Employers' Assen of Northern India, Cawnpore, Director, Hurriladih Coal Co, Ltd, Calcutta, New Churulia Coal Co, Ltd, Calcutta, Gupta Brothers (Stocks and Shares), Traders Ltd, Lucknow, also connected with a number of other industrial and public concerns

Political career He is a staunch nationalist and began to devote, his time to politics and public affairs from the age of 20 Joined Congress in 1925 and was for several years Vice-President of the local Congress Committee Went to prison during 1929 and the 1931 Civil On his return from jail, went on a world Disobedience Movement tour, and to England to represent the case of Indian Commerce and Industry before the Select Committee for Indian Constitutional Reforms, again in 1938 he undertook an extensive tour of Europe In 1943 he was elected unopposed to represent seven cities of the U.P. in the Central Assembly, and also presided over All India Marwari Youth Conference in 1943 Chairman, L Beharilal Charitable Trust He has given enormous sums of money to various public institutions and charities Founded Radha Devi Free charitable dispensary now organising a T. B Sanatorium for U P, specially Cawipore Non official visitor for all the Jails in U P

Publications "World Before the Second Great War" in Hindi, in two volumes Recreation Travelling and Riding

Address Behari Niwas, Cawnpore

HARKISONDASS Lukhmi
DASS JP proprietor
Messrs Harkisondass
Lukhmidass Share & Stock
Brokers Director The Native
Share & Stock Brokers Assn
The Shree Nivas Cotton Mills
Ltd The Gwalior Paint &
Chemical Industries Ltd & The
Bhopal Sugar Industries Ltd

He set up the firm in 1932 by becoming a member of the Bombay Stock Exchange and within less than a decade earned a name for himself both on Stock Exchange and among the commercial community He combines in himself those per sonal qualities which bring success in business as well as affection of those with whom he comes in contact. His personal



comes in contact. His personal charm and magnetism easily wind for him the trust and confidence of those he meets and his absolute devotion to duty and sound business instinct strengthen the relationship so formed

Harkisondass was born in Bombay on 31st October 1904. He was educated at the Bharda New High School and then joined his fathers firm of Freight Brokers well known in freight line as Messrs Aspinwall Lukhinidass & Company. Soon after he was taken as a partner. He joined the freight business at the early age of 18 and his association with his father's business which continued for ten years enabled him to come in contact with many businessmen as well as shipping and export houses. Due to diversion of export trade from Bombay to other Indian ports and to general world depression he turned his attention to the Stock Exchange in 193°. Harkisondass is also a member of the East India Cotton Association and the Bombay Bullion Exchange. The training he had under his father combined with his own abilities helped him to bring the firm to its present position.

The firm of Messrs Harkisondass Lukhmidass is today anjong the front line firms on the Bombay Stock Exchange It has set before itself the aim of specialising in genuine investment business for which a Stock Exchange primarily exists For promotion of such business correct information should be supplied to the investing public and Harkisondass has made a point of developing a statistical department which publishes from time to time wall charts as well as special Surveys of industries

Harkisondass has displayed a broad progressive outlook in business activities and in other walks of life as is evident from the financial assistance he has given privately to many institutions and individuals Address, 17 Carmichael Road Bombay



IIRALAL KALYAN-MAL, CAPTAIN, RAJYA BHUSHAN, RAI BAHADUR, M L C, Indore Millowner

Born Ajmer,12th June 1898
President, All India Jain
Mahasabha and C. I Hindu
Mahasabha, Vice-Pres,
Indian Red Cross Society,
Holkar State, C I Hockey
Asscn, C. I Hindi Sahitya
Samiti, Central Gymkhana, Indore, Mem, Red Cross Society,
Indore Residency and Mhow
Cantt., Local Advisory Cttee.
to the All India Standard

Cloth Scheme (Holkar State), Economic and Industrial Development Board (HS), Central Grain Advisory Cttee (HS), Executive Cttee Holkar State Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, Executive Cttee Holkar State Anti-Tuberculosis Asson and the recently constructed Board of Economic Development (Gwalior State), Trustee, Indore City Improvement Board, Chairman, The Dewas Bank Ltd, Dewas Senior (CI), The Saurashtra Bank Ltd, Rajkot, Director, Central Cine Corporation Ltd, Bombay, The Bombay Fire & General Insurance, Co, Ltd, Bombay, Owner, The Tilokchand Jain High School, The Kalyanmal Nursing Home, The Kalyan Jain Hostel, The Kalyan Aoushdhalaya.

He is very enlightened and keeps himself abreast of latest development in trade and industry. His latest venture is the Diamond Pictures Ltd, which arranges an All-India distribution of Cine films. He is interested in Mineralogy and is exploiting a few mines including a coal mine in Bengal He is intimately connected with eminent political leaders, Commercial magnates, ruling princes and high officials. His war

Recreation Tennis, Polo, Swimming Club. Yeshwant, Indore, Madhav, Ujjain, The Cricket Club of India, The Turf Club, Bombay, The Roshanara and the Chelmsford, Delhi, and the Jiwaji, Gwalior.

Address · Kalyan Bhavan, Indore. (CI)

efforts and charities have been laudable

AIN S P Managing Director Dalmia Jun Group of Industries

Born 1912

Education Benares Hindu University and Agra University Graduated in Science (B Sc.)

Married April 1931 Shrimati Ruma only daughter of Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia has 2 sons Ashok and Alok and a daughter Aleka

Possesses wide experience extending over 10 years of the various industrial and commercial units of the famous Dalmia Jain Group of Industries Is keenly interested in extension and development of Indian industries and in



raising the standard of living of Indian masses. His charities run into millions. Has specialised I nowledge of finance economics and statistics. Visited the Dutch. Last Indies in 1936 and also Australia in March. 1945. as a member of the Indian Trade Delegation.

Managing Director Rohtas Industries Ltd Bharat Collieries Ltd Bharat Bank Ltd (Hony) Dy Managing Director Dalmia Cement & Paper Marketing Co Ltd

Director Shree Krishna Gyanoday Sugar Lid Dalmia Cement
Ltd South Behar Sugar Mills Ltd Dehir Rohtas Light Raulway
Co Ltd Bharat Insurance Co Ltd Universal Bank of India Ltd
Dalmia Investment Co Ltd Maheshpur Colliery Ltd Kharkhari
Coal Co Ltd Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd Dalmia Jain & Co (Jind
State) Ltd Bharat Fire & General Insurance Ltd Rohtas Quarries
Ltd National Safe Deposit & Cold Storage Ltd N K Jain & Co
Ltd Dalmia Jain & Co (Pathala) Ltd Pathala Biscuit Manu
facturers Ltd Allababad Law Journal Co Ltd

President Indian Paper Mills Association Bihar Industries Association Ex President Bihar Chamber of Commerce

Member Executive Committee Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce (Representing Mining interests) Paper Control Advisory C ttee Govt of India Post War Reconstruction C ttee Govt of Bihar

Life Member Indian Institute of International Affairs and Indian Council of World Affairs

Founder Bharatiya Gyan Pith (Academy) Benares

Hobbies Collection of statistics Riding and Tennis

Address Dalmianagar (Bihar)



MAHARAJA SIR MOHAMMAD EJAZ RASUL KHAN, KC.IE (1937), Kt (1932), C.S.I (1924), MAHARAJA (June 1945) Hereditary Raja, (Vide F D Notification Dated 22nd June 1897.) MLA, TALUQDAR of Jehanguabad, Dt Barabanki Boin June 18, 1886.

Educated Colvin Taluqdars'

College and at home

Member. Provincial Council 1921-36, when he was nominated to the Central Assembly, Elected Provincial Leg Assembly in from Barabankı 1937, Mohammadan Rural tuency, for 15 years member of the Central Advisory Cttee, Court of Wards, Member, Dist

Advisory Cttee, Court of Wards, since 1921, first non-official Chairman, Dist Board, 1923-25, was Vice-President and President of the British Indian Association of the Taluqdars of Oudh, President, Arts and Crafts School for 6 years, Life Vice-President, Red Cross Society, Member, Lucknow Univ., Court and Ex-Council, and Muslim Univ, Court and Visiting Board, King George V Memorial Cttee, U.P., Managing Cttee of the Prince of Wales Memorial Fund, Lucknow, Vice-President, Anti-Tuberculosis Cttee, Lucknow, Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Munsif till the advent of the Congress Govt in the U.P., Member, Provincial War Board and its Finance Cttee, takes keen interest in education, and is a great philanthropist, his expenses on charities alone amount to Rs 3,94,000

War Efforts —Annual contribution of Rs 5,700 to the War Fund since March '42 by placing at the disposal of Govt free from rent accommodation of that rental for war purposes, has thus contributed Rs 77,900 to various funds so far and invested Rs 1,00,000 in War Loans, other contributions aggregating nearly Rs 1,00,000, War Fund comprise Rs 43,306 to War Fund, Rs 1,000 to Red Cross Fund, Rs 1,000 to St John's Ambulance Fund, Rs 3,000 to Lord Mayor of London's Fund for relief of Air Raid Victims, Rs 2,000 to Lucknow Spitfire Funds, Rs 600 to Mine Sweepers' Aid Fund, Rs 3,400 to Lady Hallett's Silver Trinket Fund, Rs 2,000 for a Steel Roller, Rs. 2,100 for a Loud speaker (for propaganda) and Radio Set, 300 mds of Wheat (Rs 4,000) to Bengal Relief Fund, Rs 500 for Milk for Bengal children, Rs 2,600 for Cinematograph machine with complete equipment, and Rs 1,000 for Aid to Widows and Orphans of Soldiers and supplied 100 recruits

Recreations Tennis, Polo and Shoofing Club United Service Address Jehangirabad Raj, Dist. Barabanki and Jehangirabad Palace, Lucknow, U.P., Summer Residence Hallett Castle, Nami Tal

KOTWARA RAIA SYED SAUD HUSSAIN ZAIDI MA (Edin.) MLA Raia Saheb of Kot wara Rai II P

Rorn

1010

Educated La Martiniere College and Edinburgh University

Married 1037 Princess Selma Sultan grand daughter of H I M the Caliph Sultan Murad V (died 1042)

1042 Daughter of Nawah Mohamad Hasan Khan of Moradabad



History Kotwara Rai was established by Raias Gonal Singh and Saroop Singh about 200 BC Deobunder Anhalwara Patan (of Somnath fame and a centre of world trade) also remained capitals This family once ruled India from Cambay to China In 1488 Raia Mull embraced Islam 1680 Raja Baz Khan lost the kingdom to Aurangzebe but some of the lands were restored to Raia Tarbiat Khan in 1779 The male line of the 84th Raja Madar Bulsh Khan (1827 57) became extinct His daughter was married to Sted Nazar Hussain a Prince of Yaman Their son was the grandfather of the present Raja Widely travelled the present Raja is essen tially liberal in his outlook. He is the founder of the Hindustani League which advocates the use of modified Roman Script as the only practical solution of suicidal Urdu Hindi Controversy is a great believer in sound films as a medium of instruction. particularly in earlier stages

He is an enthusiastic supporter of the Allied cause and his valuable assistance in recruitment has been appreciated by His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India

Madar ul Mohaam Haji Musahab Ali Khan Private Secretary Muhammad Agha Hasan Khan Household Physician Tagya Dutta Gupta MBBs Deorhi Officer Syed Sajjad Husain Addresses Anhalwara Palace Kotwara Raj and Kotwara Lodge Lucknow U P



UREISHY RATIUSHAN ITTIKHARUL MULK, KHAN BAHADUR, LT-COL, HAJI MAQBOOL HASSAN, MA, LLB, Home Minister, Bahawalpur Government, belongs to a respectable family of the Kureish of Arabia Though hailing originally from the Meerut District, his ancestors had long settled in the State Boin at Bahawalpur in 1900 received his early education in the State, and, later on, joined the Muslim University, Aligarh, where he passed his MA, LLB in 1925 From his earliest childhood he exhibited traits which gave promise of his future eminence

His personal magnetism made itself felt in the sphere of his employment, where he won the golden opinions of his colleagues as well as the ruler under whom he served He began his career in 1925, when he joined the personal staff of His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur of Bahawalpur as an Aide-de-But, it did not take long to discover that the young incumbent had in him the makings of a capable administrator in 1927, less than two years from the date of his appointment, he was promoted to the rank of Assistant Military Secretary But this was only a stepping stone In January 1930 he was given the combined office of Private and Military Secretary, with the additional charge of the portfolios of Education and Municipalities, and was subsequently raised to the status of Minister-in-Waiting In 1932 he paid a visit to England and other Western countries in company with His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur—a visit which he repeated in The beautiful volume in which he has chronicled 1935 and in 1936 the impressions of his first itinerary is an eloquent testimony to his great powers of observation and expression He has also been to the Near His services to the State East and performed the holy pilgrimage were recently recognised by the Government by the grant of the title of Khan Bahadur, which is the first distinction of its kind to be conferred upon a purely Riyasti Vizier in the State He is also the recipient of many decorations and distinctions from the State, and is His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur's representative in the Senate of the Punjab University

During the 18 years of his incumbency he has been in charge of several departments, and in each he has left the impress of his personality in the shape of many useful administrative reforms which he introduced from time to time. It is due mainly to his efforts that the Chief Court of Bahawalpur has been raised to the status of a High Court. He is a very capable and efficient administrator, having won the highest praise of both the ruler and the ruled by his politeness, impartiality and keen sympathy with the people of the State. He is immensely popular with all classes of His Highness's subjects.

ALLIEF Honsel Janov ARDOOLABIION MITA Central For 26 years clected member Rombas Municipal Corporation Mayor of the City of Bombas 1931 President of The Board of Trustees Improvement Trust of the City of Bombay of. Procident 4ha Indian Merchants Chamber For 10 years elected member of the Legislative Council of For s veral years Bombas member of the Advisory of Committee Great Indian Peninsula Railway Haj Com Standing Advisory Sukkur Lloyd Committee Barrace and Bombay Recla mation Scheme



Served as member of the following Committees appointed by the Government Excise I robibition Trivation Income Tax I rotection to Industries Indian and I oregin Braking Indian and Foreign Industries etc. Indian and I oregin Braking Indian and Foreign Industries etc. An Associate Member I op al Commission on Agriculture in 19 8 Elected Member of the Vssembly of the Central Legislature Government of India for several years. Member of the Defence Consultative Committee Central Legislature. Member of the War Supply Committee Central Legislature. Member of the Marsupply Committee Central Legislature. Leader of the Independent Party, Central Legislature beautiful Session of the International Labour Conference of the League of Nations at Geneva as representative of the Government of India (Limployers Delegate for the whole of India). Attended the 8th Benniel Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce on 24th June 1935 in Laris 18 delegate from India.

Interviewed in 1935 the President of the French Republic His Holiness the Pope and Signor Mussolini in Rome

President of the International Chamber of Commerce Indian National Committee 1934

Member Imperial Citizen Association

President of the Indian & Aden Salt Manufacturers Association and the Indian Matches Manufacturers Association

President Committee of Direction of Technical Education in the Bombry Presidency and President Board of Trustees Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute 1906 1935 Director of Spinning and Weaving Mills Shipping Insurance Companies etc

President of the Ishoja Shia Asna Ashir Community and of the Board of Trustices of the Khoja Shia Asna Ashir Community's Mosque Madrasa Boys and Girls School etc etc

Address Navsari Building Hornby Road Fort Bombay



MEHTA, P N., LTM, AMST, Gold Medalist One of the most successful of the students of the V. I T Institute from which he passed out in 1897 with the highest scholarships for the first two years, and Lord Reay Gold Medal with Honours Diploma 1898 to 1905 he worked as a Weaving Master in sole charge of his departments in The New Great Eastern Mills, Ltd. Bombay, the late Mr Nansukhbhai Bhaghubai's Mills, Ahmedabad, and The Presidency Mills and The Colaba

Land & Mill Co, Ltd, at Bombay, when he left for England for further studies in Textile manufacture Was the first to obtain the Government of India State Technical Scholarship in 1905, proceeded to Manchester and obtained ceitificates in the Faculty of Technology of the Victoria University and Honours Diploma of the Municipal College of Technology of that City At the City and Guilds of London Examination he obtained the highest award of the Silver Medal and Money Prize in Carding and Spinning and also first class Honours, and Bronze Medal in dyeing of Cotton Yarn and Piecegoods, and First Class Certificates in various textile manufacturing and designing subjects and in bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing of Textile fabrics Returned to India in 1908 when he was appointed Textile Expert to the Government of Bombay to organise and conduct a survey of the handloom weaving industry in the Presidency This was completed in 1909, from which period Mr Mehta has been acting as technological expert and adviser to different cotton Mills in India, is also interested in the import of English yarns, piecegoods and textile machinery

Since 1909, devoted his wholehearted attention in introducing in India the weaving of fine piecegoods with fine yarns imported into India of 40 to 120 counts. Met with considerable success and his help and assistance have been always sought by Mills in Bombay Ahmedabad Rajputana Bengal and other parts of India

Besides importing English yarns and piecegoods Mr Mehta carried on business as a Cloth Merchant buying his requirements from local Mills till the end of the trade boom in 1920 when he closed his business as a Cloth Merchant. He has done very useful service to the country by advising and helping to introduce the spinning of fine yarns and the weaving of fine cloth all over India and his services and advice have always been available and offered free of cost to all his clients acquaintances and friends. He is at present doing business as (1) Importer of cotton spunsilk and Art Silk yarns and Piecegoods from England the Continent of Europe China and Japan (trade with enemy and enemy occupied countries now suspended) (2) Importer of Textile Machinery for the Weaving Dyeing Bleaching and Finishing of Cotton Piecegoods (3) Cloth Selling Agent for Local Mills

In 1935 he bought the Crescent Mills of the Currimbhoy Group with the help of his friends and converted it into a fine spinning and weaving mill complete with up to date Bleaching Dyeing and Finishing Machines. In 1942 he tool up the Managing Agency of the Burhanpur Tapit Mills Ltd. which he is now working successfully on modern lines.

Besides his commercial and manufacturing business he takes great interest in social and public activities specially for the benefit of the Parsee unemployed. He has made liberal contributions both privately and publicly to help various social and other institutions to relieve distress and to help those who are willing to work and improve their prospects and has donated large sums to Dr. Massina's Hospital. Has built a cheap rent chawl for the benefit of Parsees founded a lying in hospital at Udwada and is engaged in promoting employment centres to educate and give employment to the Parsee unemployed.

He has taken over a Parsi Boarding School at Nasik to run it on the most modern lines and the total cost including purchase renovation and expansion will come to Rs $\,6\,00\,000$

Address Cooks Building 324 Hornby Road Fort Bombay



MEHITA, SLTH NANJIBHAI, KALIDAS, MBL, Raj Ratna (Porbandar and Nawanagar States), Merchant

Born June 1889.

I ducated Porbandar.

Has 3 sons, 2 daughters

Has following interests—and connections in India and British East Africa

In India Managing Agent, Maharana Cotton and Silk Mills Ltd, Porbandai and the Jagdish Industries Ltd. Porbandar

Director Shree Sayan Mills Ltd, Baroda State Hindustan Colour Chemicals and Mfg, Co, Ltd, Kathwada (Baroda State),

Devkaran Nanji Insurance Co, Ltd, Bombay, The Digvijay Tiles and Potteries Ltd, Jamnagar, and The Selected Satgram Collieries Ltd, Calcutta

In British East Africa (Uganda) He is the pioneer of the Sugar and Distilled Spirits industries in Uganda and is the Chairman and Managing director of Uganda Sugar Factory Ltd., Lugazi (Land 15,000 acres, Sugar Plantation 10,000 acres, yearly output 30,000 tons of Sugar and 300,000 gallons of Distilled Spirit per year), Uganda Tea Estates Ltd., Lugazi, (Land 1,000 acres, Tea Plantation 600 acres); and Mehta Sons (Africa) Ltd., Lugazi (Uganda)

Takes keen interest in Aiya Samaj Institutions and has donated Rs 4 lacs for establishing the Arya Kanya Gurukul in Porbandar, the only one of its kind in Kathiawar, and recently has further earmarked Rs 5 lacs for establishing Arya Kanya Gurukuls at other places in Kathiawar. Also in Africa he has erected the King George V Public Park and Garden in Kampala. Among other charities are Asiatic Ward in Mengo Hospital, Kampala, Native Library in Uganda, Indian Library, Jinja, and various other institutions to which he has given liberal donations amounting in all to Rs 28 lacs. In appreciation of the services of Seth Nanjibhai for the uplift of the Industries of Uganda and also of his numerous charities, the British Government conferred on him the title of M B E in 1934. He has also been awarded the title of Raj Ratna by Porbandar and Jamnagar States and is held in very high esteem among all those who know him

Publications My Tour of Europe (Gujerati), being an account of his impressions of his European tour in 1929

Address Swastik Bhuvan, Porbandar (Kathiawar).

MODI RAI BAHADUR SETH
GUJJARMAL belongs to
the distinguished family
of Modis of Iatiala State
Managing Director Modi In
dustries Modinagar Begama
bad UP

Born August 1901

Educated Privately

Took to business at a very early age first apprenticed as cashier and accountant in various concerns of his own and was later trained as Engineer and Miller in the big Flour Mills of his father which gave him an insight into the principles of business and finance and mechanical working of factories



Founded Modinagar an industrial town in Begamabad Dist Meerut UP has many inventions in the field of Engineering and Chemical Control to his credit

Managing Director Modi Sugar Mills Ltd Modi Vanaspati Mig Co Modi Soap Works Modi Food Products Co Ltd Modi Biscuit Co Modi Tin Factory Modi Oil Mills and other Modi Group Factories at Begamabad and other places in the Punjab and U P

Chairman Sugar Mills Association Western U P All India Soap Makers Association Modi Charitable Fund Society and R B Multani mal Charitable Trust Founder & Chairman Western U P Chamber of Commerce

Member War Technical Recruiting Committee and War Board of Meerut Division Executive Committee of Meerut College and Institute of British Engineers life Member Mechanical Engineers Association of India

A well known philanthropist his donations run into many lakhs Has established various public welfare institutions—started at Begama bad a High School for boys with provision for industrial and technical training—a big Kanya Vidyalay and a free charitable hospital for the workers and the neighbouring rural population—has generously con tributed to the various war funds and loans

Hobbies Gardening and Building

Address Modinagar Begamabad UP



OHTA SETH GOPALDAS. MLA, CP & Berar, son of late Seth Bulakidas Mohta and grandson of late Rai Saheb Seth Rekhchand Mohta of Hinganghat A prominent industrialist, Banker and Landlord. Sole Proprietor RS Rekchand Gopaldas Mohta Spinning and Weaving Mills, Akola Oil & Rice Mills, Mines and Gin and Press Factories; elected to the C P & Berar Leg Assembly by Commerce and Industries constituency (1937), President, C P & Berar Chamber of Commerce (1944), Factory Owners' Assocn (since 1939), Member, C P and Berar Govt Committees of State Aid Board of Industries (since 1934), Indian Central Cotton Committee, Advisory Committee-Hoarding and Profiteering 1943

and Standard Cloth Advisory C'ttee (since 1943), and Textile Labour Enquiry C'ttee (Jayaratnam), C P. and Berar (1941), Electric Power Advisory, Communication for consulting Post-War Reconstruction of Roads, Provincial Development Advisory, Member, G I P Railway Advisory C'ttee, Nagpur (1941-42), and the Central C'ttee of the All-India Manufacturers' Organization (1944), Member, Laxminarayan Technological Institute, Nagpur, Member, District War C'ttee, Wardha (since 1940), District Price Control Advisory C'ttee, Wardha (since 1941), Municipal Councillor, Hinganghat, Nominated (1925-28), Selected (1928-31), again nominated (1934-38), Honorary Magistrate (1925-38), Member, Debt Conciliation Board, Hinganghat (1935-37), Chairman, Laxmi Bank Ltd, Akola, and of many other Companies and connected with various public bodies and Institutions Recipient of King George V Silver Jubilee and King George VI Coronation Medals, honoured by H H the Maharaja of Bikaner. Has two sons, Ghanshyamdas and Pharsotamdas

The Mohta family can trace its origin to a period even before Babar came to India when their ancestor Saloji accompanied Prince Bikaji who later on founded Bikaner. The Mohtas have a glorious past and have produced great warriors and equally great statesmen. They have figured prominently in several battles and have shed their blood in some of them. Famous for their courage, the women have adorned the family name by offering "Sati"

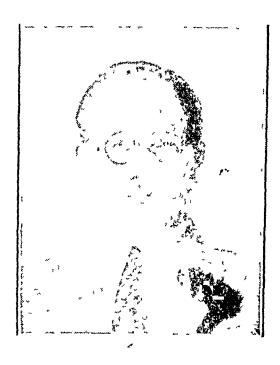
Many Jahagirs, rights and privileges have been bestowed on the Mohta family by the Ruling Princes of Bikaner in recognition of their meritorious services rendered both on the battle-field and in the administration of the State The illustrious sons of the Mohta family have adorned the office of Prime Minister of Bikaner with dignity, distinction and Statesmanship The family can be proud of being the first amongst Marwaris to establish the cotton manufacturing industry in India

MUTHA DIWAN BAHADUR MOTILAL BALMUKUND Banker and Merchant

Born 1st September 1800 After completion of his educa tion joined family business of hankere Mosere Mokamdas Hajarimal Bankers and Mer chants carrying on business in cloth with branches at Bombay and Sholanur Elected member Satara Munici pality for 12 years from 1014 Unanimously elected President of the Satara Municipal Borough 1036 and 1038 Was President Taluka Local Board for more



than 12 years and member Dist Local Board Satara Was 2 President of the Oswal Conference at Ahmednagar 19 5 and Hon Treasurer Vicerov's Bihar Relief Committee Satara District Vice Presi dent of the Arvangla Vaidval. Shala and President of the Ravat Shik shan Training College Was Treasurer of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee Fund 1035 At present he is Hon Treasurer Dist War Funds Committee Donated Rs 20 000/ towards Shree Umed Singhii Air Defence Fund started by the Jodhpur State contributed Rs 1 001/ towards the War Gifts Fund Rs 7000/ towards Red Cross Fund and Rs 500/ to District Recruiting Fund donated Rs 10 000 to help recruits to H M s Forces Recipient of the Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals Director Long Life Insurance Co Ltd Poona Godavari Sugar Mills Ltd. Member. Council of the Western India Life Insurance Co Ltd Satara Created Rao Saheb in 1931 Rao Bahadur in 1936 and Diwan Bahadur in 1943. In appreciation of his social & religious activities and philanthropic acts the Maharaja of lodhour has graciously b stowed upon him and his family the unique privilege of wearing gold anklets Was Hon Bench Magistrate (First Class) and Chairman A Bench of Magistrates F C Satara 1936 President of the United Khandesh Merchants Conference at Jalgaon in 1939 Has donated more than Rs 10 000 towards the S S Jain Boarding House Poona and also financially helped several other institutions including the Ghatkopar Jeevadayamandal Contributed Rs 5 000 towards the Arvangla Vaidvak Shala Satara in his uncle s name and earmarked Rs 60 000 to various charitable institutions in memory of his uncle Chairman Dist Committee of The Liberal Federation Satara 1938 Address Satara City



MOHAMDI RAJ. RAJA SAIYID MOHAMDI RAJ. RAJA SAIYID MOHAMMA DO SAADAT ALI KHAN, is the only son of the late Raja Saiyid Mohammad Ashfaq Ali Khan, and the late Rani M Sarfaraz Begum of the Mohamdi Raj. Oudh His father was a poet of great repute and author of numerous publications

During the last World War the late Ram Saheba helped the British Government with men and money The Lucknow University, the King George's Medical College as well as the Prince of Wales Zoological Gardens at Lucknow are indebted to the late Ram Saheba for her munificent and liberal donations

The present Raja inherited Nanpara from his maternal grand-father, Raja Sir Jang Bahadur Khan, Kt, csi The title of Raja was conferred on the Nanpara House in 1763 by the Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula, the King of Oudh, and has since been recognized by the British Government as hereditary.

Born in 1904 Educated at the Colvin Taluqdars' College, Lucknow, succeeded to the Nanpara Gadi in 1911 Added to his acquirement the vast experience of a traveller of broad outlook having visited the Continent, England and the Near East several times

The Raja is well-known for his drive against illiteracy The Saadat High School recently established at Nanpara marks the successful culmination of his efforts at liberalizing education in his Raj. The Lady Hallett Women's Hospital established recently at Nanpara conspicuously marks his humane feeling towards his subjects and his deep interest in all social and civic matters.

Recreations Polo, Tennis, Swimming and Big Game Shooting, has bagged many tigers

Member of the most exclusive Clubs of Europe and India, and patronizes the Aero Club, United Provinces.

Member, UP Assembly

Heir-Apparent, Nanpara Raj · Rajkumar Asif Saadat Ali Khan Heir-Apparent, Mohamdi Raj · Rajkumar Arif Saadat Ali Khan Dewan: Agha Mirza Saheb.

Address Saadat Palace, Nanpara, Dist Bahraich (UP)

AWAB GANJ ALIABAD
ESTATE DR SAPDAR
NAWAZISH ALI KHAN
OIZILBASH OF belongs to a
noble family of the Punjab dis
tinguished for religious military
and administrative services

Born 1901 Educ At Central Model School and For man Christian College Lahore Took his BA Hons Degree of the Punjab University in 1973 Received his Pu D. in 1942

Brother Sahabzada Moham mad Hussain Khan Oizilbash

Succeeded his uncle Khan Baha dur Nawab Mohammad Ali Khan C.S.I. on the nd Pebruary 1935

Married in 1936 the daughter of Mirza Bahadur Mirza Moham mad Sadiq Ali Ishan a premier



Chief of Oudh has two sons and two daughters
Her and Successor Nawabzada Tateh Mi Khan

Estates Taluqdari Estate of Nawab Guni Aliabad Dist Bahraich

in Oudh and herbala and Hoor Hosain Estates in Iraq (trabia)
The Sardar has travelled widely in the Near and Middle East and
knows English Arabic Persian Punjab and Urdu very well. He has

a good taste for History particularly Islamic History. He is deeply interested in education social reforms, politics and estate management. He is a whole time worker and never tires of performing any arduous.

task Plain living and high thinking is his motto

Is a First Class Special Magistrite a non-official visitor of Jails Director of the Central Evchange Bank Ltd of Lahore and also Director of Muslim India Insurance Co Lahore Trustee of Maharaj Singh High School of Bahraich He is in charge of Zarih Procession of Lahore and other ecclesiastical activities and is an Hony General Secretary of Madrasatul Waizeen of Lucknow the central institution of the Immamia sect in India Awarded Coronation Medal 1937 National War Front Medal 1943 He has recently been taken into the Provincial and All India Coursel of the All India Alwalde Coronational Conference Aligark

Hobbies Gardening and Reading Recreation Tennis and Shooting History The Sardar is a grandson of the late Nawab Sir Nawazish Ali Khan and Nawab Sir Fatch Ali Khan The family traces its history to the days of Nadir Shah when one of his ancestors was Governor of Kandahar In 1839 Nawab Ali Raza Khan became a friend of the British and fought on their side at Mudki Feroze Shah and Sobraon and taised a troop of cavalry which was later on embodied in the well known Hodson's Horse for which he was awarded the estate known as Nawab Ganj Alabrid Estate Oudh comprising 147 villages A pension was also granted to him which was later replaced by a grant of property known as RAAh Khamba

Address Nawabganj Aliabad Bahraich Oudh and Mubarak

Haveli Lahore



AWAB HASAN YAR JUNG BAHADUR, MOHAMED HASNUDDIN KHAN, youngest son of Nawab Sultanul-Mulk Bahadur Amir-e-Paigah and grandson of late Nawab Sir Vicar-ul-Umara Bahadur, Prime Minister of Hyderabad, comes from the highest branch of the Hyderabad nobility, his grandmother, Lady Vicar-ul-Umara, being an aunt of H E H the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar

Boin 1st December, 1905, brought up by his grandmother under whose care he studied Urdu, Persian, riding and use of sword and other weapons

Educ Nizam Collegiate School, passed matriculation in

second class in 1924, joined the Osmania Univ and subsequently the Muslim Univ, Aligarh, from where he passed the Intermediate examination in 1927, sent to England by H E H the Nizam in 1931 for higher studies, joined Leeds Univ and completed his commerce education; took keen interest in Economics, Commerce and social administration courses whilst in England, member, Royal Economic Society of London, was a playing member of the Univ Hockey team, an active member of the Univ International Society, and elected Pres of the Indian Association and the Islamic Society several times, a popular member of the Leeds Univ Union, especially among Indian students in England, travelled extensively in England and the Continent, including the U.SSR, and prepared notes about his impressions

Married a daughter of his late uncle, Nawab Wali-ud-Dowla Bahadur, has one son.

Underwent training in revenue and other administrative departments for 2 years in the different districts of the State, Special Officer, Finance Dept, since 1943, a popular member of the Jagirdar Asson and a member of Jagirdar's College Board of Governors, an active member of several social work committees, rendered valuable help to the war effort, Persian scholar, a good public speaker, Pres, "Iqbal Society" and "Tagore Society", awarded title of Nawab Hasan Yar Jung Bahadur by H E H the Nizam in 1925

Publications A history of the Paighas, Collection of his articles on Hyderabad Commerce and Industries and of his Presidential Addresses, has contributed to newspapers and magazines

Recreations. Hockey and hunting

Address Begampet, Hyderabad-Deccan

NAWAB SALAR JUNG BAHADUR (MIR YUSUF ALI KHAN)

YUSUF ALI KHAN)
one of the premier noblemen
of Hyderabad Deccan and
the sole representative of
the illustrious family of
Sir Salar Jung the Great of
Mutiny fame

Born 13th June 1889 at

Educated At Nizam College Was Prime Minister between 1912 15 has travelled all over Europe Iraq Persia Syria Palestine etc.



Area of Estate 1 480 square miles Population 286 105
Revenue Over Rs 15 lakhs

Administration is divided into several departments on modern lines and is under the direct control of the Nawab Saheb who personally supervises the work

Family History About the middle of the 17th century the great grandfather of the Nawab Saheb migrated from Medma to the Adil Shahi kingdom of Bijapur where he settled and mirried into a noble's family After the fall of the kingdom the members of the family took service under the Moguls Later on they transferred their allegiance to the family of the Nizams and served them as Prime Ministers They were apart from the present Salar Jung —

(1) Shair Jung (2) Ghayur Jung (3) Dargah Khuli Khan Salar Jung (4) Mir Alam (5) Munirul Mulk (6) Sirajul Mulk (7) Sir Salar Jung I (8) Sir Salar Jung IJ

Address Hyderabad (Deccan)



TAWAB SIR LIAQAT HYAT KHAN, KBE, Political Adviser, Bhopal, is the eldest surviving son of the late Hon'ble Nawab Mohammad Hyat Khan, CSI, of Wah in the Attock District, Punjab He entered the Punjab

Police and received early promotion to the Imperial Police He held several important appointments with conspicuous success and his services were recognized by the grant of the King's Police Medal, the title of Khan Bahadur, the OBE, and a grant of land by the Government

Government Service in 1909 as a Deputy Superintendent of

During the visit of H R H

the Pince of Wales (now Duke of Windsor) to Lahore in 1922 he was selected by H E the Governor of the Punjab to take charge of the special reception arrangements in Lahore His services in this connection received high commendation from His Royal Highness, H E the Viceroy and H E the Governor of the Punjab.

In 1923 his services were lent to H H the Maharaja of Patiala as Home Secretary but His Highness soon raised his status to that of Home Minister and placed under his control some of the most important departments of the State It was as Home Minister that Sir Liaquat distinguished himself as an officer of high administrative abilities. He gave effect to several measures of reform likely to have far-reaching results in improving the condition of agriculture and industry in the State. In 1928 H E the Viceroy conferred on him the title of "Nawab" as a personal distinction and in 1930 His late Highness appointed him as his Prime Minister.

During the inquiry into the allegations contained in the book "Indictment of Patiala" Nawab Sir Liaqat Hyat conducted the Patiala case and the very meritorious services rendered by him were gratefully recognised by His late Highness.

He was closely associated with the Round Table Conferences and Federal discussions both in India and London and represented the States at the Round Table Conference and the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee

Knighted in 1933, His late Highliess conferred on him the Honorary Rank of General in 1934 H M the King Emperor conferred on him the Order of KBE in 1939

Sir Liaqat has been closely connected with the work of the Chamber of Princes for many years past. Appointed Political Adviser and Member of the Bhopal State Cabinet soon after his retirement from Patiala.

TAWAB ZAHIR YAR
JUNG BAHADUR IS the
son of the late Nawab
Måin ud Dowla Bahadur one of
the three great Paigah Nobles
of the Huderahad State

Born in Hyderabad Deccan in the year 1910

He was educated at the Nizam College and at the Osmania University obtaining his B.A degree in 1934. The Nawab has the distinction of being the first Paigah noble to graduate from the Osmania University.

Nawab Zahir Yar Jung s Pai gah or feudal estate covers an area of 1 821 square miles and



has a population of 276.533 and its annual revenue amounts to Rs 22 lakhs He carries on the admin tration with the help of a Council consisting of a President and two Members

In 1934 under the gracious orders of H E H the Nizam he received Settlement and Revenue training in Nizamabad District and thereafter in 1938 in administration in C P and Berar as Assistant Commissioner at Amraoti

In 1927 he was married to the eldest daughter of the late Nawab Wali ud Dowla Bahadur another member of the Paigah family and second son of the late Sir Nawab Vicar ul Umra Bahadur one of Hyderabad's Prime Ministers

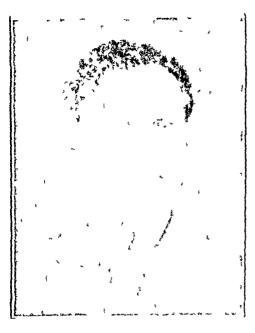
President All India Muslim Educational Conference Aligarh

A keen sportsman and shikari 'has shot a large variety of Indian game large and small Has twice vivited Europe and America with his Begum and has published a book of his memoirs

The Nawab evinces keen interest in the administration of his estate and has introduced many schemes for the amelioration of his people in the form of schools drinking water wells roads and health measures

He has recently been appointed by His Exalted Highness the Nizam as a Member of the Executive Council His portfolio comprises of the departments of Post Archaeology Govt Printing Press Veter inary Observatory Fisheries Ecclesiastical and Labour

Address Paigah House Alexandra Road Secunderabad Deccan



DAULAH YEMIN-UL-MULK RASHIDUZZAFAR KHAN, BA, Col, younger son of the late General Nawab Mohsinul-mulk Obaidullah Khan, CSI, and nephew of His Highness the Ruler of Bhopal.

Born November 1909.

Educated Privately and at the Muslim Univ, Aligarh Graduated in 1932 after a brilliant career Was the Secretary of the Historical Society which toured many historic places all over India Captain of the Muslim University Hockey XI in 1932

Received administrative revenue training in Bhopal Was responsible for carrying out the colonisation scheme entrust-

ed to him by H H the Ruler

A keen lover of art and literature, he has been responsible for elevating the literary standard of Bhopal to a great height by

patronising the leading Urdu poets in India

On the outbreak of the present War the Nawabrada offered his personal services and placed all the resources of his private estates at the disposal of His Majesty's Government He completed a course of military training in the CI States OTC at Indore, with remark-Staff Officer 'Q' Branch Was attached to different Area able success and District Headquarters and the Central Command, Agra, for staff Since promoted 'Chief of Staff', Bhopal State Forces has donated Rs 10,000, and Rs 500 per month for the duration of the War to H E the Viceroy's War fund, and has also contributed generously to various other War Funds, which together with his brother's contributions, amount to nearly Rs I lakh He was sent by the Military Authorities on an inspection tour to the Middle East, in Oct 1943, and visited Egypt, Cyprus, Syria, Palestine, Iraq and Iran The Nawabzada takes a keen interest in education and generously supports many private and local charitable institutions Together with his brother he recently donated Rs 1,44,000 to the Muslim University, Aligarh, for the enlargement of higher Technical Education Member of the Court, Muslim Univ, Aligarh Sports Being the Vice-President of the All-India Hockey Federation, the Nawabzada takes a very keen interest in Hockey The famous "Bhopal Wanderers XI" owes its very existence to the Nawabzada's generous help and support The Nawabzada owns a fine string of racehorses

He is the Founder of "The Bhopal Stud Farm", which, due to his keen interest, is rapidly progressing and is becoming an important centre of horse-breeding in India

Other Recreations Big game hunting, yachting, and tennis Vice-Commodore of the Bhopal Yacht Club

Address Said Manzil Palace, Bhopal, CI

PANCHAKOTE RAJ
RAJA SRI SRI KALYANI
PROSAD SINGHA DEO
Born 16th March 1899
Married The only
daughter of the Tallqdar of
Antu in Protapearh District

Succeeded On the 29th September 1938 Succession

is by primogeniture

Heir Apparent Sri Sri Sankari Prosad Singha Deo

The Raj is one of the most ancient in India Founded as early as 81 AD by Maharaja Damodar Sekhar a direct descendant of Bikro maditya who came from Dhar in Central India.



originally an independent state and first paid tribute to Maho medan rulers in 1632 33 During the early British period it was semi independent until the permanent settlement of 1793 A D Various minor principalities now large estates used to be under its suzerunty and the old bond persists in sentiment At one period of history the sent of the family until recently a ruling family was Panchet Hill not far from Asansol The present seat is Kashipur (Manbhum) Rly Station Adra B N R and the palace is one of the finest buildings in Bihar

The family is known throughout India for its munificence its extensive charitable and religious endowments and the devotion of the tenantry to the head of the noble house

The Raja is a good sportsman. He takes keen interest in administrative affairs public works and development of his vast estate and also in the welfare of his tenants particularly in the matter of education.

He maintains a free Sanskrit College and a Charitable Dispensary and an Engl.sh High School Has contributed over Rs 50 000 to the War Fund

General Manager Pannalal Bose MA (District and Sessions Judge Retured) Coal Manager Subodh Kumar Mitra M Sc BL and Manager Debottor Estates Lal B N Shah Deo BA

Area Nearly 3 000 square miles comprising extensive properties—including valuable mines—in Maubhum Burdwan Ranchi Bankura Orissa Calcutta and Benares



DARLAKIMEDI CAPTAIN Maharaja Sri Sri Sri Krishna Chandra Gaja-PATHI NARAYANA DEO, The Hon'ble the Maharaja Saheb of Parlakımedı, Ganjam MLA, Proprietor of Delang, etc Estates, Puri Dist, Premier to the Govt. of Orissa for the 2nd time and Member, India Defence Council, 1941-44, belongs to the "Gajapathi Dynasty of Orissa and comes of the main branch of the illustrious Ganga Dynasty April 26, 1892. Educ Madras Court-of-Wards Institution, Newington Married In 1913 the younger sister of the Feudatory Chief of Kharswan. (Deceased) Has 2s and 1d,

again in 1939 the g d of the Maharaja Bahadur of Sarguja, 1d, 2s.

Assumed charge of Estates in 1913

Awarded the title of Rajah (personal) and hereditary in 1918 and 1922 respectively and Maharaja (personal) in 1936, in recognition of services to his Estate and improving its condition, holds an Honorary Commission in the Land Forces since 1918 and is now Captain, a delegate to the First Indian RTC, 1930 and associate member of the Orissa Boundary C'ttee; as an M L.A of Madras, was selected in 1933 as representative of All-India Landholders' Assen. to give evidence before the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee in London, member, Royal Society of Aris, London, served on the Royal Commission on Agriculture, Honorary Adviser and Visitor to the Agricultural Coll, Coimbatore, Contributed Rs I lakh to the Research Institute, Coonoor, and Rs 20,000 for post-graduate research work in food and commercial crops; has been doing valuable public work, during the Great War, 1914-18, subscribed Rs 3,10,000 towards War Loans and Funds and recruited men for Combatant and Non-Combatant Forces, member of several important Clubs in the Madras Presidency, such as Turf Club, Gymkhana, and of the East India Association, London, Indian Red Cross Society, Royal Calcutta Turf Club and Madras Race Club; standing member, RWI Turf Club, Bombay, elected President, Ganjam Dist Board, in 1936 and on 23-1-1937 returned unopposed to the Orissa Assembly where he was called upon to form the first Ministry in Orissa Member, Provincial and District War Committees of Madras, and of the National Defence Council, India, President and Leader, National War Front, Orissa, has contributed Rs I lakh to the War Fund and purchased Rs 2 lakhs worth of war bonds, besides helping in recruitment work Contributions £5,000 to the Orissa War Fund for purchasing a Fighter Plane and gift of his Broad-Gauge Saloon to the Army for the use of the Red Cross

Society? Rs 5000 and Rs 4000 to the Ganjam Relief Cttee and Flood Relief Cttee Orissa Rs 10000 to the Amenities Fund of the Indian Army and 150 or of blood to the Orissa Blood Bank. recently presented Rs 2000 to the Lady Hubback Materinty and Child Welfare Fund takes prominent part in industrial and commercial advancement of the City and owns the Parlakimedi Light Railway of 59 miles a Salf Factory at Pundi and large oil and rice mills at Parlaki medi. Director Mettur Industries Madras Manjir Stud Farm Poona and Simpson & Co. Madras takes keen interest in the advancement of learning both Oriental and Occidental and maintains a First Grade College a Sanskrit College Boys & Girls High Schools and two Ele Schools for Oriyas and Telugus also encourages education of boys and girls by lavishly helping them with scholarships free lodging and boarding books etc. interested in agriculture and horticulture maintains a Veterinary Hospital and agricultural demonstration farms and has started Virginia tobacco cultivation

Hobbies Cricket and big game hunting has bagged many tigers partially also interested in horse riding and billiards well known in racing circles and has won many covered trophies

Publications Gopalkrishna Padyavali Gopalkrishna Padyavali (Small) Nokshiranirnaya Brundabanchandra Bihar Gaurahari Granthabali Kabitahalika Parl I Prachen Ulkal

Eldest son and Heir Apparent Sri Sri Sri Ramchandra Gajapati Narayana Deo Jubraj of Parlakimedi Born 18th Feb 1916 Educ At home privately and at the Maharaja's College Parlakimedi

Subsequently studied in Madras for the Cambridge School Certifi cate Examination under various leading tutors has special antitude for literature especially English and cultural studies has travelled widely in India England and parts of Europe and visited places of historical and ethnological interest and modern scientific and industrial concerns a lover of Education Culture and Fine Arts and spends a portion of his private funds for educational and charitable purposes

Recreation Tennis and Shi har has to his credit a bag of 116 tigers and panthers



Address Parlakimedi

Heir Apparent



SAIFUDDIN SAHEB, H. H. SARDAR (Mullaji Saheb), High Pontiff of Dawoodi Bohra Shia Mohommedan Community and First Class Sardar of the Deccan Born At Surat on 5th Aug 1885. Succeeded 1915 Silver Jubilee of accession celebrated all over India, 1940

He is the 51st incumbent of the pontifical office of Dail-Mutlaq. He derives his succession from Prophet Mohommed (peace be upon him), through his descendants the Fatemide Caliphs of Egypt Nearly 900 years back, owing to political upheavals in Egypt, the last Fatemide Caliph Imam Saiyedna Taiyeb retired into

seclusion while his Dawat was transferred to Yemen where the Dais ruled as Sultans. From Yemen the 23rd Dai transferred the seat of Dawat to India. In India, the Dais were the recipients of high honour and enjoyed special privileges from the Moghul Emperors. They were also accorded royal honour by the Peshwas, the Holkars and the Scindias. The East India Company counted the Saiyednas among the Indian nobility. His Holiness enjoys all the concomitant privileges, including exemption from the operation of the Alms Act and personal appearance in Civil Courts. Has 12 sons and 8 daughters. Heir-Apparent, Abil Qaed Johar Mohommed Burhanuddin Saheb is appointed to the Pontificate as 52nd in the line.

He wields supreme command and jurisdiction, civil and religious, over the members of his community, who owe him allegiance and are bound to obey him and abide by his decisions, which are absolute and He has established his own secretariat called El-Vazaarat-us-Saifiyah and under its supervision he appoints his deputies, called Amils, in every town where his followers live to maintain constant contact(His Holiness is a liberal patron of Education, Arts and Inwith them dustry and has established a separate department to administer the 350 Madressahs, including High Schools with hostels attached to them maintains an Arabic College at Surat known as El-Jameat-us-Saifiyah, where more than 300 students are provided with free boarding and lodg-An eminent Arabic scholar and one of the greatest exponents of Islamic culture and literature His annual Arabic brochures on religious and philosophical subjects, published during the month of Ramzan, are acknowledged masterpieces of Arabic literature. His charities and Notable examples of his munificence benevolence know no bounds are the construction of Quibla in Masjid-e-Aqsa at Jerusalem, the preparation of Kiswat, ie, an artistic carpet of silver brocade for the covering of the inner walls of the Holy Kaaba, at Mecca, the presentation of Gold and Silver Zarih (sepulchres) to the Mausoleas of the Saints of Najaf and Kerbala at Iraq and the erection of a Minaret outside the shrine of Moulana Hussain the Martyr of Islam

Address Saifi Mahal, Malabar Hill, Bombav

SAYANA DEWAN BAHADUR NAPAYANRAO VITHAL J P

The Dewan Bahadur is the son of the late Seth Vithal Sayana a well known building contractor of Bombay who built such important public buildings as the Prince of Wales Museum the General Post Office the Royal Institute of Science Sir Cawasij Jehangir Hall and the Small Causes Court and who during his life time had donated a sum of Rs 51 000 to the Maha rashtra Education Society Poona and was well known for his chantable disposition



Entered the business of his father at the age of 18 and

since then has executed constructional work worth many lakhs of rupees

Donated a sum of Rs 24 lakhs for building the Vithal Sayana Civil Hospital at Thana the foundation of which was laid in 1935 by the late Lord Brabourne the then Governor of Bombay and opened in 1936. He has been maintaining a free dispensary at Thana since 19-7 in memory of his mother Gangoobar Vithal Sayan which is open to all without any distinction of caste or creed. He is religious and a devotee of the Detty. Dattatreya and has built a temple at Thana dedicated to Dattatreya. He is simple generous and kind hearted he helps the poor and the needy and his annual expenses on charities alone amount to more than Rs 15000.

He donated Rs 15 000 for the Vithal Sayana Telugu Gymkhana at kamatipura and built a Pavilion which was opened in July 1940 by Sir John Beaumont the then Chief Justice of Bombay As Chairman of the War Gifts Committee he raised over Rs 300 000 from Thana District for the War Gifts Fund He donated Rs 5000 towards the cost of building of the Divecha Maternity Home Thana Keenly interested in social work Member Governing Body of the Maternity and Child Welfare Society Member Governing Body of the Maternity and Child Welfare Society Member Advisory Board of the Vithal Sayana Civil Hospital Thana and also of Dist Jial Thana a visitor to the Mental Hospital Thana Hon Treasurer Blind Relief Assen Fres Raylasseema Famine Relief Fund and the Andhra Relief Fund Bombay Patron Telugu Seva Sangh Bombay Member Governing Body of the Safety First As en of India Mem Red Cross Fund Citee Managing Trustee Vithal Sayana Gymkhana Trustee Lingubai Telugu Education Fund and Telugu Free Library Fres Telugu Yadava Sangh and Kopleshwar Temple Thana A Freemason (E C) Chief Warden A R P Thana Town



PADAMPAT, M.L.A. (U.P.), Governing Director, J. K. Industries, Cawnpore, is the eldest son of the late Lala Kamlapat Singhania, the doyen of Indian Industries in U.P. Originally belonging to the province of Marwar, the Singhanias have made Cawnpore their home and the high position now occupied by the United

Provinces in the sphere of industry is in a great measure due to their business acumen, integrity and foresight.

Born: January 1905.

Educated privately; Sir Padampat entered into his father's business in his teens. Soon afterwards, with his father, he undertook an extensive tour of Europe. The knowledge gained during this tour enabled Sir Padampat to harness it for the betterment of Indian industries. It also enhanced his business acumen and he has spared no pains to translate into reality what he learned and saw during his tour.

Ably assisted by his two brothers, Kailashpat Singhania and Lakshmipat Singhania, Sir Padampat was able to raise what was an ordinary industry in the UP. to a high level in a very short time J. K. Industries, which today comprises more than forty-two different units including Textiles, Iron and Steel, Plastics, Aluminium, Glass, Food Products, Chemicals, Ammunition, Banking and Finance, Sugar, etc., are the results of Sir Padampat's strenuous efforts towards India's industrialisation

In 1932 he founded the Merchants Chamber of UP and in 1935 was honoured with the Presidentship of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry From 1941 to 1943 he was guiding the activities of the Employers Association of Northern India

In recognition of the valuable assistance received by the Government and of his efforts towards promoting the industrial development in India Government were pleased to confer on him the honour of Knighthood in January 1943 at the young age of 38

His activities in the sphere of business are large and varied He is the Chairman of —

The UP Industrial and Financing Corporation Ltd

The Bank of Japur Ltd

The Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd and a host of other companies

Sir Padampat was Chairman of the Government P_{OWer} Alcohol Committee

He is also a member of

The Central Advisory Board of the Forest Utilisation

The Indian Central Jute Committee

The Indian Central Cotton Committee

The Cotton Textile Panel representing U P Textile Mills

The Board of UP Industries etc etc

A noted philanthrophist Sir Padampat has donated large sums of money to deserving causes such as Primary Schools propagation of Hindi and to religious social and educational institutions

His chief hobby is to construct modern buildings of which Kamla Tower (where are housed the Central administration offices of the J K Industries) Kamla Retreat (the beauty spot of Cawnpore) Ganga Kuti (his residence) are examples His chief recreations are riding sports and music

Address Kamla Tower Cawnpore



CINGHANIA, SETH KAI-LASHPAT, Banker and Millowner

Senior Director of J K Group of Industries.

Born 1908, Second son of Late Seth Kamlapat Singhania, Founder of the firm Juggilal Kamlapat

A fine head with magnificent bearing and compelling personality—a perfect blend of East and West The year 1938-39 saw him across the Atlantic rounding off his training period

for special study of modern business methods in various countries.

Now controls several major concerns of J K Group including J K Cotton Spg & Wvg. Mills Co, Ltd, Eastern Chemical Co, India, Bombay, Raymond Woollen Mills, Bombay, besides guiding the administration of all affiliated concerns of J K

A great patron of Education, Art and Literature, Member, Commerce Association, Lucknow University, Member Advisory Board Government Textile Institute, Cawnpore, Life Member of the All-India Federation of Educational Associations and Indian Council of World Affairs

Immensely interested in public welfare, Chairman, Cawnpore Municipal Board, Member, Improvement Trust, Vice-Chairman, Employers' Association of Northern India

Social to the boot, himself a patron of many Clubs and institutions all over India A keen Rotarian and staunch supporter of Free Masonry, Founder President of the Rotary Club, Cawnpore and Founder and Life Member of several Lodges, both S C & E C

Recreations Tennis, Cricket, Swimming and Shooting, "Kamla Retreat" his residence is the rarest treasure-troves of valuable antiques and rare flower plants

Private Secretary R N MEHROTRA





SETH SURAJMAL
GENDALAL BADJATIA, JAIN RATNA;
Millowner, Industrialist
and Banker; Managing
Director, Gendalal Mills
Ltd, Jalgaon; President,
Bada Sarafa Cotton Association, Indore.

Born: October 14, 1908

Started business career at an early age, and at 19 was managing the finances of Agra United Mills, which he built up to its present position; also successfully worked Cambay Mills on lease for a time.

A well-known philanthropist, generous donor to educational institutions, temples and to the poor without distinction of caste or creed; runs an Ayurvedic Dispensary; charities amount to several lakhs of rupees

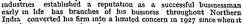
Recipient of a Gold Anklet from H H the Maharaja of Sailana State

Has generously contributed to War and Red Cross Funds and switched his Mills over to War orders.

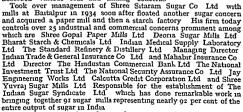
Address · 12, Suraj Bhuwan, Tukoganj, Indore, C.I.

THAPAR I ATA KARAM CHAND a leading Industrialist and Business Magnate of Calcutta b 1896 at Ludhiana (Punjab) Educ Punjab Univ Has displayed an innate power of leadership throughout his career both in the classroom and on the play field

Took to business early in hife and interested himself in the handloom industry where he achieved remarkable success in a short period went to Calcutta in 19 oradi started on a different line interesting him self in coal and sugar business rapidly developed these new enterprises into permanent



absorbed various coal and mining concerns



A prominent member of several important Govt and public bodies ex Chairman Indian Collery Owners Assn Ex President All India Organisations of Industrial Employers has represented various interests on the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry well known for his charitable disposition and during the last famine in Bengal was instrumental in constituting the Punjab Rehelf Committee (for Bengal) which under his Chairmanship organized relief work in Calcutta and other centres and rendered very useful service in the alleviation of distress among the famished and

destitutes of Bengal

Address Office—5 Royal Exchange Place Calcutta Residence—35 I Ballygunge Circular Road Calcutta



HUBE, SARDAR RAO
BAHADUR VITHALRAO
LAXMANRAO, Landlord, Contractor, and Second
Class Sardar of the Deccan,
related to the Ruling family of
Kolhapur

Born 1883.

Member, Poona Suburban Municipality and its President, 1935-40 Honorary Magistrate, First Class, 1932-33 President, All India Maratha Educational Conference, Amroati, 1937 Member, Local Advisory Board, GIP Railway, Bombay, 1943-44 President, Haveli Taluka Development Association, Ltd, Poona, Founder and President, of Shri Shivaji Smarak Mandal, founded in January 1944 Vice-

Chancellor, Maratha League Chairman, Poona District Agricultural and Cattle Show Association, Poona Vice-Chairman, Vikram General Assurance, Ltd, Bombay Deputy Leader of the National War Front, Poona Member, All India Educational Conference, Deccan Maratha Education Society, Shri Shivaji Maratha Society, Poona District War Committee, Poona District Soldiers', Sailors' and Allinen's Board Chairman of the Employment Sub-Committee of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Poona Created Second Class Sardar of the Deccan on 7th December, 1944

Donated over Rs 3 lakhs up to now to various Educational, Social, Religious, Government and War Institutions, including the Red Cross, chief amongst which are Rs 20,000 to Shri Shivaji Maratha High School, Poona, Rs 11,000 to the permanent fund of the Baramati Agricultural and Cattle Show Association, Rs. 5,000 to the Shivaji Maratha High School, Amroati, Rs 7,000 to the Red Cross and War funds, Rs 31,000 to the Shri Shivaji Smarak Mandal and Rs 13,000 to educational institutions at Dhulia and Nandurbar, contributed and has substantially helped recruiting efforts besides maintaining the "Thube Health Home" for underweight recruits, at considerable cost.

Author of a big colonisation scheme known as the "Padma Nagar Colonisation Scheme", in the outskirts of Poona. Undertakes and executes large Defence, Constructional and other works of the MES, in addition to civilian, Government, PWD and other contracts Standing monuments of his works on the civil side are the Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School, Poona, The City Post Office, Poona and the Shri Shivaji Maharaj Statue, also at Poona. Owns the famous "Thube Park" and "Rajaram Building" in Poona, in addition to other houses. Actively connected with many industrial and commercial concerns of the Province

Address 1247, Shukrawar Peth, Poona City.

TAKII. SETH KAKAI. Buildaphas RHAT Director Bombay Stock Exchange

Royar at Radhanour Nov 1887

Educ at Radhanpur Patan and Bombay

Kantahar Married a sons and I daughter

Served the G I P Rlv from 1006 II Started his own firm in the name of Kakalbhai Maganlal & Co

and The International Trading Co in 1915 Joined the Stock Exchange in 1920 visited England and the Continent also China and Japan Nominated member of the Stock Exchange Judicial Board 1925 28 was Secretary of the Defaulter Committee Member Board of Directors of the Stock Exchange 1929 since then successively elected member of the Governing Body except in 1939 Director of Sonawalla Land & Investment Co Ltd Arjan Khimii Ginning & Pressing Co Ltd and Supreme Industries Ltd He is associated with various Public and Charitable Institutions Patron President and Founder Jain Yuvak Sangh Chairman Reception Cttee Jain Youths Conference 1034 Trustee Patron and Hon Treasurer Shri Mahavir Jain Vidyalava Pat ron Vice Pres Shri Mangrol Jain Sabha Trustee Santa Cruz Residents Assen First Bombay Stock Exchange member to visit London Stock Exchange President Seth Devkaran Moolii Cheap Housing Fund for Jams Donated Rs 50 000 for the maintenance and education of needy Jains on the occasion of the opening of his new building at Church Gate

Address Stock Exchange New Building Apollo St. Bombay



IZIANAGRAM, MAHARAJ KUMAR DR SIR VIJAYA, M.L.A (U.P.), owner of "Benares Estates" "Vızzy" (as he is known in the field of Sport) was Captain of the Indian Cricket XI which toured Britain in 1936, Patron of Indian Sport, ex-Minister for Justice, U P. Govt, President, Andhra Mahasabha, has travelled extensively in Europe and America Married. in 1923: has three daughters and two sons grandfather and great-grandfather had enjoyed the personal distinction of "His Highness" and also a salute of 13 guns and 19 guns respectively. They had both established many charitable institutions Benares, Allahabad and other places

and the former had also built a fountain in Hyde Park, London The Town Hall and the Carmichael Library, Benares, the Vizianagram Hall in Muir College, Allahabad, are a few of the many acts of munificence of the Vizianagram House His nephew, the present Mirza Raja Maharaj Manya Sultan Bahadur Raja of Vizianagram, who is a minor, is the only Zemindar in India who has a salute of it guns within the district of Vizianagram The distinction "Mirza Raja Maharaj Manya Sultan Bahadur" was conferred by the Moghal Emperors and was subsequently recognised as a hereditary family title by the British Government.

BornOn Dec 28, 1905. Educ Princes' College, Ajmer, where he won his colours at tennis and cricket, and up a record, being the youngest student to get a double blue (Pachranga), and this record has not yet been broken and Haileybury College, England In 1934 he was returned unopposed to the Central Assembly from the Landholders' Constituency of the United Provinces On the eve of the inauguration of the reforms he stood for election to the U. P. Provincial Assembly from one of the largest rural constituencies and was returned by a large majority. first-class shot in India, he has reached the coveted century in tiger shooting. Appointed interim Minister of Justice of the U.P. Government under the New Act, 2nd April 1937. Member of the Court of the Benares Hindu Univ, since 1935, elected to the Executive Council in 1940 and re elected in 1943. He was called upon by Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor of the Univ, to accept the highest Blue-Ribbon of the Univ, as a special mark of distinction at the Convocation of 1940 Unanimously elected President of the 22nd Andhra Mahasabha held at Vizagapatam in November 1941 and also President of the 23rd Session; President of the U.P. Kshatriya Mahasabha since 1012 Was unanimously elected President, 44th Session of the All-Irdia Kshatriya Mahasabha held at Motihari (Bihar) in June 1914 The Berares Hindu Univ at its annual Convocation in Nov. 1914 Conferred upon him the Hon Degree of Doctor of Laws

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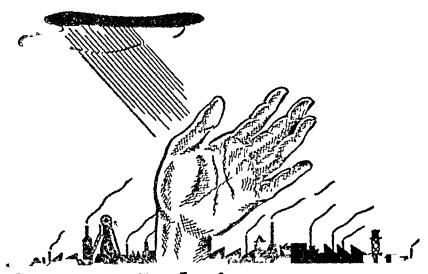
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CO LD—For stand oil and varnish etc
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Exporters and importers

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Stores suppliers to mills & factories

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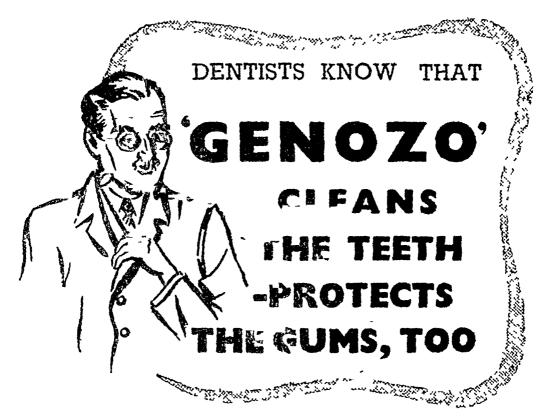
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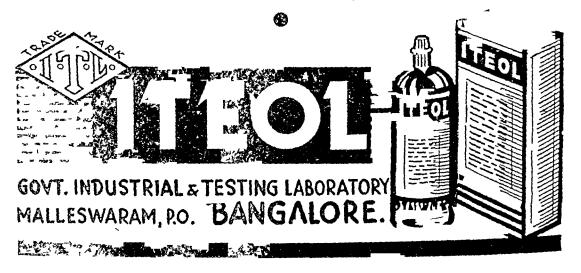


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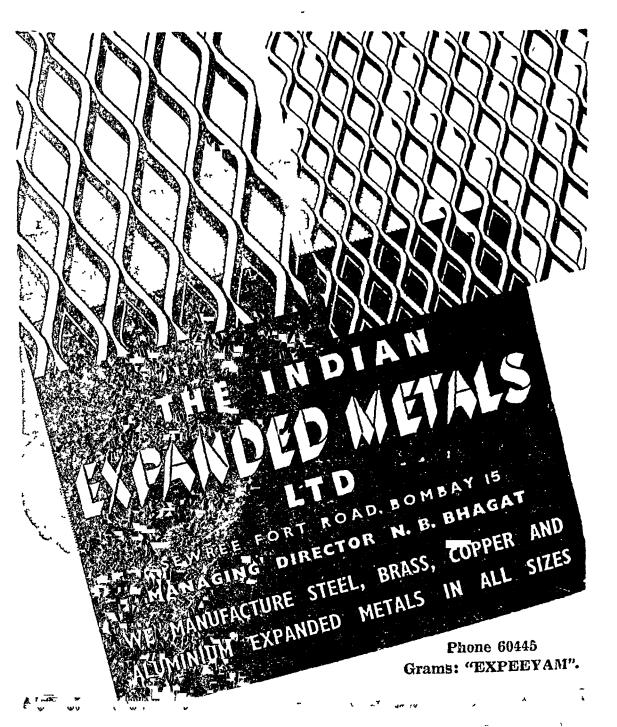


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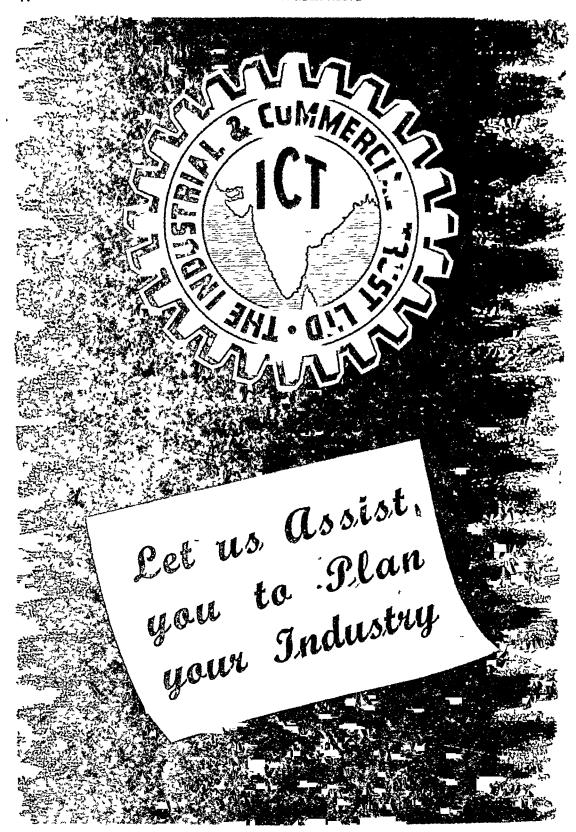


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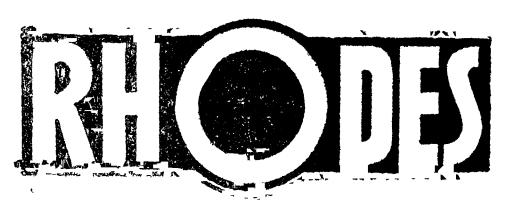
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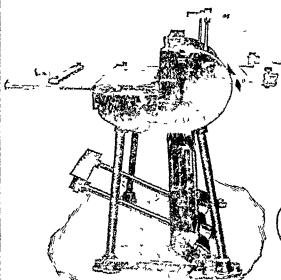


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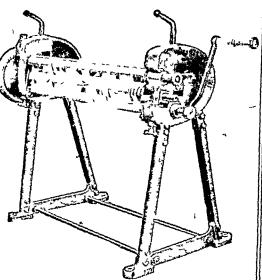
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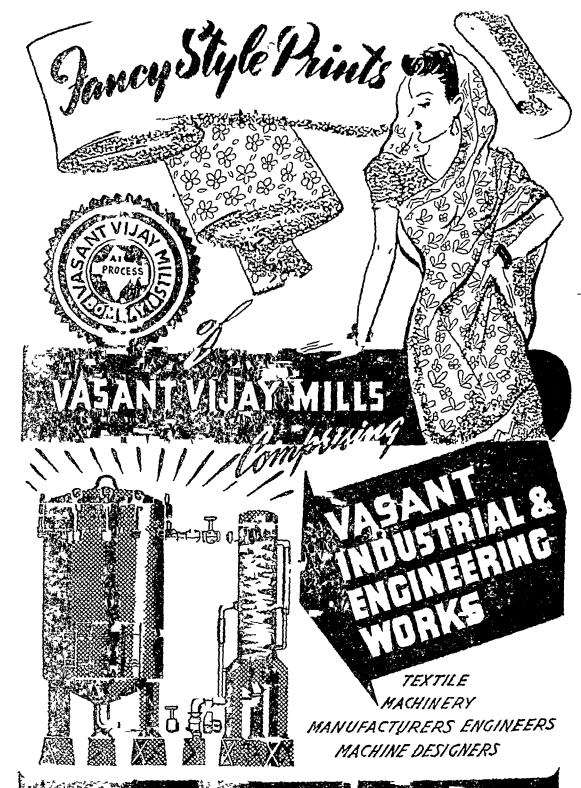
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